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THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL
HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND:

ORIGINALLY FOUNDED AS

The Kilkenny Archaeological Society,

IN THE YEAR

M.DCCC.XLIX.

VOL. IX.

FOURTH SERIES.

1889.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS,
FOR THE ASSOCIATION,
BY PONSONBY AND WELDRICK.
1890.

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THE Committee wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Association, and here printed, except so far as the 9th and 10th Amended General Rules extend.

P R E F A C E.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND in presenting the Ninth Volume of the Fourth Series of the *Journal*, are glad to be in a position to congratulate the Fellows and Members on the variety and interesting character of its contents. Several of the Papers contributed are in the form of Reports from the Hon. Provincial and Local Secretaries, and it is to be hoped that the example thus shown may be the means of promoting increased activity among the Local Secretaries throughout the country. Among the contributors are many who are already well known to the readers of the *Journal*, but it is gratifying to find that by no means the least interesting Papers are from the pens of new writers. The contributions of Mr. Knowles, Mr. Milligan, Mr. Kinahan, and Mr. Wakeman are of considerable value to the Archæological portion of the work of the Association. Dr. Frazer's Papers will be read with interest; and also those of Rev. Mr. Ffrench and Major-General Stubbs. To the Historical side Mr. James Mills has made a most valuable addition. The Papers by The O'Connor Don, Rev. Denis Murphy, Miss Hickson, Mr. Westropp,

and Mr. Barry, will be found among the most interesting in the same department. Many will welcome Mr. Day's account of old Cork Silver, and the Silver Maces of Cork and of Castlemartyr.

The visit of the Association to Limerick in July naturally called forth several Papers, dealing with the Antiquities of the neighbourhood, which were read by some of the writers mentioned above, and also by Mr. Lenihan, Rev. J. Dowd, Rev. J. Crowe, and Rev. T. Lee.

Among the "Archæological Notes" will be found several of no small importance—those by Mr. Thunder and Mr. J. Davis White being the principal.

Colonel Vigors has done well in presenting for publication the Papers relating to the Corporation of New Ross.

It is satisfactory to find that some of the Papers gave rise to interesting discussions, and the writers when criticised, have occasionally joined issue with their critics, with what success the readers of the *Journal* can judge.

March, 1890.

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FORTY-FIRST SESSION,

1889.

If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their owne soile, and forrainers in their owne Citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines nor taken these paines.—CAMDEN.

VOL. IX.—PART I.

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OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1889.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association was held on Wednesday, 30th January, 1889 (by adjournment from the 2nd), in Leinster House, Dublin, at 3.30 o'clock, P.M., pursuant to summons.

The President, LORD JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER, D.L.,
in the Chair.

Also present:—Richard Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I., Senior Vice-President; Robert Day, J.P., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Vice-President for Munster; J. G. Robertson; Rev. Leonard Hassé, M.R.I.A.; Dr. J. R. Joly; William Gray, M.R.I.A.; Thomas J. Westropp, M.A.; Henry J. Loughnan, B.L.; Rev. James M. Ffrench; Lord Walter Fitzgerald; David H. Creighton; Rev. H. W. Lett, M.A.; Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert; R. Malcolmson, M.A.; Rev. E. F. Hewson, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny; John M. Thunder; Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., Dublin; Julian G. Butler; John O'Harte; W. F. Wakeman; John Cooke, B.L.; Rev. Dr. Healy, Kells; Surg.-General Beaumont; J. M. Wilson, J.P.; A. S. Cooper, J.P.; Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D.;

W. R. Molloy, M.R.I.A., F.S.S. ; Dr. Frazer, M.R.I.A. ; J. J. Digges La Touche, M.A. ; J. Mills ; T. S. Frank Battersby, B.L. ; and R. Cochrane, C.E., M.R.I.A., Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

The President, who was received with applause, said :—

GENTLEMEN—The first business before us is to confirm the Minutes of the last Meeting, but before doing that I wish, as this is the first Annual Meeting at which I have acted as President of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, to convey to you my thanks for the honour that has been done me by placing me in that very honourable position, and to record the extreme satisfaction that I derived yesterday from hearing a report, of which you will all know by-and-by, showing that a brighter era is dawning upon our Society than, in fact, I can recollect, although I can recall it to mind from its foundation. We are prospering in many ways. There is more public interest taken in the Society ; and as there are more conveniences at the present day for the purposes of illustration of the various objects of ancient art through the country, and of the various buildings of which such care is taken by the Board of Works, who have charge of these buildings, our future is, and I trust may continue to be, far more brilliant than the past, although we have no reason, I believe, to think that the past has been devoid of interest. We have risen from the Kilkenny Archæological Society—the dear old Society that I remember the foundation of—we have risen from that to the very high position which Her Majesty has most graciously condescended to give us. This is of importance, for it shows that our works have been appreciated, and our motto must be *Excelsior*—to go on and improve on what we have done, and make the works that we undertake of far wider interest than has hitherto been the case. I shall not dwell on anything further than what I have just touched very lightly on, for there are many Papers to be read. I think, therefore, I am doing my duty the best way I can by asking the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Robert Cochrane, to read over the Report, which we had the very great advantage and the very great pleasure—for I really cannot but repeat my words on that point—of hearing yesterday in Committee.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were then read and confirmed.

The following Fellows were duly elected :—

Arthur H. Smith-Barry, M.P., Fota, Cork, and Carlton Club, London ; R. W. Cochran-Patrick, LL.D., Honorary Secretary, Society, Scottish Antiquaries, Woodside, Beith, Ayrshire : proposed by Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P.

Allen R. Douglas, J.P., M.D., F.R.C.S., Coolbawn, Warrenpoint, Co. Down : proposed by Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D.

Thomas Drew, R.H.A. (Member), Gortnadrew, Alma-road, Monkstown, Dublin : proposed by R. Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I.

The Right Rev. R. S. Gregg, D.D., The Palace, Cork : proposed by The O'Donovan, D.L., M.A., T.C.D.

J. J. Digges La Touche, M.A., Deputy Keeper of Records, Public Record Office, Dublin : proposed by Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D.

Charles C. Ormsby, A.INST., C.E.I., Ballinamore House, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo : proposed by Edward Glover, M.A., C.E.

Robert Bruce Armstrong, Edinburgh, and Junior Carlton Club, London : proposed by J. G. Robertson.

Captain R. Claude Cane, J.P., St. Wolstan's, Celbridge ; Edward H. Earl, M.R.I.A., 40, Westland-row, Dublin ; W. O'Brien, LL.D., Aylesbury House, Merrion, Co. Dublin (Member) ; R. W. Lowry, D.L., J.P., Pomeroy House, Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone (Member) ; P. J. Lynch, C.E., Architect, Tralee (Member) : proposed by Robert Cochrane, Hon. Secretary.

The following new Members were elected :—

Rev. James Allen, A.B., Rector of Creagh, Skibbereen ; J. E. Barrett, J.P., Carriganas Castle, Bantry, Co. Cork ; the Very Rev. Horace T. Fleming, M.A., Dean of Cloyne, Cloyne ; the Rev. Thomas Olden, B.A., M.R.I.A., Vicar of Ballyclough, Mallow : proposed by The O'Donovan.

Denis R. Pack-Beresford, Fenagh House, Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow : proposed by Colonel Philip D. Vigers, J.P.

Rev. Canon Edward R. Emerson, D.D., Rector of St. Edmunds, Dunmanway, Co. Cork ; Rev. J. H. Revington, A.B., Kilbehenny Rectory, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork : proposed by Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A.

William Quartus Ewart, M.A., J.P., Schomberg, Strandtown, Belfast : proposed by Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D.

James Garland, L.R.C.S.I., Laragh, Rathdrum, Co.

Wicklow; Thomas J. Whitty, c.e., Roundwood, Co. Wicklow; M. J. Saunders, 14, York-street, Dublin: proposed by John G. Keogh.

M. W. Lalor, *Kilkenny Moderator*, Kilkenny (re-elected); M. M. Murphy, solicitor, Parliament-street, Kilkenny: proposed by Robert Cochrane.

James Mills, Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin: proposed by Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D.

John O'Duffy, Surgeon-Dentist, Rutland-square, E., Dublin: proposed by Rev. W. Ball Wright.

Dixon C. O'Keefe, Richmond House, Templemore: proposed by J. Davis White.

Nicholas A. Brophy, Master, School of Art, Limerick; William Ebrill, merchant, Limerick: proposed by P. J. Lynch.

Robert Barklie, F.C.S. 21, Wilmont-terrace, Belfast: proposed by John Moran, LL.D.

Joseph Glynn, The Downs, Mullingar: proposed by W. F. Wakeman.

James Brenan, R.H.A., Head Master, School of Art, Dublin: proposed by Arthur Hill, B.E.

John Todhunter, M.D., Orchardcroft, Bedford Park, Chiswick: proposed by Goddard H. Orpen.

Very Rev. John Morgan, D.D., Dean of Waterford: proposed by Major Cuffe.

Mrs. Dodge, New York: proposed by Col. Vigors.

W. M. Dixon, Trinity College, Dublin: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell.

Rev. Joseph Spellman, c.c., Moycullen, Co. Galway: proposed by Rev. E. F. Hewson.

The Secretary then read the following Report for 1888:—

“Your Committee, in resuming the practice of rendering an account of the state and prospects of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, are glad to be able to report favourably, not only as to the amount of work accomplished during the past year, but also as to the increased interest taken in the work of the Association, resulting in an increase of Members, with increasing financial prosperity, although it is to be regretted that a very large number of our Members have allowed their subscriptions to remain in arrear. A list of such defaulters will be laid before you.

" Four General Meetings of the Association have been held during the past year, viz. at Dublin, Kilkenny, Londonderry, and Cashel; the two latter Meetings, for Ulster and Munster respectively, were probably two of the most successful Meetings yet held under the auspices of your Association, not only as regards the value of the Papers contributed and the interest of the places visited, but also as regards the accession of new Members, and the greater publicity given to our proceedings.

" The losses by death and withdrawals have been above the average, but the accession of new Members has raised the roll to 451 subscribing and Life Members, as against 415 in 1887. The roll now stands as follows :—

Fellows,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93
Hon. Fellows,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Members,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	356
								<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	451

" As regards the funds of the Association, the total amount received in subscriptions and arrears during the year 1888 amounted to £337 1s. 5d., as against £172 14s. 4d. received in 1887. This has enabled your Treasurer not only to pay off all the bills and expenses incurred during the present year, but also to pay off the arrears due to the printers for the *Journal* for the whole of the year 1887 and part of 1886.

" The balance to credit of the Association, after paying all debts due and arrears, amounts to £42 2s. 11d. subject to audit; amount of Government Stock invested in 2½ per cent. Consols is £380 1s. 5d.

" The total yearly receipts of the Association for the past ten years is appended, and is an interesting study as showing a steady decrease from the year 1883 until this year, which, it is hoped, has proved to be the turning-point in the decline of funds from subscriptions.

The following are the Subscriptions :—

	£	s.	d.
1877,	367	2	6
1878,	252	11	0
1879,	284	16	0
1880,	327	7	0
1881,	235	10	0
1882,	227	12	0
1883,	303	13	0
1884,	253	17	0
1885,	233	10	6
1886,	188	14	4
1887,	172	14	4
1888,	337	1	5

" The amount received for year 1888 is made up as follows :—

Subscriptions for current year, . . .	£184	18	5
Arrears,	129	14	0
Paid in advance for 1889, . . .	22	9	0
	<hr/>		
Total, .	£337	1	5

"Attention has been given to the sale of the back Numbers of the *Journal*, and a sum of £32 11s. 4d. has been received during the past year for sales made. Some accounts are still outstanding, which would bring, when paid, the sales to over £40.

"A sum of £34 has been received in payment of entrance fees of Fellows (12) and one life composition. It is suggested that this amount should be added to capital account, to be added to the sum invested in Government Stock, in accordance with Rule No. 13 of the Association. Owing to the depressed condition of the finances of the Association for some years past the amounts so received were disbursed in the general expenditure; but now that the funds permit of it, the practice of adding to the invested capital should be resumed, as above recommended.

"JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER, *President*.

"ROBERT COCHRANE, *Hon. Secretary*."

The President said that it was an extremely gratifying Report. This was not a very great Society, but it was one that took rank after the Royal Irish Academy. He thought they acted wisely in returning to the system of investing their money, which they were enabled now to do, and which was a source of great gratification to everyone connected with the Society.

On the motion of Mr. Langrishe, seconded by Mr. Day, the Report was adopted.

A letter to the Secretary, dated January 15th, was read from Mr. James Coleman, a Member of the Association, residing in Southampton, calling attention to the fact that very little seemed to be known in Ireland of the valuable work, now nearly complete, which has been carried out by the Board of Works for the preservation of the chief ancient national monuments of the country (137 in all), and suggesting that as the only printed record of the admirable and timely work thus done is confined to the comparatively few pages of letterpress, with accompanying plans, &c., which have appeared as Appendices to the Annual Report of the Board of Works since 1872 downwards, the Association should take such steps as would lead to the re-publication of these Appendices in a collected form, or else cause them to be reprinted in the pages of the *Quarterly Journal*, on account of their specially interesting character.

This letter was referred to the Committee to con-

sider the practicability of giving effect to any of the suggestions contained therein.

The following Reports were received from Mr. G. H. Kinahan, Hon. Local Secretary :—

Co. DONEGAL.

Round Tower, Tory Island, off the N. W. coast of Donegal.—This is a very unique tower, having been built of round beach-stones. This tower is rapidly disappearing, as it has been reduced in height eight or ten feet in the last few years.

The adjoining old churches have also sadly degenerated—in fact when I saw them, from their dilapidated condition, I would scarcely have recognized them as old churches.

The Hon. Secretary mentioned that the Inspector of National Monuments visited Tory Ireland, and reported on its antiquities. Some work was executed there, under his superintendence, in November and December, 1886, which cost £36 18s. 6d. Mr. Kinahan's visit was prior to the execution of any work at the tower.

Co. WEXFORD.

Clone Church, about a mile southwards of Ferns.—A handsome carved flat-headed doorway, with sloping sides, built of green flags. High up in the same gable there are two projecting carved heads. On a mound close by is an old cross and erect sundial.

When visited about five years ago a wall had been built round the church, part of which had been pulled down to supply material, although there is a quarry close at hand. The old cross and sundial had been pulled up, and were lying on the mound.

St. Catherine's Abbey.—This ruin is in the village called Churchtown, immediately N.E. of Tacumshine Lake, in the baronies of Forth and Bargy. Of this old Abbey a portion of the south wall and cloister existed when visited some ten years ago. Then it was not being much abused, but at the same time it was not being cared for.

An attempt was made to have this Abbey and Clone Church put on the list of National Monuments, but difficulties were interposed locally, and the buildings have not yet been vested.

Mr. George J. Hewson, Hollywood, Adare, Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Limerick, reported, with reference to the old Castle at Kilmallock, as follows :—

It seems likely that the old castle in Kilmallock, which is connected with so many events in the history of Ireland, especially during

the Desmond wars, is likely to be interfered with, perhaps in a way which might greatly lessen its interest as a memorial of the past, and might even cause its demolition. I think it well to bring the matter under notice of the Association, for the purpose of preventing, if possible, any injury being done to this old castle; or, if that is impossible, to try and take some steps to have any alterations made done in such a manner as to cause as little injury to the structure, and as little change in its character as possible.

At the request of the Committee, Mr. P. J. Lynch, Architect, Hon. Provincial Secretary, sent in the following interesting report on this structure:—

I have made inquiries in reference to the proposition (as reported in the *Limerick Chronicle*) to construct a carriage way through the old Castle of Kilmallock. I regret that I have not time to prepare measured drawings of this interesting old ruin. From an architectural point of view it possesses little interest; but its connection with the characters who played such important parts in the history of Ireland during the eventful period, from the latter portion of the sixteenth century to the end of the seventeenth century, renders it well worthy of preservation. It stands at the end of the main street. At one time there was a public passage through the gates of the castle—Lewis mentions this—but some years ago, to fit up the castle as a school or meeting-house, this passage was built up, and doors fitted in. Some years ago it was vacated, and since then it is fast moving to decay. The roof is almost completely gone. A blacksmith is occupying the lower portion, sheltered by the stone vaulting of the upper floor; but the place is *utterly unfit for human habitation*. A large portion of the castellated parapet has fallen, and some of it is in a most dangerous condition.

The castle was the property of the corporation of Kilmallock, and was used as an armoury and citadel. It passed, with other corporate property, into the Oliver family, and thence, by marriage, to Sir George Colthurst.

The present openings are 8 feet 6 inches wide, and only 8 feet 6 inches high to the point of the gothic arch. This would not admit of driving through. To enlarge the ope sufficiently would be costly, and would interfere with some of the exterior features—particularly on the northern side—detrimentally. After a conversation with some of the gentlemen of the town, who are anxious for this passage, an opinion was expressed that it would not be necessary to enlarge it; but if the arches were opened, to permit a view through, and the proposed footpath were continued through the castle, it would meet their requirements. I was pleased to hear one and all express the greatest desire to preserve the old castle from injury. They also informed me that if the owner, Sir George Colthurst, met their views about the passage they would take some steps towards checking the present rapid progress of decay. Perhaps this is a case where the Society may be able to do some good by representing to the owner the decayed state in which the castle is at present, and the hope that some arrangement for its preservation could be made.

The matter was referred to the Committee to take such steps as may be found expedient to assist in securing the preservation of this interesting and historic castle.

Mr. R. A. Duke, Newpark, Ballymote, contributed a sketch of the south window of the old Church of Kilmorgan, Co. Sligo. The window consists of two lights, separated by a mullion, and is remarkable as being cut out of a single stone, measuring 2 feet 1 inch at top, and 2 feet 4 inches at bottom; height, 4 feet 1 inch. Each light is round-headed at the top, and measures 4 inches in width at the springing of the semicircular portion; the width at the bottom measures 5 inches; the stone is about 6 inches in thickness. There is a chamfer cut on the mullion, and all round the opening, but the outer edges of the stone are undressed. This is believed to be the only instance recorded of a two-light window opened out of one stone, perforated in the solid; and it is to be hoped a complete description of this interesting old church, with measured drawings of the structure, will be forwarded by Mr. Duke for illustration in the *Journal*.

The Hon. Secretary announced the following contributions, and proposed a vote of thanks to the individual donors, which was passed unanimously :—

Irish Builder, by the Editor. "Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada;" "Maps to accompany Annual Report," vol. II., 1886, by the Director. "Transactions St. Alban's Architectural and Archaeological Society, 1887," by the Society. "Royal Geological Society of Ireland," vol. VII., part II. "Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries," vol. XII. part II., by the Society. "Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," *Journal*, No. 65, by the Institute. "Transactions, Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," part I., 1885, by the Society. "Archæologia Cambrensis," for October, 1888, by the Society. "AARBOGER for Nordisk Old kyndighed og historie

1888," from the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen. "Bishop Pococke's Tour in Sutherland and Caithness," by D. William Kemp, Ivy Lodge, Trinity, Edinburgh, by the Author, *per* Dr. Frazer. "Gloucester Notes and Queries," January, 1889, part xli., by the Editor, Rev. Beaver H. Blacker. Part v. "Anthologia Tipperariensis," paper cover, pp. 65-80, by the Editor, J. D. White, Esq. "Journal British Archæological Association," part iv., vol. XLIV., December, 1888, paper, 8vo., by the Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1889.

The next business was the election of officers for 1889.

Mr. Langrishe said he had great pleasure in proposing that Lord James Butler be re-elected President of this Association.

Dr. Joly seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

The President thanked the meeting for having unanimously elected him, and hoped that any work he had hitherto done would be improved on by that which he proposed doing. He was deeply interested in the Society, the founding of which he remembered, and was very much interested and gratified by the report which Mr. Cochrane had read. It showed that he had been extremely active, and that the Members of the Society generally are worthy of belonging to the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland.

Mr. Langrishe had great pleasure in proposing that Mr. Robert Cochrane be re-elected Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and also begged to propose a vote of thanks to him for what he has already done.

Dr. Joly seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

The President congratulated Mr. Cochrane on being elected to this very honourable post, and he joined heartily in the vote of thanks that had been passed to him.

The Honorary Secretary having acknowledged the compliment—on the motion of Mr. Malcolmson, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hassé, the following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents:—

Connaught:—R. Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I.; Rt. Hon. The O'Connor Don, D.L., M.R.I.A.; Mitchel Henry, D.L.; Hon. Gerald L. Dillon.

Leinster:—His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney; Rt. Rev. Pakenham Walsh, D.D., Bishop of Ossory; J. R. Garstin, D.L., M.R.I.A.; Thomas Drew, R.H.A.

Munster:—O'Donovan of Lisard, D.L., J.P., M.A., T.C.D.; Maurice Lenihan, J.P., M.R.I.A.; Robert Day, J.P., M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; H. Villiers Stuart, J.P., D.L.

Ulster:—Right Rev. William Reeves, D.D., M.R.I.A., Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore; Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D., M.R.I.A.; Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P.; William Gray, M.R.I.A.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

The following were elected on the Committee for the year 1889:—

Rev. C. A. Vignoles; Dr. Frazer; Rev. Dr. Stokes; Colonel Vigors; James G. Robertson; George D. Burtchaell; M.A., B.L.; J. R. Joly, LL.D.; Dr. E. Perceval Wright, *Secretary*, R.I.A.; Rev. C. P. Meehan, M.R.I.A.; Rev. Leonard Hassé, M.R.I.A.; Frederick Franklin, F.R.I.A.I.; Surgeon-General King, M.R.I.A.

The following were also elected to the respective offices:—

Trustees:—Patrick Watters, M.A.; Peter Burtchaell, C.E.

Auditors:—James G. Robertson; George D. Burtchaell, M.A., B.L.

Hon. Curator of Museum at Kilkenny:—D. H. Creighton, F.R.G.S.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARIES.

Leinster :—Rev. W. Healy, P.P., Johnstown, Co. Kilkenney ; Robert Malcolmson, M.A., Carlow.

Ulster :—Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., Belfast ; Rev. H. W. Lett, M.A., Loughbrickland.

Munster :—Arthur Hill, B.E., M.R.I.A., Cork ; P. J. Lynch, C.E., Architect, Tralee.

Connaught :—Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A., Sligo.

HON. LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Antrim :—Rev. S. A. Brenan, M.A. ; W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A. *Armagh* :—Rev. John Elliott ; J. H. Fullerton. *Carlow* :—Robert Malcolmson, M.A. ; Col. P. D. Vigers, J.P. *Cavan* :—Samuel Kerr Kirker, C.E. *Clare* :—Rev. S. Malone, P.P., M.R.I.A. ; John Hill, C.E., M.R.I.A. *Cork* :—Rev. Prof. Goodman, M.R.I.A. ; Philip Raymond. *Donegal* :—J. A. Mahony, M.R.I.A. *Down* :—W. H. Patterson, M.R.I.A. *Dublin* :—W. F. Wakeman, J. M. Thunder, G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A. *Fermanagh* :—Ed. Atthill, J.P. ; T. Plunkett, M.R.I.A. *Galway* :—Hon. L. Gerald Dillon ; Rev. W. Kilbride. *Kerry* :—Rev. D. O'Donoghue, P.P. ; Miss Hickson. *Kildare* :—E. Glover, C.E. *Kilkenny* :—Rev. E. Hewson. *Kilkenny City* :—J. Blair Browne. *King's Co.* :— *Leitrim* :—O. Wynne. *Limerick* :—G. J. Hewson, A.M. ; J. Frost, J.P., M.R.I.A. *Londonderry* :—T. Watson, John Browne, M.R.I.A. *Longford* :—J. M. Wilson, J.P. *Louth* :—J. R. Garstin, M.R.I.A. *Mayo* :—W. E. Kelly, C.E., J.P. *Meath* :—J. H. Moore, C.E. ; Rev. Dr. Healy. *Monaghan* :—A. K. Young, J.P. ; D. Carolan Rush. *Queen's Co.* :—Rev. W. Healy. *Roscommon* :—Richard Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I. *Sligo* :—C. B. Jones, C.S. *Tipperary* :—John Davis White. *Tyrone* :—J. C. Ferrall. *Waterford* :—James Budd ; Gabriel O'C. Redmond, L.R.C.S.I. *Westmeath* :—Rev. Hill Wilson White, LL.D., M.R.I.A. ; W. E. Wilson. *Wexford* :—J. J. Percival ; J. Ennis Mayler. *Wicklow* :—Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench.

The Secretary reported that the Committee had accepted with regret the resignation of Colonel Wood-Martin as Editor of the *Journal*. It was proposed by Mr. William Gray:—

‘That the thanks of the Association be presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Wood-MARTIN for the very timely and efficient services he has rendered to the Association at a very critical period, consequent upon the lamented death of the late General Secretary.’

Mr. Gray said he was very sorry, personally, to hear of the resignation of Colonel Wood-Martin, and considered that the Association was very much indebted to him for the prompt and zealous way in which he took the place left vacant by the death of Mr. Graves, which enabled the Committee to carry on the work of the Association while arrangements were being made for conducting the business of the Association in a more orderly manner, thereby securing its permanence, with every prospect of renewed energy and increased success.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench, and passed unanimously.

The President brought forward the Report of the Sub-Committee for the preservation of the memorials of the dead. He observed that the lower classes were very careless about the preservation of these memorials. This work was one of the primary objects of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, and it descended to, and was included in, Rule 1st of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association, and had been well attended to, as their Proceedings and Reports from the foundation of the Society in 1849 could testify. He always took the greatest interest in this portion of the work of their Association, and he therefore proposed—“That the Report of the Sub-Committee for the preservation of the memorials of the dead be referred to the General Committee, and that the Sub-Committee of 1888 be re-elected for the year 1889.”

Seconded by Dr. Joly, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Cochrane then read a beautifully illuminated

Address to the late Honorary Treasurer and Secretary of the Association, Mr. J. G. Robertson :—

“DEAR SIR—On behalf of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, we beg to tender to you an expression of our esteem and regard on the occasion of losing your active services, of which our Association has enjoyed the advantage, in various capacities, ever since its foundation.

“We are fully sensible of the obligation due to you for the manner in which you took over the onerous duties of honorary secretary and treasurer, at a most critical period of our existence.

“In being deprived of your valuable services as honorary curator of our Museum, we feel that we have sustained a loss which will be exceedingly difficult to repair.

“Your election to an Honorary Fellowship is but a small recognition of the kind services which at all times you so generously placed at the disposal of our Association, and the zeal you have ever displayed in promoting its objects.

“(Signed on behalf of the Association),

“JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER, *President*,

“ROBERT COCHRANE, *Hon. General Secretary*.”

The President said that he was very glad it had fallen to his lot to be the medium of presenting this Address to Mr. Robertson. He was possessed of most of the works that had emanated from the pencil or from the suggestions of Mr. Robertson and his relations, and he considered them very well worthy of any country. He now had great pleasure in presenting him with that beautiful specimen of Celtic ornamentation, which was very well carried out in the Address, and he trusted it might be long an ornament to his happy home.

Mr. Robertson replied :—

“My lords and gentlemen, I beg to thank you very sincerely for this gratifying proof of your appreciation of anything that I was able to do in promoting the objects of the Association. The work was always a labour of love to myself. Family bereavements, I am grieved to say, compelled me to leave Kilkenny, where, during a residence of sixty years, I had experienced much kindness and great respect. My long connexion with the Museum and Library has thus been brought to an end, but I shall always continue to do what I can for the benefit of the Society. I assure you that I shall ever prize the address very highly.”

Mr. J. G. Robertson sent in an ancient MS., of which the following is a copy :—

“Corporation of Gowran, to witt—To the Burgesses and Freemen of said corporation.—This is to give notice, that on Monday, the 28th day

of June instant, there will be an assembly of the Portrieve, Burgesses, and Freemen of said Corporation, that being ye day prescribed by ye Charter, to elect a Portrieve of ye said Corporation for the ensuing year, at the usual Tholsel¹ of said corporation. And will then and there, between the hours of 10 and 12 of the clock of said day, proceed to the election of Recorder of said Corporation, in the room of Nicholas Aylward, Esq.,² deceased, of wch. all persons concerned are to take notice.—Dated and sealed with my seal of office, this 18th day of June, 1756.—A true copy of ye above was duly posted up at ye usual place of sd. corporation for posting corporation notices, being first signed and sealed by GEO. FORSTER, Esq., Portrive.”

Mr. Robertson also exhibited an antique Scotch lamp of iron, which he acquired during a visit to Scotland last summer. It was used for burning fish or whale-oil, with wicks made of the pith of rushes. Such lamps are occasionally still found in use in the Shetland Isles, showing “the existence of the past in the present.” Lamps of somewhat similar design, but ornamented, from Holland, are to be seen in the fine collection of the National Museum, Leinster House, Dublin.

The Rev. Denis Murphy, s.j., exhibited for inspection by the Meeting a Manuscript History of Holy Cross Abbey, Co. Tipperary, bearing the title *Triumphalia Chronologica Monasterii S. Crucis Ordinis Cisterciensis in Hibernia*. It is a vellum folio of one hundred very closely written pages. The author was Malachy Hartry, a native of Waterford, one of the monks of the Abbey; consequently he was well acquainted with all its traditions. The date is 1640. The coloured title-page is a very curious one. It explains the origin of the olden name of the Abbey, “Ochterlamhain,” about which a query was inserted in a former issue of the *Journal*, which has been left without an answer up to this. There is another coloured plate representing a procession of the abbot and his monks, with a crowd of laymen accompanying them. This is valuable, as giving the mode of dress usual in Ireland at this time.

¹ It would appear that formerly other public buildings in some of the boroughs in the county of Kilkenny were thus styled. The Tholsel of Kilkenny is now the only building in the county known by that name.

² The fine demesne and residence of Shankill Castle, near Gowran, with the property attached thereto, are still in the possession of a member of this family, viz. Toler Aylward, Esq., J.P., ex-High Sheriff for the county of Kilkenny.

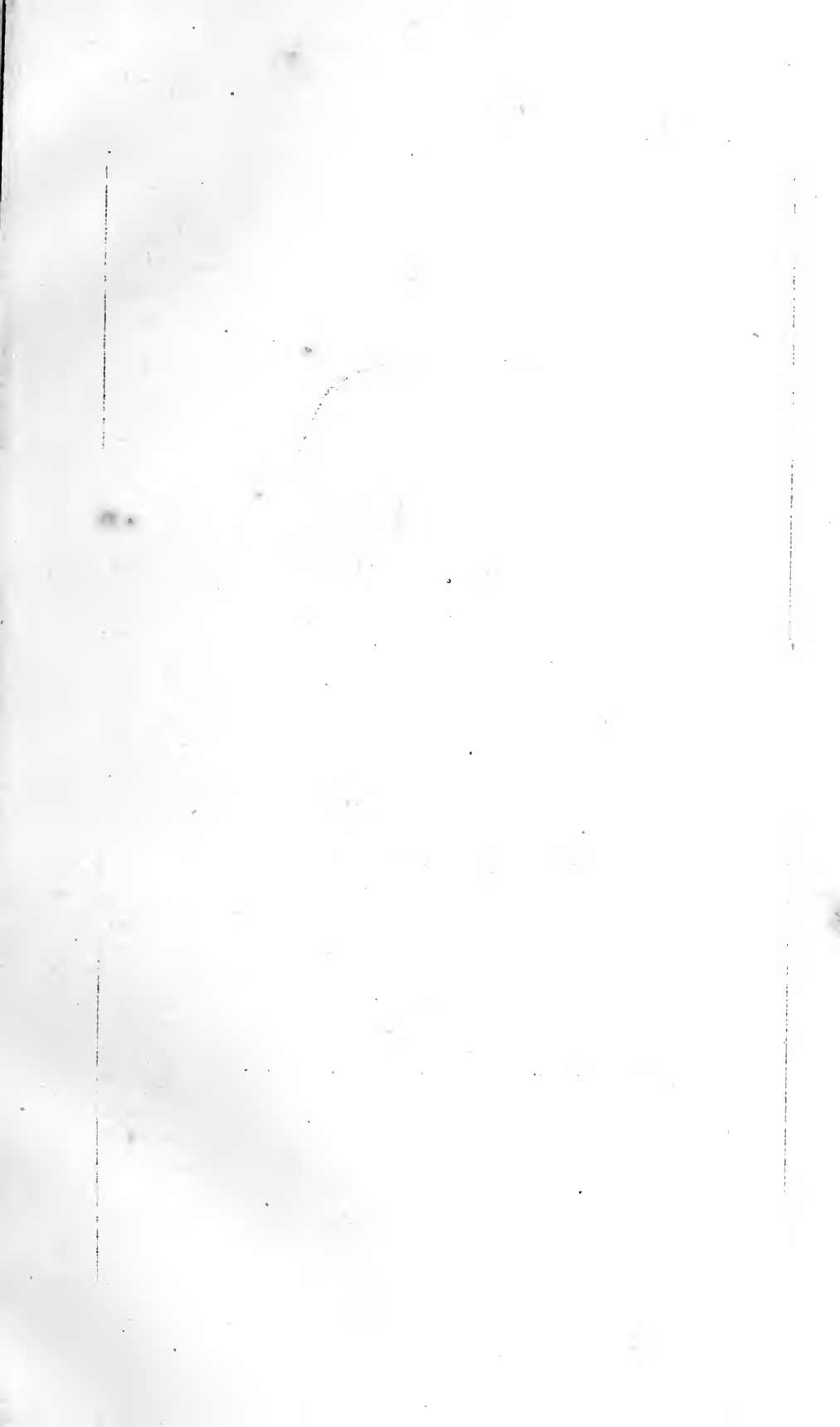
Besides the above history the manuscript contains another work by the same author, which bears the title *Synopsis Nonnullorum Cisterciensium Hibernorum illustrium &c. . . . A Brief Account of some famous Irish Cistercians*. It contains brief biographies of some forty Irish members of the Order who lived at different times from the introduction of the Order into Ireland up to 1649, the date of the work.

This manuscript is of great value, as it is one of the very few histories, perhaps the only one, of an Irish monastery written by one of its inmates. In England there are many such, as we may see in the series issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. In Ireland, unfortunately for the lovers of antiquity, it is not so.

The manuscript was formerly the property of the monastery. It now belongs to the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel. He has kindly lent it for the purposes of publication. Rev. D. Murphy has transcribed it very carefully, and is about to put the work to press, with a translation and extensive notes. He will supplement it with an introduction giving an account of the Cistercian Order in Ireland, and the history of Holy Cross Abbey in particular. The coloured plates of the manuscript will be reproduced faithfully. Some other plates will be inserted in the introduction, such as a view of the beautiful western end of the church, a drawing to size of the relic of the cross for which the church was built and from which it has taken its later name; of the shrine in which it is now kept, and a *facsimile* of the charter given to the monks by Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, in 1169, &c. . . .

Unfortunately, the date of the work will not allow it to be issued in the series of the Master of the Rolls. Rev. D. Murphy intends to publish it at his own risk, and to sell it at the lowest price that will enable him to cover the expense of printing. The form will be that of the Irish Archæological Society's publications. We need hardly say we trust the book will have such a sale among our lovers of antiquity as will save the Rev. Editor from any pecuniary loss. He desires nothing more.

The Rev. D. Murphy has also ready for the press



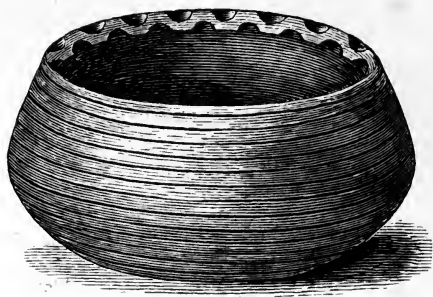


FIG. 1.

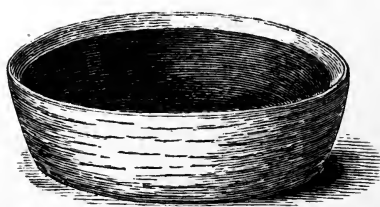


FIG. 2.

Cinerary Urns discovered at Adamstown, Co. Wexford.

O'Clery's *Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell*, the Irish text from the original in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, a translation, with notes, and an extensive preface. The work will be put to press immediately after *The History of Holy Cross* is issued.

The following Paper on "Cinerary Urns discovered at Adamstown, Co. Wexford," was read by Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench, Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Wicklow:—

On the 18th of last December a ploughman in the employment of Mr. Edward Fitz Henry, or Fitz Harris, while engaged in ploughing a field on his farm at Misterin, came on a rough flat stone, which he raised, hoping to find hidden treasure. Underneath there was a small chamber, about a foot and a-half in diameter, the sides built with rough stones, and in the centre two small objects of earthenware. The larger of these vessels contained bones, which quickly became a white powder. The finder, disappointed at not discovering treasure, and alarmed at the conversion of the bones into dust, hastily covered up the cist again.

Mr. William Monk Gibbon of Templeshelin, having heard of the find, had the cist uncovered on the following day, and took out the earthenware vessels, which he found in a broken state, owing to the careless handling of the man who first discovered them; but, with the exception of the urns, he found nothing but a quantity of greyish powder, and small pieces of bone. Subsequently, through the kindness of Mrs. Gibbon, these vessels were sent to me, and are now in my possession. The larger of these objects is a cinerary urn of the bowl-shaped type, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the middle. It is of a light-red colour, and is very beautifully shaped. The decoration consists of circular indented lines, dividing the external surface into bands. These bands commence at the base, around which a small circle is drawn, and from thence they follow the shape of the urn, gradually expanding to the centre and contracting in circumference to the mouth, but always remaining the same width, and thus the upper and lower parts of the urn are decorated with seven bands each. The lip of the urn is decorated with a number of small half-circles, placed alternately at opposite sides, which were probably impressed with a stamp. The sketch of the urn which accompanies this Paper is drawn one half inch less than the full size. Along with this urn there was a much smaller urn made of the same material, and of the same colour. This little urn is one of the smallest, if not the smallest, yet discovered, and is only 1 inch high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth. It is not ornamented in any way, and in shape it is quite different from the larger urn, and resembles a rudely made miniature flower-pot saucer. I have made every possible inquiry as to how it was placed in relation to the larger urn when the cist was first opened, but the man who opened the cist cannot remember. I would suggest that it may possibly have been turned over on the larger urn, and have formed a kind of cover for it. I may mention that there is an admixture of sand or small fragments of stone in the clay with which these urns were made. The sketch of the

smaller urn is $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of an inch smaller than the full size. The field in which the cist was found was evidently used for the purpose of burial; for the owner of the field remembers that, about fifty years ago, when he was a boy, two cists of the same kind were found close to the place where the urns were discovered. It is worthy of remark that, some short distance from this field, there is an earthwork enclosing a square plot of ground; and many years ago squared beams of black oak were found beneath the surface of the surrounding ditch.

Mr. W. F. Wakeman read a short Paper on the Castle of Adamstown and the Devereux Monument, about which some particulars have recently appeared in the *Journal* from several Members.

Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench made some interesting observations on the subject, and as he has since, at the request of the Committee, visited the place and made some notes for publication, it is intended to include them with Mr. Wakeman's Paper in the next Number of the *Journal*.

Mr. James Mills, Public Record Office, read a valuable Paper entitled, "Notices of the Manor of St. Sepulchre, Dublin, in the Fourteenth Century," the first portion of which is given in the present Number of the *Journal*, see page 31.

Mr. T. Johnston Westropp, M.A., read the concluding portion of his interesting Paper on "Ennis Abbey, Co. Clare," from 1617 to 1692, which, with the first portion contributed to the Cashel Meeting in October last, will be found at page 44.

The following Papers were contributed, and having been taken as read, were referred to the Committee for publication, should they see fit:—"Portnascully Rath, Co. Kilkenny," and a "Description of Antique Bronze Object found at Woodview, Portlaw," by James Martin, M.D.—the latter was kindly sent by Dr. Martin for exhibition;—"An Account of the reception of a New Charter from King James II. to the Town of New Ross, Co. Wexford, 1687," by Col. Vigors; "On the Origin and Antiquity of Irish History," by Rev. William Kilbride, M.A., in thirteen parts; "Notes on the Pedigree of the Scanlans of Ossory," by Rev. T. R. Scanlan.

At the close of the proceedings, the President said that he wished once more to say how glad he was to preside over their meeting that day. He ventured early in the evening to say that he thought the account of the progress given of the Society was very encouraging. They had every reason to congratulate themselves on the work done, and especially on what they had done that day when very many interesting Papers had been read.

Mr. Robert Day proposed a warm vote of thanks to Lord James Butler for presiding so ably over their proceedings. He hoped his Lordship would long continue in the Chair as their President.

Lord Walter Fitzgerald seconded the motion, which was adopted, amidst applause.

The President, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he trusted that so long as he had the honour of filling the Chair that he would receive as worthy, cordial, and efficient support as he had met with that day.

Dr. Frazer said before they separated he wished to suggest that their Meetings should be accompanied by a club dinner.

The Secretary said they hoped to have either a dinner or an excursion in connexion with their October Meeting, perhaps both. There were very many places of the greatest antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, a visit to which would well repay the Members.

The proceedings then terminated.

Report of the Sub-Committee for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, for the year 1888, as adopted by the General Committee:—

It may be remembered that the subject of the Preservation of the Ancient Memorials of the Dead in this country, and the necessity for some special steps to be taken to endeavour to arrest the progress of destruction, was brought under the notice of the Association by Colonel Vigers, at the Annual Meeting in January, 1888. A

brief reference to the subject will be found at page 354 of the *Journal* for that year.

At the Meeting of the 4th April following, in Kilkenny, a Sub-Committee was formed, consisting of our President, Lord James W. Butler; Richard Langrishe, Esq., one of our Vice-Presidents; R. Cochrane, Esq., Honorary General Secretary; Wm. Gray, Esq.; and Colonel P. D. Vigors, who undertook the duties of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Langrishe kindly consented to act as Honorary Architect.

As soon as could be arranged after that Meeting, circulars setting forth the work of the Committee were issued by Colonel Vigors to every Fellow and Member of the Association, also to many of the Members of the Royal Irish Academy, and to a large number of the clergy throughout Ireland. In addition to these the circulars were sent to a number of the Dublin and Provincial Newspapers, with the request that they would ventilate the subject as far as they could; and the thanks of the Sub-Committee are due to the Editors of nine of these papers for the kind way in which they brought the subject under the notice of their readers.

Perhaps one of the most powerful aids towards the success of the work of the Committee would be by the Honorary Local Secretaries taking the trouble to have inserted in their respective local papers all notices of the doings of our Association, and of this particular portion of its work as they occur from time to time, and so to keep the matter before the public.

It should never be forgotten that the Association was instituted for the express purpose of preserving, examining, and illustrating all Ancient Monuments and Memorials of the History, Language, Arts, Manners, and Customs of past ages in Ireland.

A pamphlet was issued some years since by our Association, giving brief hints and queries intended to promote the preservation, discovery, and collection of local history, &c.; it would appear to be very desirable if a reprint of this were now issued and widely distributed.

The Honorary Secretary has collected much valuable matter from different contributors in several counties of

Ireland relating to the objects which the Sub-Committee desires to protect, and the substance of these reports will shortly appear in the pages of the *Journal*. These communications are from five counties, viz. Carlow, Kilkenny, Meath, Westmeath, and Waterford. No reports have been received from the remaining twenty seven counties.

During the year £21 2s. 6d. have been received on behalf of the work of the Committee. The expenses have been confined to such as are incident to the printing and distribution of the circulars above mentioned, and amount to £7 19s. A balance of £13 3s. 6d. remains in the hands of the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund.

The following is the list of Subscribers. The names in italics are not Members of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and the special thanks of the Association are due to them for their kind subscriptions to this Fund:—

Professor John Tyndall, F.R.S., £2 10s.; W. E. Kelly, Esq., £2 2s. 6d.; Lord James Wandestford Butler, £1 5s.; His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, £1; *J. Dunbar Ingram*, Esq., £1; Colonel and *Mrs. P. D. Vigors*, 10s.

The following have contributed 5s. each:—

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There are thirteen counties in Ireland from which no contributions to this Fund have been received.

BALLINTUBBER CASTLE, COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

By THE RIGHT HON. THE O'CONOR DON, P.C., D.L., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

ABOUT ten miles north-west from Roscommon, and four miles east from Castlerea, stands the old castle of Ballintubber, close to the little village of the same name. "Ballintubber Bride," or Ballintubber of Bridget (as it is almost uniformly called in the Irish Annals), takes its name from a well or spring, which, although not strictly regarded as a sacred or holy well, was, nevertheless, dedicated to St. Bridget. From a very early period, after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, Ballintubber became the chief seat of the O'Conors of Connaught, and the first foundation of the castle is supposed to have been laid in the reign of King John. Unfortunately no record remains to show the exact date at which its construction was commenced, nor is there any historical reference to it until the year A.D. 1311, when the death of a certain man named Grindelaeh is recorded as having occurred there. That the castle was erected before 1315 is certain, as we learn from the Annals of Loch Cè that in that year it was taken by one of the O'Conors, who was at war with the reigning King Felim.

The late learned Dr. John O'Donovan, in his translation of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, in a note upon Ballintubber, refers to the castle in the following terms¹:—"The ruins of O'Conor Don's extensive castle are still to be seen here, in tolerable preservation. It was a square bawne, defended at each of the four angles by a tower of considerable strength and size. The number of rooms in the four towers was about sixteen, and some of them were of good size. The north-west tower was rebuilt in A.D. 1627, as appears from a stone in the wall exhibiting that date. The other three towers were, according to tradition, built as early as the reign of King John. St. Bridget's well, from which the place took its name, is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well."

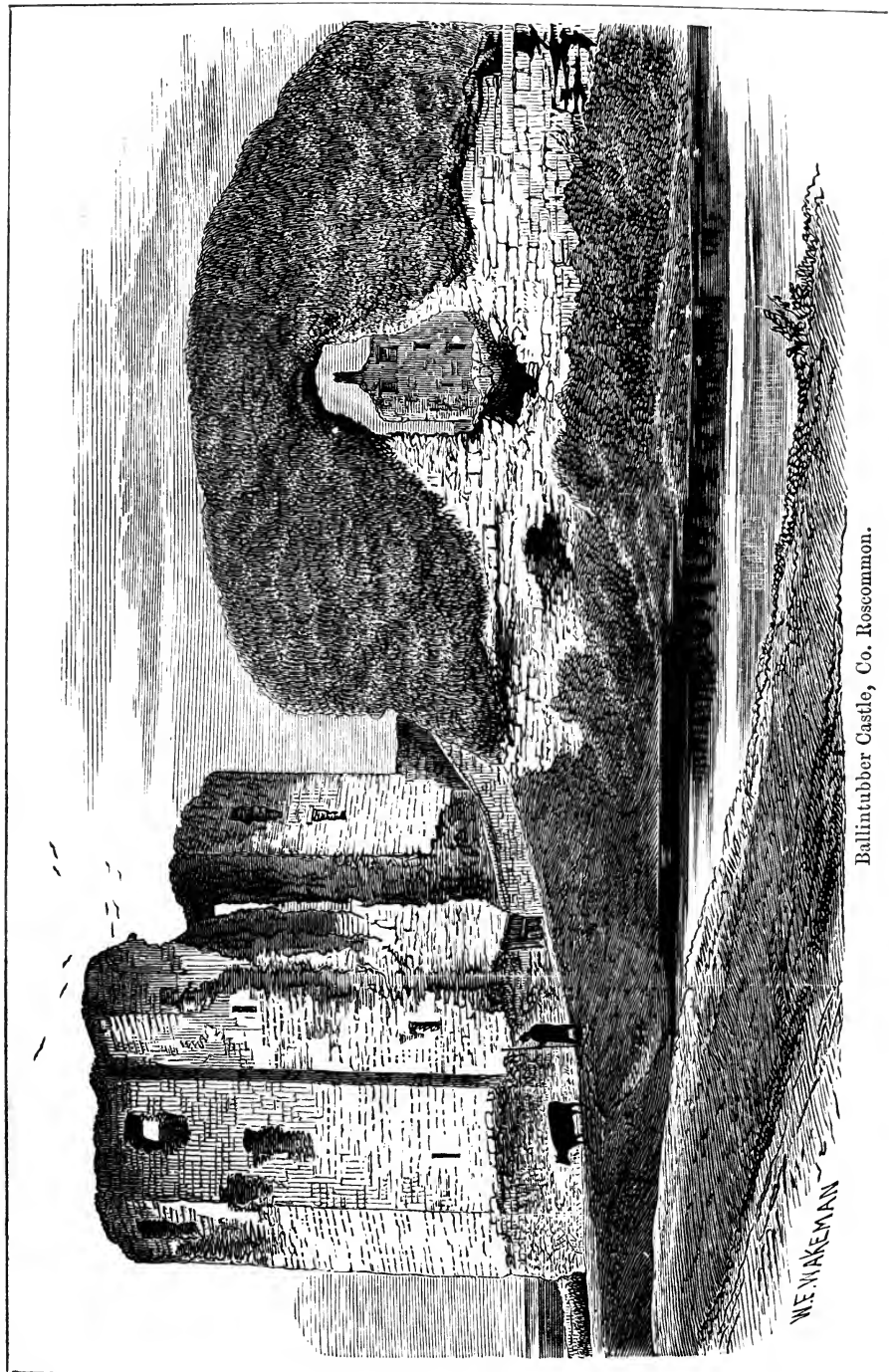
According to a description, written at the beginning of this century,² the plan of the castle consisted of a quadrangular enclosure 270 feet in length and 237 feet in breadth, defended by strong towers at each angle, and by two others, one at each side of the grand entrance, which opened upon an esplanade at the end of the ridge towards the east. The whole was surrounded by a broad fosse. On the south, and to the east, the fosse was constructed to retain water, and even to the present day on the former side it accomplishes this purpose, and enough of water still remains to show the object of its construction. On the two opposite sides the ditches, deep, broad, and cut into the rock, are at present quite dry; but, as they lie below the level of the water, these also could on any occasion be flooded. There appears to have been once a drawbridge, from the postern gate opening out on the crest of the ridge.

The grand towers, which are all polygonal, bear from without a

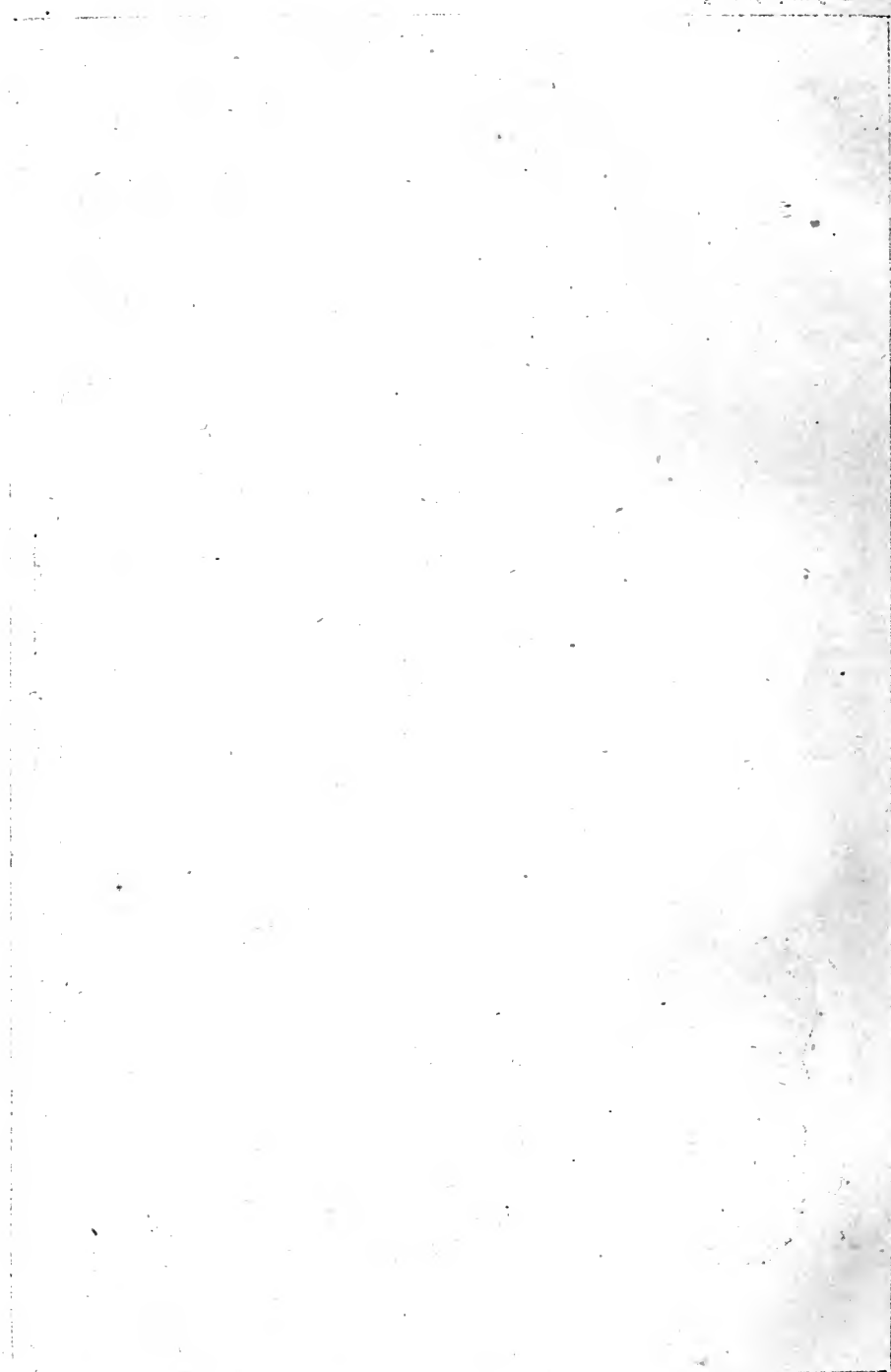
¹ *Annals of the Four Masters*, p. 1311.

² Weld's "Statistical Survey of County Roscommon."

To face page 24.]



Ballintubber Castle, Co. Roscommon.



strong resemblance to some of those of Carnarvon castle in Wales. No one tower, it is true, is comparable to the eagle tower of Carnarvon; nevertheless the south-west tower at Ballintubber is a fine piece of architecture, and may be ranked amongst the most imposing remains of antiquity still to be found in Ireland. There is, however, a want of symmetry in the construction of these towers, no two agreeing in the number and length of the sides.

The south-west tower presents six faces on the exterior, the north-west five, the north-east seven, and the south-east six. The sides of the north-west tower are respectively in length, beginning at the west curtain, 22 ft. 6 in.; 9 ft. 9 in.; 11 ft. 6 in.; 11 ft.; 11 ft. 7 in.

The south-east tower is about 30 feet in breadth, and it and all the towers were elongated towards the interior of the great court. The towers, especially the two to the west, had very substantial walls, through which, in the lower parts, there were loop-holes for defence, the upper stories being furnished with windows of habitable apartments. The interior of each has been for a long time in a ruinous state, the two to the east being completely gutted. In the north-west tower, some doorways, with lancets and flat-pointed arches, in very pleasing proportion, remain in tolerable preservation; and a fireplace and chimney-piece, with arms bearing the date 1627, appear on the walls of the third story, but the floors of the upper stories have altogether disappeared.

The grand portal to the east was protected by towers rounded at the outer side, but elongated within, like those of Beaumaris castle in Wales.

The curtain walls between the towers were about 5 ft. 8 in. thick at the height of the great inner court of the castle, but of course much thicker at the foundation; they were provided, as usual, with loop-holes: flights of steps, which are still passable, led up to the banquette beneath the parapet.

The great court or area in the interior of the castle, measuring from wall to wall at the inner side 270 feet in length, from east to west, and 237 feet in breadth, presents an even surface coated with grass. Whether the present level of the area is the same as it was originally, before the castle was dismantled, seems to admit of doubt, from the circumstance of a passage of the great eastern gate appearing considerably below it; but it is possible that the entrance might have been by a covered way and an inclined plane which led up to the area; and the sills of the doors at the entrance of the towers at the angles, being nearly on a level with the areas, rather lead to the opinion that the difference of height has never been very considerable between the past and present time.

The traces of demolition at Ballintubber are very evident. There, as in other ruins, pillagers came for stones, as to a common quarry, and, in the first instance, generally selected those that were squared and chiselled.

The plan of the castle, as shown in the annexed drawing, is not so regular as might be supposed from the foregoing description. It was not strictly rectangular, the enclosure being wider and longer in some places than others. Nevertheless, the description above given fairly represents the ruins even to the present day, although time and the hands of pillagers have reduced the eastern towers to fragments of walls scarcely 30 feet high, and the great north-western tower is so picked out and injured at its base, as to be in danger of destruction at any moment.

From the earliest date at which any reference is made to it in history

until its destruction as a habitable residence, after the civil war of 1641, Ballintubber castle appears to have been in the possession of the O'Conors, and their chief seat. In 1315, according to the "Annals of Lough Cè," Roderick O'Conor, a member of the warlike sept of Clann Murtough, taking advantage of the absence of Felim O'Conor, then king of Connaught, "assembled the men of Connaught and Brefni, and numerous gallowglasses along with them, and proceeded right into the middle of the 'Suil-Murray' and of Connaught, and burned the street town of Sligo, and *Ath-eliath*, in *Chorainn*, and the great castle of *Cill Colman*, and *Bailetohair-Brighde*, and *Dun Iamdhain*, with its castles, and Roscommon and *Rinn Duin*, and the town of *Athluain*, together with all the houses that were in every route through which he passed."

When the O'Conors divided into two clans, about the year A.D. 1385, under their respective leaders, O'Conor Don and O'Conor Roe, the castle of Ballintubber became the property of the former.

Between this time and the year 1500 the castle underwent many sieges, was often partially destroyed, sometimes burned, then restored, and was constantly an object for contention between the rival chiefs. Thus in 1409 it was taken for a time by Mac William Burke; in 1435 O'Kelly and O'Conor Roe "burned the bawne"; and in 1468 Felim Finn O'Conor Roe also burned it, an outrage which was repeated by his sons in the year A.D. 1487.

In 1526 the Earl of Kildare—then Governor of Ireland under Henry, king of England—made an expedition into Connaught, and being joined by O'Conor Roe, "he took the castles of Ballintubber and Castlereagh, and gave them to O'Conor Roe." With him they did not long remain in undisputed possession. After the departure of Lord Kildare, O'Donnell marched into Connaught, "burned Ballintubber, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe," and shortly after the two castles were restored to their former Lord, O'Conor Don.

In 1527 (in the English State Papers) a reference is made to the castle of Ballintubber as then belonging to O'Conor Don; and when that chieftain, in 1585, entered into a composition for his estates, and accepted a patent from the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrot, "the castle, bawne, and lands of Ballintubber" are mentioned as forming part of the territory which he then consented to hold under the English tenure.

Having entered into this composition, and received a patent from the English Crown, Hugh O'Conor Don set about repairing and restoring the ancient castle, and, according to an entry in an old Irish MS. in the Ashburnham collection, a considerable portion of the present edifice was built about this period. In the old castle, Hugh O'Conor Don's father, Dermot, died, and was buried in Roscommon, and after his death his son, who had sworn fealty to the English queen, remained faithful to his allegiance. This provoked the hostility of another great Irish chieftain, O'Donnell, who in the year 1598, after having defeated the English forces under Sir Conyers Clifford, in the battle of the Curliens, marched right into O'Conor Don's territory, and placing some large guns, which he had brought from Spain, on the heights of Ballyfinigan, which overlook the castle, soon made a breach in its walls, and compelled O'Conor Don to surrender, and to subscribe to terms of submission which he dictated. Whether the breaches in the walls caused by O'Donnell's attack were ever repaired appears to be doubtful. According to tradition they

were not; although the fact that the castle was, during the subsequent wars, considered so strong that the English commander abstained from attempting to take it, would point to the opposite conclusion.

After the succession of King James the First to the throne of England, Hugh O'Connor Don, who had been meanwhile knighted, surrendered his lands to the king, and obtained in 1617 a re-grant of all his possessions, Ballintubber castle and the bawne and town being specially mentioned in the new patent.

Times of persecution, on account of religion, shortly after followed, and Ballintubber castle became the chief rendezvous and meeting-place for the Catholics of the county; and the clergy, hunted from the open country often assembled in it, to deliberate on the best mode of ministering to the wants of their scattered congregations. These assemblies were regarded with suspicion by the English governors of Connaught, and marked attention was paid to them.

Writing to the Lord Deputy in 1624, the President of Connaught says:—"Upon Wednesday last there was an assembly of between three and four score fathers and other priests, at Sir Hugh O'Connor's, at Ballintubber, besides divers other gentlemen of the county, every one of these priests being armed with swords, daggers, and pistols, each of them having besides two serving men, all armed like their masters. Some of these priests are divers times at that town. Surely there must needs be some bad intent in these great meetings. One Donnell M'Swyne is the head of them, who comes out of Ulster, a very dangerous man, and vicar-general over them. He sent to Galway for a barrel of wine, and drank it out there amongst his company, and paid for all himself."

"P.S.—Since writing hereof has heard that at this assembly there was M'Davye, O'Beirne, and O'Connor Dunn, with their children. This advertiser requires his name to be kept secret for a while."

Sir Hugh O'Connor Don here referred to died in 1632, and was succeeded by his son, Calough or Charles, who had previously resided at another castle called Knockalaghta, in the same neighbourhood, but who, on his father's death, took possession of Ballintubber. There the Catholic nobility and gentry of the county of Roscommon met in 1641, and drew up an address to Lord Clanricarde, asking him to take their command, as they were determined to support the king, Charles I., in the contest which appeared inevitable between him and the Puritan parliamentary party. Clanricarde having declined to accede to their proposal, at a subsequent meeting held again at Ballintubber, the Irish Catholic forces were organized, and Charles O'Connor Don's son, Hugh, was appointed a colonel in one of the regiments.

Subsequently the disastrous civil war broke out. In 1642 a large force was sent over from England to join Lord Ranelagh, then Lord President of Connaught, at Athlone. The Irish at this time were collected in considerable numbers at Ballintubber, and it was determined to attack them before they had gained any further accession of strength. Accordingly, in July 1642, the parliamentary forces, under the command of Lord Ranelagh and Sir Charles Coote, started from Athlone, and marched to Roscommon, and over the hill of Oran, to Cleaboy. They had scarcely arrived here when the Irish came out with great speed to meet them, thus throwing away the advantages which they derived from the possession of the castle. The Lord President was taken so much aback

by this bold move that he ordered a retreat, but Sir Charles Coote and Sir Michael Eardley, who were next in command, refused to obey, and drew on towards the Irish. A long and bloody battle ensued. The Irish were but indifferently armed, mainly with pikes, and, notwithstanding their superiority in numbers, could not hold out against the steady fire of the English forces. At length, taken in the flank by a company of horse, they broke up in disorder, and fled back to the castle. Thither they were not pursued. Divided councils prevailed amongst the leaders of the victors. The Parliamentary army were not allowed to follow up their victory, their commander fearing that a large force was still intrenched in Ballintubber, and thus the fruits of their success were lost.

Referring to this battle, Borlase, in his history of the Irish rebellion, relates that "amongst the dead on the Irish side, a soldier, pulling a mountero from the head of one of them, there fell down long tresses of flaxen hair, who, being further searched, was found a woman."

After the rebellion of 1642, the castle and lands of Ballintubber continued in the possession of Charles O'Connor Don until 1652, when an Act was passed allotting the land of Connaught to the Irish whose estates in other parts of the country were confiscated. For carrying this out the whole of the land of Connaught was vested in trustees or commissioners, whose duty it became to inquire into the claims of the different "transplanted" persons from Munster, Leinster, and other places, and to allot to them equivalent lands in Connaught. The work of this transplantation became so heavy that two bodies of commissioners had to be appointed. One sitting in Athlone, inquired into the claims of the transplanted persons; the other sitting in Loughrea, allocated particular lands to those who had received certificates from the Athlone commissioners. Before these commissioners even the old proprietors of Connaught had to appear, and, being treated as "transplanted" persons, small portions of their former estates were, in some instances, granted to them.

Charles O'Connor Don was shut out from making any claim, on account of the part he had taken in the rebellion; but he died in 1655, and his widow, Mary O'Connor, appeared before the commissioners, and by final decree, dated June 1657, five townlands, close to Ballintubber, containing about 700 acres, were allotted to her, the castle itself and the lands immediately surrounding it being allotted to Lord Kilmallock, a transplanted person. From Lord Kilmallock they passed to Lady F. Butler, and were by her transferred to a Mr. Donnellan, who subsequently, for some consideration, restored them to Charles O'Connor Don's son, Col. Hugh O'Connor, who returned to Ireland when King Charles II. was restored to the throne. This Col. Hugh O'Connor Don had served the king in the Duke of Gloucester's regiment, in Flanders, and on the Restoration he and many of his brother officers claimed their former estates. Their petition, which is preserved amongst the records in Birmingham tower, in Dublin castle, received but very scant attention. The claims of the Adventurers, and officers and soldiers, who had been promised lands under the king's father, Charles I., were considered of paramount importance, and the native Irish Catholics, who had lost everything in the Royal service, were condemned to wait for years without any recognition of their loyalty. The Acts known as the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, under which nearly all the land of Ireland was re-settled, were

passed, and years glided by without any decision being given in Col. Hugh O'Connor's case. Before the decision was arrived at he died. His son Hugh succeeded to his claims, and at length, in 1677, seventeen years after the "Restoration" of King Charles, by a certificate dated 4th August, 1677, "it was considered adjudged and decreed that the said Hugh O'Connor shall hold and possess the lands following:—The castle, bawne, and lands of Ballintubber, *alias* Rosmeen, Moyne, Rameegee, Brackloon, Keily, Ballymagheiher, Lara, and Ross, and some portion of other townlands, in all about 1,100 acres."

By this decree the old castle reverted to the possession of the O'Conors, and Hugh O'Connor's title was again recognized by the courts of the country. Shortly after the issuing of this decree Hugh O'Connor died, unmarried, having first mortgaged the lands for £1300 to one Terence Dermot, a Dublin merchant. This Dermot was Lord Mayor of Dublin in the year in which was fought the battle of the Boyne. A staunch Jacobite, he was knighted by King James, and was subsequently attainted of treason under King William, and all his property forfeited and sold by the commissioners for the sale of forfeited estates, in 1701. The mortgage on the Ballintubber estate was sold at the same time, and purchased by Col. Thomas Burke, of Portumna, who had married the widow of the Earl of Clanricarde. The reversionary interest in his estate passed, on the death of Hugh O'Connor, to her uncle, Charles O'Connor, who was connected by marriage with the Burkes, and who died in Burke's house, shortly before the sale of Sir Terence Dermot's interest in the mortgage. This Charles O'Connor was the last of the O'Conors who resided in Ballintubber, and, probably, when he left it, the castle ceased to be inhabited, and began to fall into ruins. After Charles O'Connor's death, what purported to be a deed executed by him, assigning the equity of redemption in the mortgage to Col. Burke for the sum of £200, was produced by the latter, and as the next heir in the O'Connor family was a papist, under the ban of the existing penal laws, Burke became possessed both of the mortgage and the reversion. With his family the castle and the estates remained in undisturbed possession until 1786. In that year Alexander O'Connor, of Clonalis, one of the representatives of the Ballintubber family, attempted to gain possession of the property by force. Having collected a number of his retainers, he proceeded to Ballintubber, and in virtue of a will made by Col. Hugh O'Connor, the brother of Charles, who, as was alleged, without any legal right, had passed the estate to Burke, claimed the lands, and demanded from the tenants a recognition of his claim as the rightful owner. The tenants readily acknowledged him as their landlord, and for a brief period he held possession of the castle and the estates.

This attempt of Alexander O'Connor to recover the Ballintubber estates caused great alarm in the county of Roscommon. It was represented as the commencement of a general endeavour on the part of the descendants of the ancient Irish to recover the lands held by their ancestors, and it was considered of so much importance that it was brought before the Irish House of Commons, and the government were called upon to take immediate steps to suppress what was regarded as an incipient rebellion. Alexander O'Connor received no countenance or support from his elder brother, O'Connor Don, of Clonalis, nor from any other members of the O'Connor family, and in a brief period his mad

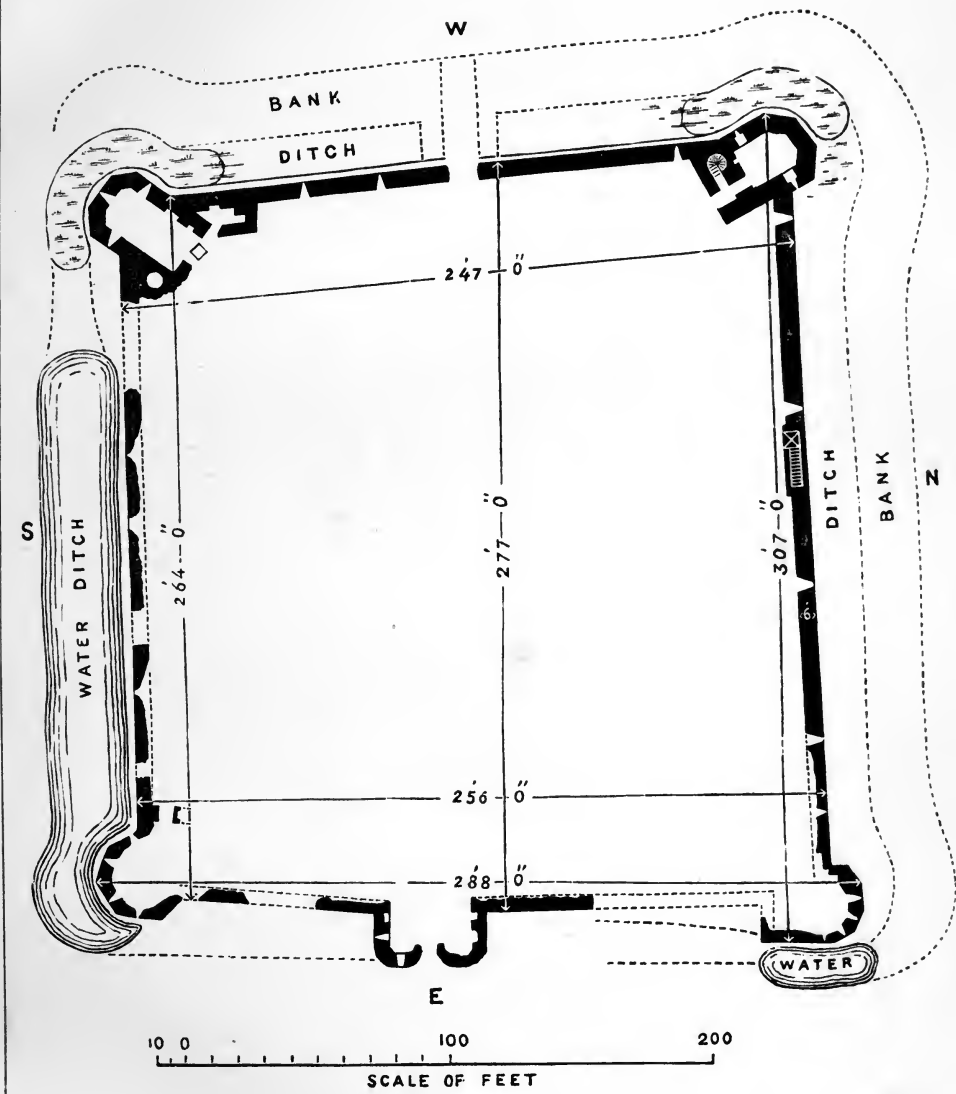
enterprise was put an end to by the interposition of the forces of the Crown.

Shortly after, in 1789, a private Act of Parliament was passed, enabling the trustees of the Burke estate to dispose of the property, and under this Act, on the 27th October, 1790, the castle and estates were publicly sold, and were purchased for the sum of £3507 15s. 6d. by Mr. Maurice Mahon of Strokestown House. With his family they have since remained, his descendant, Mr. Pakenham Mahon, of Strokestown, being the present owner.

BALLINTUBBER CASTLE, Co. ROSCOMMON.

The following are the heights in feet and inches of the walls as they exist at present:—

N.W. Tower,	. . .	49 feet 6 inches.
Top of Chimney of Tower,	. . .	63 „ 6 „
Western Wall,	. . .	25 „ 0 „
S.W. Tower,	. . .	53 „ 9 „
S.E. „	. . .	31 „ 0 „
N.E. „	. . .	25 „ 6 „
Eastern Wall,	. . .	21 „ 0 „
Northern „	. . .	25 „ 0 „



Ground Plan of Ballintubber Castle.



NOTICES OF THE MANOR OF ST. SEPULCHRE, DUBLIN, IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

By JAMES MILLS, MEMBER.

[Read JANUARY, 1889.]

ADJOINING the Liberties of the city of Dublin, and approaching at one point to within a few yards of the southern walls of the ancient city, was the Archbishop's chief manor of St. Sepulchre. The manor house or palace adjoined St. Patrick's Cathedral, the building being now occupied as the station of the city mounted police. The seneschal of the manor exercised his jurisdiction until half a century ago over a district represented nearly by the portions of the parishes of St. Peter (including the former parish of St. Kevin), and St. Nicholas, outside the boundaries of the city Liberties. The district had probably been originally an Irish suburb of the Danish city; for here, almost alone in the neighbourhood of Dublin, do we find the churches dedicated to Irish saints—St. Kevin, St. Patrick, and, perhaps, St. Brigid. If this were so, the documents now submitted show that, like the city, the population of St. Sepulchre's had by the 14th century become thoroughly Norman and English. Though early an important suburb, and long a component part of the city, and deserving increased attention from its independent government, which sometimes brought it into conflict with the city authorities, the manor of St. Sepulchre has secured but the briefest notice from the historians of Dublin. I venture now to bring before you two notices of this manor, both of the 14th century, and containing an unusual amount of interesting detail.

One is preserved in the archives of St. Patrick's. This I have had access to by the goodness of the Dean, through the kind introduction of Rev. Professor Stokes, whose wide research makes him keen to appreciate the value of such material for history. This document is a rental of the manor made in the fifth year of Richard II. (1382), by the seneschal, Thomas Tanner, assisted by a jury of twelve of the leading tenants. It is not an original, but a copy made for Archbishop Alan in 1531. It forms a roll of parchment consisting of two membranes stitched together, and written on both sides in a good Chancery hand. There are numerous interlined and marginal notes, most of them apparently in the hand of the Archbishop, not a few authenticated by his autograph monogram. Many of these, written with a fine stroke not suited to the rather coarse surface of the parchment, are now obliterated. A very full abstract of this document is appended.

The other document referred to is an inquisition or extent of the manor taken before the sheriff in the 19th year of Edward II. (1326). Alexander de Biknor was at this time Archbishop. He was at the same time Treasurer of Ireland, and having been held responsible for a defalcation connected with the revenue, the possessions of the See appear to have been seized by the Crown. The extent was in effect taken to supply an inventory of the property before placing it in the hands of the royal

custodian. This document is appended in full. It will be referred to as "the extent," the former as "the rental."

The information contained in these two documents is of a varied character. To begin with the Archbishop's manor house, we have in the Extent a description of it as found in 1326. This is very different from what we should expect in a chief residence of so powerful a prelate in feudal times, thus—"The jurors say on their oath that there are at St. Sepulchre a stone hall badly roofed with shingles and weak, a chamber annexed to the said hall, a kitchen, a chapel badly roofed, valued at nothing, because nothing can be received from them, but they need much repair. And there was there a certain prison, now broken and thrown to the ground." The ruined state of the house¹ was, perhaps, mainly owing to the frequent absence of the Archbishop, who, during the ten years he had held the See, had been occupied for the most part in England and France.

Adjoining the manor-house was a suburban district, including Patrick-street, Kevin-street, and New-street. The Rental supplies the names of the tenants of these in 1382, in many cases the names of the previous tenants, and the respective rents. Some of these tenants held several tenements, and therefore probably sublet to unnamed occupiers, but in most instances, each tenant is set down for a single holding, and thus we have the material for a tolerably complete directory of these streets 500 years ago. We may reasonably assume these holdings to be house plots, as they bear a fair proportion to the number of existing houses. Thus the Rental gives 35 holdings in Patrick-street, as against 83 in the present Directory (although parts of the street were not in possession of the Archbishop). New-street in Rental has more than 41, as against 71 now. We find, too, in one case the note "rent when built, 6s. 8d., now 2s. 6d.," implying that the street holdings were understood to be houses. The names of tenants are almost all English. After one name, that of Wm. Begge, in New-street, is added as something exceptional "Hibernicus." Though outside the city jurisdiction several of the tenants were intimately connected with it; thus Peter Woder had been Mayor of the city in 1367; John Passavaunt, in 1369-71, and again in 1387; and Roger Kylmore, bailiff in 1379. One John Sexten, who held of the Archbishop no fewer than 19 of the houses in Patrick-street, was no doubt that John Sexten, or John the sexton, who some years before (in 1362), as we learn from the Annals, had been in some way the cause of the burning of St. Patrick's Cathedral. A large proportion of the names still survive in the city. We find in our Rental—Ashbourne, Walshe, Tanner, Carpenter, Sexten, Brown, Blakebourne, Rowe, Neill, Begge, Dermot, Brownynge, Wessely, North, Giffard, Alexander, &c.

The first entry in the Rental is one which strongly marks the different aspect of the district at the time. This is a mill in Patrick-street, worked by the Poddle stream, not, as now, an underground sewer, but an open brook flowing beside Patrick-street, passing the west front of the Cathedral. Thence it flowed northward into the city foss, on the outer side of which were several other mills, these latter being within the juris-

¹ It may have been injured in the general firing of the suburbs during Bruce's invasion. Some of the Annalists note that St. Patrick's Church adjoining was then injured.

diction of the city. Against fraudulent millers and bakers the city laws (to be found in "Historical and Municipal Documents," edited by Mr. Gilbert), directed their most unmerciful enactments. This mill, with its accompanying bakery, standing within a few yards of the city gate, yet beyond the reach of its legal powers, must have been a thorn in the side of the civic authorities. The difficulty of dealing with bakers living on the Archbishop's land had already led to complaints to the King, and a special arrangement, by which the Archbishop's bailiff should be present at any trial of them ("Historical and Municipal Documents," pp. 78, 82). The Rental mentions that this mill had been let by indenture, and we find the deed itself entered in the *Liber Niger Alani*.¹ It was leased for 60 years to John Pasvaun, citizen of Dublin, 45 Edward III. It is described as "the place of a mill formerly called Shyreclap, in St. Patrick's-street, Dublin, now almost prostrate;" the tenant to rebuild at his own expense. A right of way is permitted for those going to the mill by a certain bridge over the water-course beside the mill on the south side, as was anciently accustomed. The lessee also got the custody of the mill-pond, stone bridge, and "flodrates" (flood-gates?) of the water-course. This mill was in existence until the seventeenth century. Another mill is mentioned in Kevin-street, and was in the hands of the Prior of Holy Trinity. It was probably at the western extremity of the street, across which the east branch of the Poddle flowed. One or other of these mills was no doubt older than the Norman invasion, as a charter of Prince John confirms to the Archbishop the lands of St. Kevin, *with the mill*.

We may now turn to the rural district belonging to the manor. It extended from Kevin-street and New-street southward to Dundrum, and from the road to Donnybrook and Milltown, on the east, to the bounds of Rathfarnham parish, and following these to near Crumlin.

The lands here may be classed under four heads according to the relations of the occupiers to the Archbishop. Thus: 1, Lands worked directly for the Archbishop; 2, Lands occupied by his serfs; 3, Lands let to small free occupiers; and, 4, Lands held in larger holdings, or by non-resident tenants.

1. Of the first we have an example in the subordinate manor of Colon, which formed the corps of the Archbishop's prebend in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The name is still preserved in the suburb of Cullenswood. This at the time of the Extent seems to have been used as a home farm of the Archbishop. The house was, in 1326, described as "a hall with stone walls now prostrate, a chamber for the Archbishop with a chapel annexed to the chamber, roofed with shingles; also there were a kitchen formed of wood, a grange, stable, and granary, covered with boards, now totally prostrate to the ground." The ruin of this house, as of that of St. Sepulchre, is perhaps attributable to the lawless times of Bruce's invasion, followed by a period when the Archbishop was for the most part non-resident. Of the demesne arable lands 50 acres were sown with wheat and 48 with oats, while 68 lay fallow. The meadows were in separate patches, called Broad mead, the meadow of St. Thomas, Strif

¹ *Liber Niger* of Archbishop Alan, p. 343. In referring to this valuable Register of the See of Dublin throughout this Paper, the pages of the copy preserved in Marsh's Library are given.

mede, Crook mede, Schenbalimore. St. Thomas meadow lay near the high road, and was destroyed by the carriers. The pasture was valueless for want of stock, which it was probably thought useless to provide, as "the greater part of the pasture is near malefactors."¹ There were here also 66 acres of wood (the original Cullenswood), but wholly devastated, and nothing to be had from it either by sale of underwood (for the city fuel), or for pasture; perhaps in the unsettled state of the country the citizens and neighbours had helped themselves. These demesne lands were probably tilled by hired labour, as we know was the case a few years later in the neighbouring manor of Clonkeyn, where harvest labourers received 1*d.* a-day, and ploughmen, &c., permanently employed, had 5*s.* a-year, with allowances of corn, &c.²

2. Of the next class we have examples in the lands of Boly major and Boly minor—the former apparently the modern townland of Farranboley, south of Milltown; the latter probably nearer the mountains, but its exact position, perhaps, cannot be ascertained. It baffled even Archbishop Alan 350 years ago, as we learn from his note on the Rental. Both these lands are described as lands of Betagii. These Betagii³ were the Irish cottiers whose ancestors, no doubt, had cultivated the same lands successively under Irish, Danish, and Norman lords. They thus represented the *nativi* of feudal language, and were treated by the Normans as serfs bound to the soil. In a deed quoted in Harris's *Ware* the word Betagii is used as an equivalent of *nativi*; and Hardiman quotes an act of Edward III. which directs that the service of the Betaghesh to their lords is to be as in England with respect to villains.⁴ The Extent affords us some hints as to the causes of their disappearance here. The Betagii at Boly major had been completely destroyed by malefactors. These malefactors, Archbishop Alan tells us, were the families of Harold, Walsh, Archbold, O'Toole, and O'Byrne. 40 acres of their lands remained unoccupied, while the remaining 21 acres had been let to newly-introduced free tenants. At Boly minor five Betagii occupied its 60 acres of land. They paid 6*d.* an acre in time of peace, but in time of war nothing, because of the neighbourhood of the malefactors. They were also bound to work for their landlord; but these works could not be claimed, because they dared not remain in the marches by night. Boly major is not named in the rental; but Boly minor had then passed into the hand of a single tenant, who paid but 1*l.*s. a-year, little more than a third of what was expected from the Betagii. By the time of Archbishop Alan, in the beginning of the 16th century, the Archbishop's serfs in this manor were extinct. We learn this, negatively, from a short entry in the Archbishop's *Liber Niger*, giving particulars of the few who still remained on the Archbishop's manors.⁵

¹ In 1316, ten years previously, a party of the O'Tooles occupied Cullenswood, and advanced from it against the city itself.—"Annals in Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey," II. 297.

² "20th Report, D. K. of Records, Ireland," pp. 78-9.

³ The word Betagius, Englished Betagh, is identified by Hardiman with the Irish Biatach, "a victualler." It is, no doubt, connected with Biatha, the food rent rendered by the servile Irish tenants to the Irish chiefs (see O'Curry, *Manners and Customs*, III., p. 472, note). Cox connects the word with the Irish Bothach, "a cottier."

⁴ "Statute of Kilkenny," *I. A. S.*, p. 5.

⁵ *Lib. Nig. Alani*, p. 399.

3. The lands of the third class, occupied by free tenants of small holdings, include Newland, 58 acres, 5 tenants-at-will; Ardinatanoke, 22 acres, 8 free tenants; Thanahy (Taney), 80 acres, certain English and Irish tenants, besides 40 acres and 4 cottages unoccupied for want of tenants. The two former near the city, about the Circular-road, extending from New-street, in the direction of Portobello, were held at rents of 16*d.* and 2*s.* an acre; Taney at 3*d.*

4. Of the lands held by larger proprietors the chief example is the Rath, held in 1326 by Gilbert de Menes, and 1382 by William Menes, or Meones. Colon, which at the earlier date was in the Archbishop's own hands, had, at the later, been farmed to Richard Chamberlayne at 10 marks a-year, and the same person had got possession of the lands formerly occupied by the small tenants at Taney. The remaining lands at Taney were held by John Locumbe; and that part known also as Dundrum by William Fitz William, whose representative, Lord Pembroke, is still the proprietor. We have a description of the style of residence suited to occupiers of this class, in a lease of the part of Taney held by Locumbe, made a few years later (in 1414) by the Archbishop to Tho. Locum, subject to the condition that he should within four years build, at his own expense, a sufficient stone house, walled and battlemented. The house to be 18 feet in breadth by 26 in length within the walls, and 40 feet in height (*Liber Niger Alani*, p. 258).

RENTS.—As above pointed out, the rents of the Betagii in the two places where they are mentioned were 6*d.* an acre, in addition to certain unrecorded services due to the landlord. The rents of free tenants were in general also about 6*d.*, as among the farmers at Colon. They were 8*d.* at Paas and Stoneway, about Haroldscross. Approaching the city the rent rose to 20*d.* and even 2*s.* an acre, while further off, at Taney, it sank to 3*d.*¹ In addition to this rent these tenants were obliged to render suit of court, to attend and assist at the sittings of the manor court. With reference to these rents it may be observed that the acre here used was probably considerably larger than the statute, or even the Irish plantation acre. The term was used both in England and Ireland for measures differing according to local custom. If we can trust the Rental and Extent as giving a fairly complete acreage of the district, we may set it down at about 1150 acres. The same district, as nearly as we can trace

on the Ordnance map, contains about 2850 statute acres, almost exactly 2 : 5. Thus the acre in use was probably about 2½ statute acres.² Very few of the 14th century denominations admit of direct comparison with

¹ Hallam says that 6*d.* an acre seems to be about the average rent for arable land in the thirteenth century in England, though meadow was at double and treble that sum.—*Middle Ages*, III. 363 (Ed. 1878).

² Spelman says that until shortly before his time the Irish used an acre equal to three English acres.—Glossary, under "Acra." (See also Fiant of Elizabeth, "16th Report D. K. of Records, Ireland," p. 210.) A still larger acre, containing four standard acres, was used in other parts of Ireland.—*Ibid.*, p. 274. At the dissolution of the monasteries, however, we find the lands of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, measured by a perch of 24 feet, "according to the custom of the country." A perch of similar length was in use in Shropshire (*Jacob's Law Dictionary*), and in Montgomery (Spelman). This would give 2½ statute acres nearly as the value of the acre used about Dublin.

the modern townlands; but the townland of Farranboley exhibits almost exactly this proportion to the acreage of Boley major.

THE RATH.—In this name we find the earlier stages in the development of the name of the well-known suburb, Rathmines. In the margin of the Rental it is written, as in older documents, Rath, but over it is inserted "Mean." In a deed (*Lib. Nig. Alani*, p. 462) a few years later than this Rental (22nd Ric. II.), William Meones styles himself lord of Meonesrath. In later documents the forms Menrath, Meanrath, and Menesrath are found down to the 16th century. In a deed, dated 1611, quoted in Dalton's *County Dublin*, it is called Meynsrath, *alias* Rathmines, and thenceforward the latter inverted form has prevailed. The name of the adjoining district of Bagotrath had a similar history. It, too, was at first known as "Rath," or "The Rath," and the family name of its 14th century owner was prefixed for distinction. Rathmines could only have been acquired by the Meones family shortly before the time of the Extent, as in the same reign (Edw. II.) we find Richard de Welton confirmed in possession of the Rath. The family of Meones appear to have come to Ireland in the train of John de Derlington, Archbishop of Dublin, 1279–84. The first of the name we find here was William de Menes, who, in 1284, was one of the executors of that prelate. This William, about 1296, became Chamberlain of the Exchequer, and two or three years later one of the Barons of that Court. He was probably a cleric, and the same who, as William de Munes, priest, excommunicated Adam, prior of Christ Church,¹ and as William de Moenes, Canon of S. Patrick's, was, in 1305, appointed collector of ecclesiastical tenths. His connection with the Archbishop may have given him a footing on the See estate, though, as pointed out above, the Rath does not seem to have come into the hands of the family until some years later. Another of the family (Robert) took a prominent place in the city, was bailiff in 1312, and mayor in 1319. John Moenes was mayor in 1331, 1335, and 1337. Gilbert de Meones, named in the Extent, was son of Geoffrey, who appears to have been a brother of the William already mentioned. In 1357 he was made *custos* of the peace to protect the marches or frontier at the Leinster (that is the south) side of Dublin, with power to muster the men for defence of the Marches. He had previously been constable of the castles of Arklow, and of Newcastle, county Wicklow. Later, Nicholas Meones was a Justice of the King's Bench. A few others of the name occur on the Patent Rolls and elsewhere during the 14th century. At its close, and for some years early in the 15th century, a John Meones and his son Robert held the manor of Greenoge in Meath. After that the name is not met, at least in the published calendars. The name was probably derived from the manor of Menes or Meones in Hampshire,² part of the church lands of Winchester (*Cal. Rot. Pat. Eng. Edw. III.*, p. 114)

A copy of the Extent and an abstract of the Rental follow.

¹ "20th Rep. D. K. of Records, Ireland," p. 64. Most of the subsequent notes about the family of Meones are from the *Cal. Rot. Pat. Ireland*, published by the Irish Record Commissioners.

² A Nich. de Menes was, in 1207, one of the pledges for the Sheriff of Hampshire.—*Rot. de Oblatis in Tur. Lond.*, p. 447.

E X T E N T ¹

HENRICUS* Dei gratia Rex Anglie² et francie et Dominus Hibernie,
 Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salu-
 tem. Inspeximus quandam Extentam Manerii de Sancto
 Sepulcro, coram Johanne le Bret nuper vice-
 comite Comitatus Dublin, per breve domini
 Regis Edwardi⁴ filii Regis Edwardi, anno regni
 sui decimo nono, extra Scaccarium ejusdem
 nuper domini Regis missum, apud Dublin fac-
 tam in hec verba:

Extentam Manerii de Sancto Sepulcro, facta apud Dublin xiiij^{to} die
 Marcii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xix^o, per sub-
 scriptos, viz. Gilbertum de Meones, Willelmum Chamberleyne senio-
 rem, Meilonem Chiuere, Willelmum Chamberleyne juniorem, Willelmum
 Woodward, Roger Neelle, Johannem Ronwe, Johannem Kynaye,
 Willelmum Rossell, Richardum Hopere, Stephanum Bourgont, Ricardum
 Colchestre, Lucam filium Miles, Thomam Deyere, Walterum Wraby,
 Robertum Bercarium, Willelmum Brugge, Willelmum Tol, Willelmum
 Geffrey seniore, Willelmum Geffrey juniore, Willelmum Vitriarium.

Qui Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod sunt apud Sanctum
 Sepulcrum, una aula lapidea cindulis male co-
 operta et debilis, una camera annexa ad dictam

aulam, una coquina, una capella male cooperta, que ad nullum precium
 extendunt quia nichil inde percipi poterit, sed
 indigent correctione magna. Et fuit ibidem
 quedam prisona que modo fracta et prostrata
 ad terram.

Et dicunt quod fuit apud Coloniam una aula
 cum muris lapideis que modo prostrata est, et
 est ibidem una camera pro Archiepiscopo, cum una capella diete camere
 annexa, que cindulis cooperiuntur, quas ad nullum precium extendunt,
 quia nichil inde percipi potest. Et erant ibidem una coquina de lignis
 constructa, una grangea, unum stabulum et
 unum granarium, boordis cooperta, que modo
 totaliter prostrata sunt usque ad terram.

Et dicunt quod sunt apud Coloniam in una sesona hoc anno 1 acre
 terre arrabilis in dominico sub carucis seminatis cum frumento, unde
 extendunt quamlibet acram per annum ad iii d. Summa xii s. vid. Et

¹ From *Liber Niger* of Archbishop Alan, pp. 97-9, original numeration; pp. 83-5, later pagination; pp. 226-9, in copy in Marsh's Library. That copy does not contain the marginal notes attributed to Archbishop Alan. The more interesting of these are inserted above in the side margin.

² Anglie = Angliae. The letter *e* is used throughout this document as the equivalent of the diphthong *æ* of classical Latin.

³ A: is put here to represent the monogram of Archb. Alan.

⁴ King Edward II.

sunt ibidem in alia sesona xlviii acre terre arrabilis hoc anno seminate cum avena sub carucis, unde extendunt quamlibet acram per annum ad iii denarios. Summa 12s. Et dicunt quod sunt ibidem de eisdem dominicis

*ffalowe.

quia terra nimis usitata et debilis. Et sunt ibidem de eisdem dominicis in manu firmariorum

Hodie dividuntur; xii^{em} acre biphariam & nostre sex acre (bishop mede) extra portam hic novi strati; alia duo prata sequencia jacent in extremis, et secundum sub ac supra est etiam juxta Mychys & Donabrok fines terminos seu extremitates prout vidi; tertium autem jacet inter Meen Raith & Colyn.

*Ubi jacet Buklers acre. viij^d.

Et sunt apud Schenbalimore duo acre³ prati, quas extendunt per annum iiii denarios. Et sunt apud Coloniam xvi acre pasture, quas extendunt per annum ad xvi denarios, et ad non plus propter defectum animalium, et major pars pasture est prope malefactores. Et sunt ibidem lxvi acre bosci, quas ad nullum precium extendunt, neque in pastura allocanda, nec in venditione subbosci, quia totaliter devastantur.⁴

Etsunt apud Boly major⁵ tres tenentes firmarii, qui tenent terram betagiorum ibidem, viz: xxi acras et unum stangnum terre, unde extendunt quamlibet acram per annum ad sex denarios tempore pacis, set tempore

Talbot hodie tenens & antiquitus dicitur Bolytown.

¹ Four score acres.

² warrectam in ms.

³ duas acras in ms.

⁴ The following undated valuation of the Manor of Cullen is contained on the last extant leaf of the original *Liber Niger Alani*:—

Sunt in dominicis de Colonia xii^{em} vi acre terre arrabilis per estimacionem, quarum iiii^{em} et xii acre jacent in campo vocato Shanbalymore, et in campo vocato Balymaregan et Barlycroft lxxiiii acre. Item sunt ibidem xxii acre prati, et quarum quinque acre jacent in Campo Sancti Thome,* quarum quelibet acra valet per annum iis.; et iii acre & dimidium in Sigenesmede, quarum quelibet acra valet per annum iis.; et una acra et dimidium in Crokedmede, que valent per annum iis.; et novem acre et dimidium in le Oldhagard et Brodemedede, quarum quelibet acra valet per annum iis.; et ii acre et dimidium in diversis particulis, que valent per annum vs. Sunt ibidem xvi acre pasture, quarum quelibet acra valet per annum xii d. Item fosse et alia pertinentia valent per annum iiij s. Boscus ibidem tenet lxvi acras, que extendunt ad xx s. per annum, cum diversis parcis. Item est unum gardinum juxta ecclesiam sancti Kevini, que valet per annum dimidium marce.

Quod non est dos vicarii, sed remotius jacet, etiam ex altera parte.

Hanc capitulum sancti Patricii aliquandiu occupavit, sed ultimus Willelmus archiepiscopus mitro restitui fecit.

⁵ For notes as to the position of this and following lands, see under the Rental below.

guerre ad nullum precium extendunt. Et dicunt quod sunt ibidem xli acre et tres stangna terre, quas betagii tenere solebant, et modo vaste quia dicti betagii destructi sunt per malefactores, et ideo dictam terram ad nullum precium extendunt neque in pastura nec alio modo.

Malefactores { Haroldes.
Walschmen.
Archboldes.
O Toilleis.
O Brynnis.
Garrets.

Et dicunt quod sunt apud Boly minor quinque betagii, qui tenent ibidem lx acras terre, unde extendunt quamlibet acram per annum ad vi d. tempore pacis, set tempore guerre ad nullum precium dictam terram extendunt quia prope malefactores. Opera eorundem ad nullum precium extendunt per annum quia in Marchia et non sunt ausi ibidem morari per noctem.

Aqua de Doder . . .
. . . creditur hodie
. . . ultra ly Macre
. . .

Hic videtur origo manerii Sancti Sepulcri, ad distincte loquendum ultra prebendam Colonie, acrarum 474.

Et sunt quidam tenentes tam Anglici quam Hibernici apud Thanahy et le Milton, qui tenent iiiii^{xx} acras terre ibidem,

Ubi invenimus lxiii apud Drumdrom infra grandiam Sancte Marie & Tawney vocatas tharchbishop lands profecto in duobus rentalibus sed . . . hic.

Et dicunt quod fuerunt ibidem quatuor cottagii, qui modo jacent vaste pro defectu tenencium, ideo ad nullum precium extendunt.

Alias hodie Stokken retro ecclesiam Sancti Kevinii.

Et sunt apud Ardinatanoke octo liberi¹ tenentes, Thomas Hattyngeleye, Hugo Silvestre, Walterus Naungle, Elena flynte, Robertus Roue, Thomas Dyere,² Walterus Bayarde, et Robertus Attegate, qui tenent xxii acras et i stangnum, et reddunt³ inde per annum pro qualibet acra ii s. Et quilibet eorum faciet sectam curie. Et dicunt quod Thomas Dyere tenet de eadem terra duas acras, dimidium, et unum stangnum, de eadem terra, reddendo pro qualibet acra per annum ii s., cum secta curie. Et sunt tres liberi¹ tenentes viz.: Hugo Silvestre, Walterus Orloger, Johannes Kyneghe, qui tenent quatuor acras i stangnum et dimidium extra portam de Novo Vico. Et reddunt inde per annum pro qualibet acra ii s. Et quilibet eorum faciet sectam curie.

Forte acre 31 pro viii d. acra; sed quere infra, folio 138 utroque latere. Et cave inibi ne decipiaris.

Ecce Stonywey; est duplex; nam alias decipiaris omnino . . .

Prior Sancti Johannis extra Novam Portam Dublin tenet quandam pasturam juxta Tyerenewere continentem⁴ xxvi acras, et reddit inde per annum xx s. viii denarios.

Et Gilbertus Menes, Thomas Hattyngeleye et Reginaldus de Barnevale tenent xxxiiii acras terre arabilis apud le Stonyweye, et reddunt³ inde per annum xxii s. viii d. Et quilibet eorum faciet sectam curie.

¹ Libere in ms.

² In 1326 Thomas Dyere was Keeper of the Works of the King's Castle (*Lib. Mun. Hib.*).

³ Reddit in ms.

⁴ Continens in ms.

Et Thomas Hattyngleye et Hugo Silvestre de vico Sancti Patricii tenent xxxii acras unum stangnum apud le Paas, et reddunt inde per annum xxis. vid. Et quilibet eorum faciet sectam curie.

Et Hugo Brugge¹ [et] Thomas de Hattyngleye tenent xxii acras terre penes Boscum de Colonia, et reddunt² inde per annum xiiiis., et quilibet eorum faciet sectam curie.

Et Adam de Bertynge tenet v^{xx3} acras terre apud Tanehye, et reddit inde per annum xxxiis. quatuor denarios, et sectam curie.

Ecce Raith & Farcaghe . . . mini & jacet dictus Farcagh juxta Tawney & terras Haket, ut supra ante taxam fo: a principio 5¹⁰. l. ii^{do}.

*filius Galfridi (& Will. .). Ubi Manerium & est . . . jacens juxta Dodir unde xx acre in Fercagh juxta Tawney, ac Londonland juxta Cullen, & habet tres partes: signato. Verumtamen 5 hec secte vastant omnia viz. Harboldes, Walchmen, Archboldes, O Bryn and O tolls; notato . . . mementote mei Alan tam hec sudoribus suis adinvenit.

Et Gilbertus* de Menes tenet viii^{xx4} acras terre apud le Rathe et ffrythiay, et reddit inde per annum xliiis., cum secta curie.

Et sunt quidam tenentes infra muros civitatis Dublin, qui tenent xi seldas, et reddunt² inde per annum xxiii s., sine secta curie.

Burgenses de Novo Vico reddere solebant pro burgagiis suis per annum lvii s. vid. Et quilibet eorum solebat facere sectam. Et modo non reddunt nisi xxxii s. viii d., quia residuum de Burgagiis predictis jacent vasta.⁵

Et sunt quidam Burgenses in vico Sancti Patricii, qui tenent domos et quedam tenementa sua. Et solebant inde reddere per annum xlvs. ii d. Et quilibet eorum faciet sectam curie. Et modo non reddunt nisi xxxvis. ii d., quia dicunt quod tenementa residua jacent vasta.

Burgenses de vico Sancti Keyviny reddunt per annum pro domibus et tenementis suis xxxviii s. xi d. Et quilibet eorum solebat facere sectam curie.

. molendini Sancti Thome quod vocatur ly Woodemylle (juxta ejus boscum).

Et prior Sancte Trinitatis Dublin tenet unum molendinum, quod vocatur le Wodemylle, et reddit inde per annum i marcam ad Pascham, et i marcam ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, et unam marcam ad festum Sancti

Michaelis, et i marcam ad festum Natalis Domini.

Nicholas de Suxterby⁶ tenet i molendinum quod vocatur Schyte-clappe, et reddit inde per annum lxx s.

Et sciendum est quod omnes predicti tenentes reddunt redditus suos, videlicet medietatem ad Pascham, et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis, preter redditus molendini de le Wodemylle.

¹ In a Deed in *Lib. Nig. Al.* (p. 259), dealing with part of these lands, this name is written Burg.

² Reddit in ms.

³ Five score, or 100.

⁴ Eight score, or 160.

⁵ The Annalists say that the suburbs of Dublin were, in 1316, burned for defensive purposes during Bruce's invasion. This fact may account for the waste burgages and diminished rental here.

⁶ Nich. de Suxterby was afterwards a Justice of the Court of Common Bench.

Apud sanctum Sepulcrum
et adde alia supra in prin-
cipio.

en { gardine tres.
quatuor alia.

Et dicunt quod est apud Sanctum Sepulcrum quoddam Curtilagium cum gardino, que extendunt per annum ad xii d. tam in herbagio quam in fructu. Item unum gardinum juxta Ecclesiam Sancti Kevini, quod extendunt per annum tam in herbagio quam in fructu ad iii s.

Et est quoddam gardinum apud Coloniam, quod ad nichil extendunt herbagium inde per annum, quia nichil inde percipi potest.

Piscaria aque de Aneleffye extendunt per annum ad vs. Tolbolle servicie¹ de Novo Vico extendunt per annum ad xs. Placita et prequisita curie et nundinarum ibidem extendunt ad xiiis. iiid.

(*To be continued.*)

¹ Tolboll cervisiae—a custom paid by brewers of ale. In the city of Dublin this custom amounted to a gallon and a-half from every brew, and belonged, by Charter, to the Abbey of St. Thomas.—See *Miscellany*, Irish Arch. Soc., pp. 34 and 43.

THE PRIORY AND CASTLE AT RATHMULLEN.

BY THE REV. NARCISSUS G. BATT, M.A.

ACCORDING to the "Annals of the Four Masters," *Rath maolain* (i.e. "Mullen's rath") is a town founded on the shore of Lough Swilly, in Donegal, by Mac Sweeny, of *Fanat*, hereditary marshal to the lords of Tírconnell. It is noted in Irish history as the place where Hugh Roe O'Donnell was captured in 1587, and as that whence, in 1607, the Earls O'Neill and O'Donnell departed at the termination of the long struggle of the Ulster Celts against Queen Elizabeth and James I. Of ancient remains, there is in the neighbourhood a large cromlech at *Drumhallagh* ("hill of the wild boar") called the "giant's grave," and which has two sepulchral chambers. There are some fragments of two other cromlechs in the same direction, and at Laharden a singular artificial cavern, which may have been a store-house, or hiding-place; also a circular fort of stone on a hill-top at Miskin. The ruin of the old parish church at *Killygarvan* (i.e. "rough land"), about a mile to the north-east of the village, may be of any date, its rude architecture having no particular features. The "Register" states that it had been long deserted in 1706, when Bishop Pooley of Raphoe consecrated the chapel of Mr. Knox's residence, to be used, by his permission, for parochial purposes. The present church of St. Columba was consecrated, in 1814, by Lord J. G. Beresford, then bishop, and its new chancel, in 1887, by the present Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. The picturesque, ivy-clad ruin by the sea, so conspicuous in every view of Rathmullen, consists of two distinct buildings, erected at an interval of nearly two hundred years. The eastern portion is the more ancient, being the tower and chancel of a religious house founded in the fifteenth century. The western part is a castellated mansion, built by Bishop Andrew Knox as his family residence in the seventeenth century. The estate of Rathmullen is called, in old documents, *Phearan brocher* (i.e. "Friar's Land"). It was the abode of one of the three chiefs of the Mac Sweeny clan. He was distinguished from the others as M'Swine *Fanat*, from his lordship of Fanad or Fanet, the territory between Lough Swilly and the land-locked bay of Mulroy.

"The Four Masters" mention the destruction, in 1516, of the castle of this M'Swine, in a civil war between O'Neill and O'Donnell; for it must not be supposed that peace and order reigned in Ulster before the English began to interfere. The chief himself, who is highly commended for his valour and liberality, died in the following year. The "Chronicle" next mentions that, in 1529, *Conal Oge*, lord of *Fanat* for one year, died, after having put on the habit of the Order of the Virgin Mary—that is, the White Friars at Rathmullen.

Respecting the foundation of this priory, we are only told by Archdall that it was established in the fifteenth century by one of the M'Swines.

The Mendicant Orders were very popular in Ireland, and not without reason, as they were the chief religious teachers of the Celtic Irish. Many houses were founded for them in Donegal, as also in other parts of Ireland. Kilmacrenan and Killydonnell, within a few miles of Rathmullen, were Franciscan convents; but this one at Rathmullen was

Carmelite, and therefore dedicated, like all their churches, to the Blessed Virgin.

Its prosperity was of short duration. "The Four Masters" proceed to chronicle, under the year 1595: "The monastery of Rathmullen was plundered by young George Bingham, son of the Governor of Connaught, with a ship's crew from Sligo, who carried away its books, vestments, chalices, and other property. They went on to Tory Island to deal in like manner with the abbey of St. Columkill." This was during the war between Queen Elizabeth and Hugh Roe O'Donnell, when Tircconnell was treated as an enemy's country by the English authorities. George Bingham was murdered soon after, as "The Four Masters" do not forget to record with much complacency. The remains of the Carmelite Priory are of plain but good Irish pointed architecture of the period, more like the French Flamboyant than the English Perpendicular. The remainder of the ruins belong to the mansion built by Bishop Knox, and need not long detain us. (This prelate was, according to Bishop Keith, of the Ranfurly family, and translated from the Scotch See of the Isles to Raphoe in 1622; the date over the door of his castle here is, however, 1618.) He purchased the estate from M'Swine—first the manor of Rathmullen, and then other lands to the north. Finding the deserted and dilapidated convent on his new property, he resolved to convert it into a dwelling-house. This was a very common process in those days, as in Italy now. The Bishop preserved the tower and chancel of the Priory for religious uses, as his domestic chapel, and it afterwards, as we have seen, became parochial, when the Knox family withdrew to Prehen, near Derry, acquired by marriage by them in the last century.

It is a popular error at Rathmullen to call Bishop Knox's manor-house "M'Swine's castle," for that, as we have seen, was destroyed in 1516. No traces of it now exist. It may possibly have stood on the hill west of the Priory, as vaults and foundations have been found in that direction. The vault in the old castle is the burial-place of the Batt family.

HISTORY OF ENNIS ABBEY, CO. CLARE, 1240-1693.

By THOMAS J. WESTROPP, M.A., MEMBER.

[Read JANUARY, 1889.]

As our Monasticons usually break off with the nominal dissolution of an abbey, although most survived that event a century and a half, I purpose tracing the history of Ennis Abbey, one of those hardy institutions which statesmen and magistrates vainly strove to kill during the seventeenth century.

In the year 1240, Donough Cairbreac O'Brien reigned over the little state of Thomond, and he, like his father, the great Donaldmore, King of Limerick, being an ardent churchman and founder of abbeys, determined on establishing the Franciscan monks near his palace of Clonroad, and, laying aside three years' taxes,¹ commenced a monastery of great beauty in the marshy meadows near the Fergus at a bend of the river where clustered the huts of the little village of Innis, and whence the house got its name, Manister Innsi Cluain Ramhfodha. It seems to have been completed by 1241, the year of its founder's death, but Cairbreac was laid in the Dominican Abbey which he had founded in Limerick, where his epitaph long remained.

"Here lies Lord Donogh Carbreigh O'Brien, a valiant leader in arms, Prince of Thomond, made a knight by the King of England, who caused to be built the Church of the Friars of the Order of Preachers, who died on the 8th day of the month of March, A.D. 1241, on whose soul may the Lord have mercy. Amen."²

1306. After sixty years, Ennis Abbey was enlarged and repaired by Turlough O'Brien. He had it whitewashed, and gave rich furniture, plate and vestments; he also filled the great east window, with its slender mullions and lofty lancets, with rich coloured glass "painted with blue."³ Henceforth it succeeded Limerick as the burial-place of the Princes of Thomond and their mausoleum of polished stone existed in the chapel of St. Michael¹ in the reign of Charles I. It was commenced by Morina, daughter of O'Brien and wife of MacMahon, but no certain traces of it can now be found. In this year it and its Abbot are taxed in the Diocese of Killaloe, the Abbot is called the "Custod de Thomë."⁴ It also had a grant of one year's revenue of Thomond, and Cumheadha more MacNamara was buried there.⁵

About 1314, the sacristy and refectory (probably the great vaulted room north of the chancel) was built by the blind Maceon MacNamara, who was buried in the abbey in a monk's dress, and I may here briefly enumerate the most noteworthy men buried within its walls:—

1306. Cumheadha McNamara; 1313, Dermot O'Brien, in the dress of the Order; 1354, Moriertagh, son of Theodorick, Prince of Thomond; 1350, Therlough, son of Prince Donough O'Brien; 1364, Prince Dermot; 1370, Prince Mahon O'Brien, called Mahon Maonmaige.⁵

¹ Wadding, *Annales Minorum*, vol. iii.—*Annals of the Four Masters*.

² "Calendar," quoted by Lenihan—*History of Limerick*, p. 647.

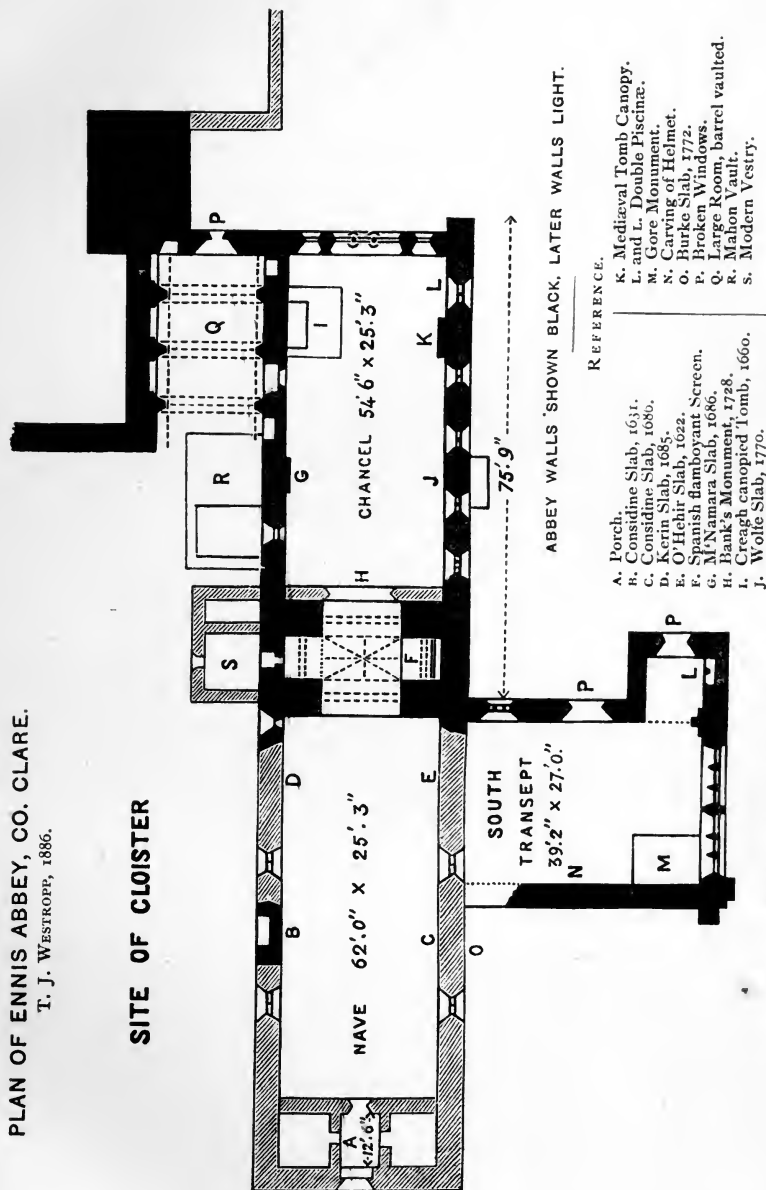
³ "Annals of Innisfallen."

⁴ "Cal. of State Papers, Ireland," pp. 300, &c.

⁵ "Annals" quoted in Dutton's *Statistical Survey*, 1808.—*Collectanea de Rebus Monasticis*, MSS. T.C.D., F. 1. 16.

PLAN OF ENNIS ABBEY, CO. CLARE.
T. J. WESTROPE, 1886.

SITE OF CLOISTER



REFERENCE.

- A. Porch.
- B. Considine Slab, 1631.
- C. Considine Slab, 1080.
- D. Kern Slab, 1685.
- E. O'Heir Slab, 1022.
- F. Spanish flamboyant Screen.
- G. M'Namara Slab, 1686.
- H. Bank's Monument, 1728.
- I. Cragh canopied Tomb, 1660.
- J. Wolfe Slab, 1770.
- K. Medieval Tomb Canopy.
- L. and L. Double Piscina.
- M. Gore Monument.
- N. Carving of Helmet.
- O. Burke Slab, 1772.
- P. Broken Windows.
- Q. Large Room, barrel vaulted.
- R. Mahon Vault.
- S. Modern Vestry.

1872

1872

Nor was the monastery unknown to foreign princes, for Pope Clement granted several indulgences to it in 1350, and in 1375, Edward III., by a license dated August 22nd, allowed its monks to enter English territory to collect alms, and allowed one of its Friars, Michael Currydanny, to leave the kingdom and study at Argentine, in Almanian.¹ The convent was occupied, about this time, by 350 monks, and its schools attended by 600 scholars, some even from the Continent.²

The same strange scarcity of records appears during the fifteenth century in the history of Ennis, as in the case of nearly all our abbeys. One legend and one fact alone remain. The pious Wadding³ relates how, in 1440, Friar Fergallus O'Trean, an Ennis monk of very holy life, converted Prince Cornelius by his fervent exhortations, the more easily as the Prince was mortally wounded, and had led a most evil life. The penitent died during the most ghostly counsels of the monk, and O'Trean, falling on his knees, spent 24 hours in tears and prayers; and long before the news could have reached him a holy hermit at Lismore announced that Cornelius was dead and rescued from the fiend by O'Trean's prayers. The Earl, it is said, verified the first part of the statement, and believed the other.

We may, however, place more faith in the record of the Four Masters, that in 1467 Terence O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, was murdered at Ennis by O'Brien of the fleet.⁴

The year 1523, the abbey witnessed another magnificent funeral, for Teige O'Brien had fallen in battle against the Earl of Ormond at Cashel, and was brought to Innish.⁴

But the old regime was coming to an end: Conor, Prince of Thomond, wrote from Clonroad, 1536, to submit to Henry VIII. Conor was succeeded by his usurping brother Murrogh, who surrendered his princely title, and became the first Earl of Thomond. The change was effected with little disturbance. Murrogh got leave of his superiors of the Order of St. Francis to reform Ennis Abbey,⁵ and all promised to go on as before under English tutelage, when, the very next year, an order was issued dissolving the Irish abbeys, and among the rest that of Ennis.

Although dissolved it was safe under the protection of Murrogh, the first Earl and last Prince of Thomond. Dr. Neylane, in 1543, petitioned for the Franciscan Abbey of Innish, in reward for his labours in bringing O'Brien to submission, but he only obtained his grant in 1577. The riots consequent on the surrender of Murrogh, and those in which his successor and nephew fell, raged round its walls, nevertheless the monks were unmolested, and the reform of the observance took place in Ennis Abbey in 1550.³ Twenty years later, as the Four Masters tell, a stirring scene arose out of a session held in its walls. Teige MacMurrogh O'Brien, the first sheriff of Clare, placed food and liquors in Manister Insi for the use of the President, who proclaimed a court and arrived on the feast of St. Bridget. Earl Conor was at Clare Castle, whither the President sent soldiers to escort him to Ennis; unfortunately the Earl was tempted to try and capture his uncle, who, with a fraction of his followers, escaped to the President, and, the Earl pursuing, Fitton and

¹ Quoted in Archdall's *Monasticon*.

³ *Annales Minorum*, vol. iii., p. 574.

² M'Curtin.

⁴ *Annals of Ulster*.

⁵ Lenihan, *History of Limerick*, p. 92; and *Annals of the Four Masters*.

his refugees took flight, being pursued as far as Gort (Gort Innsi Guaire). Fitton, in his wrath, ordered the Earl of Ormond (O'Brien's kinsman) to avenge the insult, but the intended avenger mediated, and Thomond, after surrendering his castles, got alarmed and fled to France till he obtained an interview with Queen Elizabeth, and got her pardon.^{1 2} Eventually the county was joined to Connaught, and Sir Richard Bingham expelled the monks and turned the abbey into a courthouse,³ and in October, 1578, Elizabeth granted it and Quin Abbey to the Earl of Thomond.⁴

The celebrated settlement of estates in Clare was made, in 1584, by Sir John Perrot and the local gentry in this Abbey,¹ probably in the fine vaulted room, still extant, to the north of the chancel, and in 1599, when O'Donnell (to avenge the sack of Grianon Aileach four centuries before) ravaged Clare and took Ennis, the citizens again found safety within its friendly walls.² It was the last school of Roman Catholic theology that survived the dissolution in Ireland, and it received students even from France and Spain.³ In 1601 sixteen persons who had taken part in O'Donnell's rising were tried in the abbey and executed, and the venerated code of Brehon Laws formally abolished in 1606. Ennis was incorporated in 1612 [Cal. State Papers]. All the corporation were English or Dutch. The abbey under their rule became a courthouse; the monks were scattered or died of old age; one alone remained. Bruodinus, himself a Clare man, tells the simple touching story of his life. Friar Dermot Bruodin (of the Mount Calary family) entered Ennis Monastery, studied in Spain, and while there, hearing of the fallen state of his Church in Ireland, was moved to zeal for the cause. Disdaining all concealment, he landed at Scatterry, and thence, in a friar's dress, traversed all Clare. After a thousand hairs'-breadth escapes he was captured by some soldiers, while preaching from a mound to a large multitude, and being brought to Limerick answered so boldly, that his captors tied his hands behind his back and hung him up by them. After enduring this horrid torture for some time he was fortunately rescued by the Earl of Thomond, who persuaded the English that he was mad, which his rashness predisposed them to believe; the Earl continued his protection, so that, when all the monks were expelled, Bruodin and his servant were suffered to remain, and there he died, August 9th, 1617,⁵ and with him the first period of the abbey ends.

In 1615 the abbey had been adapted as a parish church by the regal visitors, Ennis being the assize town, and the parishioners of Doora, Dromeliff, and Kilmaley forced to use it, their semi-ruinous churches being closed. "This church is fairly built and adorned by ye Right Honble the Earle of Thomond."⁶

In 1621, William Donegan, or Dongan, was granted the unoccupied buildings described as "the house of the junior brothers, called Grey Friars of Innish, with one church, belfry, graveyard, mill, salmon and

¹ *Annals of the Four Masters.*

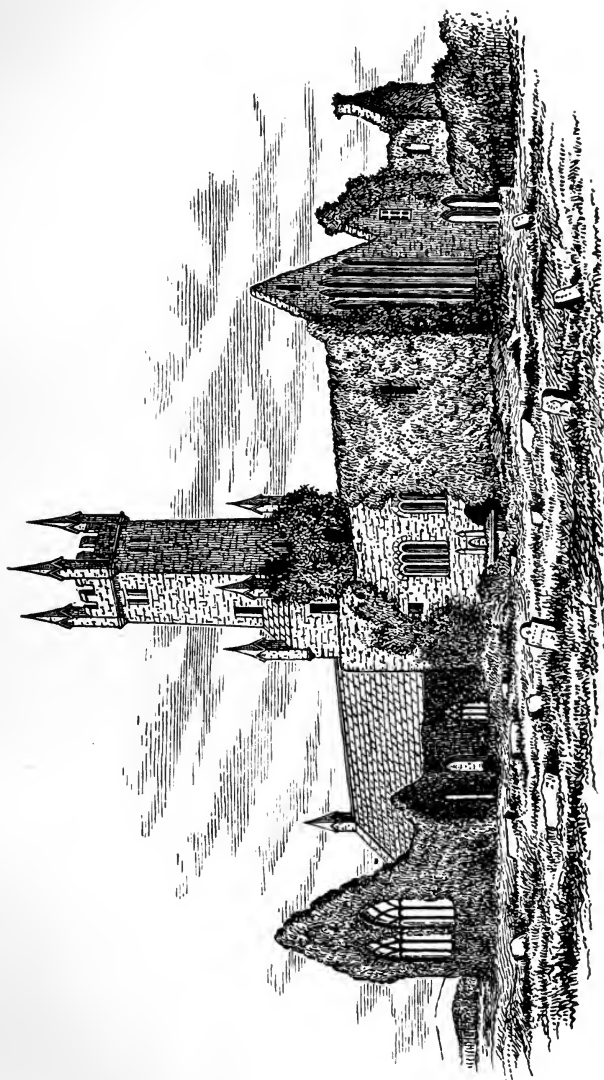
² "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1577.

³ Wadding, *Annales Minorum*, vol. iii., p. 574.

⁴ Grants in "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," under respective years.

⁵ Bruodinus, quoted by O'Reilly.—"Memorials of those who suffered for the Catholic religion."

⁶ Dwyer, *Diocese of Killaloe*, p. 130.



Ennis Abbey, 1887.



eel weir, two messuages with stone walls, and two cottages in the village with lands at Clonroad."¹

The monks had returned before 1628,² and brought no unnecessary attention on themselves.³ The civil war raged around them; but we hear nothing of Ennis. Scarcely, however, had Limerick fallen in 1651 when a war of extermination was waged against the wretched monks. Many must have perished unrecorded. My limited search has, doubtless, missed many more; but the following may be noted:—Eugene O'Cahane (Keane) had entered Ennis Abbey, 1628. After founding the large and important college at Quin Abbey, he was made guardian of Ennis, and being taken prisoner on Mount Luochren was there hanged. Thaddaeus Creagh was hanged and his body barbarously mangled. The Rev. Denis Nelan, priest of Kilraghtis, joined the Observantines of Ennis, and was educated in France. Returning to Clare, 1642, he was arrested in the house of his relative, Lawrence MacInerheny, brought to Inchieronan Castle, and called on to adopt the puritan doctrine. He replied that he desired to die for his faith, which he was not going to desert in his old age, hearing which the soldiers straightway hanged him. Thady Carighy, another Ennis monk, met the same fate,⁴ and the abbey was defaced by the Cromwellian soldiers.⁵

The monks crept back in the reign of Charles II., and strange to say, in their day of poverty and danger, did what their protected and wealthier predecessors failed to do, established a daughter monastery; Maurice O'Connell granted them the site at Roosca, an out-of-the-way place near Dysert Odea. The prior was Flan Brady, and the buildings were erected, 1663. Three years later Col. Gore, of Clonroad Castle, examined Morogh O'Griffa, one of the monks, and suppressed the cell December 21st, 1666 (Historical Memoirs of the O'Briens);⁶ but he did nothing against the Mother Abbey in sight of his very windows. In 1675, Morogh, Earl of Inchiquin (probably remembering, with remorse, the monks roasted alive by him at Cashel and elsewhere), left £20 "to the Franciscan Fryers of Innis, in the county of Clare, 27th October, 1673 (will at Dublin). Thomas Dyneley sketched the abbey in 1681. At that time the transept only was roofed, and the belfry adorned by a lofty flag-staff. Ten years later François Allemand says, "It is still quite perfect, by favour of the Earls of Thomond, although the house belonged to a Protestant who was anxious to sell the material." An interesting slab, 1686, tells how Eugenius Considine repaired his ancestral tomb, "formerly destroyed in the war of raging Cromwell." (*Cromvelli marte furentis.*) However, the abbey had not long to live. Bishop Ryder of Killaloe records, in 1693,⁷ that the Rev. Patrick Fitzsymons holds the livings of Kilraghtis, Dromcliff, a "cure served by him in the abbey there (Ennis) in good repair." This restoration to the Protestants ends in monastic history, and their

¹ Excerpta de Inquis. Monast. MSS. T.C.D., F. 4. 25, p. 15. Grants in "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," under respective years.

² Wadding, *Annales Minorum*, vol. iii., p. 574.

³ Bruodinus, quoted by O'Reilly.—"Memorials of those who suffered for the Catholic religion."

⁴ Bruodinus, quoted by O'Reilly (*ut supra*), Liber iv., cap. 15.

⁵ Slab in Nave.

⁶ Papers quoted by O'Donoghue, "Hist. Mem. O'Briens," p. 562.

⁷ Visitation quoted by Dwyer, *Diocese of Killaloe*, p. 423.

removal, since the disestablishment, to a new church has left the fine old priory to complete neglect and shameful ruin.

The remains, though much damaged, cover a large extent of ground. They consist of the chancel, lit by graceful lancet windows, the east being large, lofty, and handsome. A very fine canopied tomb with a plinth, richly carved with New Testament subjects, commemorates Pierce Creagh, of Adare and Limerick city, who was transplanted to Dangan, and died soon after the Restoration.¹ Opposite it a canopy, only (a modern tomb having been inserted), beautifully groined, and decorated with foliage and flowers in very low relief.

The east window of the former Protestant church closes the eastern arch of the belfry, under which are some finely carved corbels, and a beautiful Spanish flamboyant screen in grey marble, in the south recess. Its pillars have statuettes of the Virgin and of a saint.

The nave is altered past recognition, but the transept with a small chapel and four richly traceried windows remains. In it is the vault of the Gores of Clonroad. The belfry is modernized, having been twice struck by lightning since 1780. North of the chancel is a curious room, covered with a barrel vault, relieved by ribs of plain design supported on low pillars. The rooms above are small. Here was found one of the sashes of massive metal turning on pivots, and divided for sixteen small panes of glass. The late Mrs. Stamer gave it to a neighbouring convent. The site of the cloister is used for burial; but all the other buildings are replaced by modern houses. The whole ruin is overgrown with ivy and elder, and is much defaced.

There are no very old tombs;² four, of plain slabs, remain in the nave.

"Dermitius mac Considin pro se et suis posteris hunc tumulum fieri fecit Anno 1631 Mors null—parcit Honori—debilis et fortis veniunt ad funera mortis."

"Quisquis eris qui transieris sta perlege plora, sum quod eris fueramque quod es pro me preces ora. Quod cinis et pulvis et sordida terra . . . (defaced). Orate pro animâ Laurentii O'Hehir de Dromkarhin qui hunc tumulum fieri fecit pro se et suos (sic) successoribus Anno Dni. 1649" (? date indistinct).

"Eugenius Considin celebris stips (sic) nominis hujus pro se proque suis hanc olim struxer, at urnam post destructa fuit Caomvelli marte furentis et reparata pio Jacobo rege secundo Altero ab Eugenio Junior istis pts. ejusdem Hic profunde preces lector. Mortisque memento Anno Domini, 1686."

Close to the abbey in Church-street stands an old house, with the following inscription in raised capitals:—

"This House was bilt in the yeare of our Lord God 1658, by John Cruce."

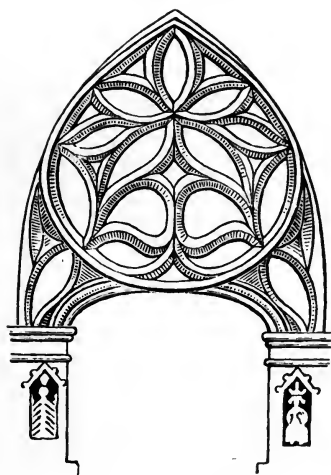
Another old house, long since demolished, bore this slab³:—

"The house and the front was built and finised by Geoarge Stackpole, mearchant, in the year Anno Domini, 1687."

¹ It was made about 1642.

² The Four Masters record the following burials in Ennis Abbey:—1552, Morogh, Prince of Thomond; 1552, his son, Dermot; 1580, Conor, Earl of Thomond; 1582, Teigh O'Brien, "a hero in prowess"; 1582, Donat O'Brien (executed in Limerick though under protection); 1583, Eveleen, Countess of Thomond, and daughter of Maurice Fitz David Roche; 1584, Mortagh Garbh O'Brien.

³ Now at Edenvale, near Ennis.



Screen under Belfry, Ennis Abbey.

1917

MISTAKEN IDENTITY AS TO ST. PATRICK'S BIRTH-PLACE.

BY THE REV. SYLVESTER MALONE.

THE first, indeed the sole, independent authority in favour of Alclyde being the birth-place of St. Patrick is an Irish scholiast of the tenth century. In his glosses on Fiacc's hymn, he states that Nemthor, in which Patrick is said to have been born, meant Alclyde, and that his captivity took place in Brittany, whence he and his sister were carried captives into Ireland. Now the saint himself states, in his *Confession*, that he was taken captive near Bonaventaberniæ, which, according to the scholiast, must be in or near Brittany; but the *Lives of St. Patrick* (1, 2, 3, 4, and 6) assure us that he was born in Nemthor, in or near Bonaventaberniæ; therefore, unless we disregard the testimony both of our saint and the before-mentioned *Lives*, the scholiast leads us to the conclusion that Patrick was born in or near Brittany. Yet the same scholiast glossed Alclyde as a city in northern Britain; consequently his authority is worthless as to the birth-place of the saint.

Without pausing to give reasons, I may state here, as my opinion, that the Nemthor of the reputed Fiacc is as corrupt as the Bonaventaberniæ of the *Confession*; that *Venta* was the substantive element in both words, but that in one case a part of *Venta* was attached to the preceding next word, while, in the other case, it took a supposed *r* from the next succeeding word and became Nenthor.

During many centuries a considerable portion of Irish history was appropriated to Scotland on the grounds that Scotland (in comparatively modern times) was called Scotia; and when pressed by the objection that Ireland and Scotia were convertible terms, Dempster replied that the mountainous parts of Scotland were called Ireland. A like abuse of the word Strathclyde is indulged in for the purpose of proving Scotland to have been the birth-place of St. Patrick. Strathclyde meant originally, as it probably means now, the mere valley of the Clyde; but the word had for many ages a far different signification.

The first mention of Strathclyde in connection with the Saint's birth-place occurs in the *Fourth Life*, as given by Colgan. The writer there states that St. Patrick came of the ancient race of Britons, who receded before the advance of the Roman arms in Armorica, crossed the channel, and settled in Strathclyde. The southern part of Wales was the most convenient and natural place for the fleeing Armoricans to seek a settlement; and the biographer had more reason for making this place a part of Strathclyde in the sixth century, than for confounding the English Channel with the Tuscan Sea. The emigration of the Armoricans to the country (*regione*) of Strathclyde, with the confused geography, supplied the scholiast with grounds for a story which, in reference to a settlement in the *city* of Alclyde, and the counter-emigration of St. Patrick's family to Armorica, conflicts with the *Lives* and the *Confession* of the Saint. The kingdom of Strathclyde, called also, from its capital, Alclyde, on the banks of the Clyde, varied in extent in different ages. At one time Strathclyde included merely the western portion of Scotland, between the rivers Clyde and Tweed; at other times Cumber-

land, Lancashire, and even Chester in Wales, formed a part of the kingdom. There was a period when King Arthur extended his sway over all the Britons, from South Wales to Alelyde. Eleven of the battles which he fought and won are said to have taken place either in or to the north of Lancashire. One of his achievements, before being raised to the rank of Pendragon, was said to be a march from his hereditary principality in South Wales to the relief of the Britons besieged in Alelyde. Parliamentary records have styled this "the Fort of Arthur;" and popular history, ballad, and romance have represented him as having fallen either in Cornwall, by the banks of the Severn, or in the North. The kingdom of Alelyde then, in King Arthur's time, comprised the sea-board, with Alelyde as capital, from the Clyde to the extremity of Wales.

Colgan adduces strong reasons for judging that the author of the *Fourth Life* of St. Patrick flourished about the end of the sixth century. He must, therefore, have been acquainted in a general way with the Strathclyde territory under the sway of Arthur, who is supposed to have died about the year 542.

An Irish writer referring, at the end of the sixth century, to the Britons in King Arthur's kingdom, in contrast to those in Armorica, was sufficiently exact in calling them Britons of Strathclyde. On the other hand, a writer, such as the scholiast, who, in his scholia betrays a lamentable ignorance of geography, very probably mistook the Strathclyde of the sixth for that of the tenth century. In the tenth century Strathclyde, as the old kingdom, was a thing of the past. Strathclyde, or Alelyde, represented only the town of Dumbarton or Clydesdale, and the mistake of Alelyde as a kingdom which had vanished, for Alelyde, its capital which remained, was quite natural.

The latest of the *Lives of St. Patrick*, as given by Colgan, and which was written in the twelfth century, closes with a curious entry, stating that the saint died in the year 493, when Aurelius Ambrosius ruled Britain, and Forchern ruled all Ireland. I will not stop to inquire if Ambrose was, as stated by some, uncle to King Arthur, or identical with Natanleod, who fell, with 5000 Britons, in a charge against the Saxon Cerdic; but whatever doubt may hang around other circumstances of his life, he is admitted to have been a prince of South Wales. Gwennonwys, daughter of the King of Gwent, Monmouthshire, is represented as the wife of Gwendaff, son of Ambrosius. But what reason could there be for connecting the death of St. Patrick with the reign of Ambrosius and Forchern, save that the latter was prince of his adopted country, whilst the former was prince of his native country, Wales? Or, if we suppose that Ambrose, though a native of Wales, was mentioned because as Guledec or Emperor he ruled over all the Britons of Strathclyde, even as Forchern is represented to have ruled over all Ireland, then is made clearly manifest the difference between a Strathclyde Briton and a Briton of Alelyde.

Several incidents in the *Sixth Life of St. Patrick* place in clear relief his Welsh origin. We there learn that the saint, when returning to his native country from the continent, made some stay in Britain, established there many religious institutions whilst he repaired those that were in decay, and that he filled all of them with inmates who had to conform to rules of strictest discipline. Moreover, the saint foretold, on this occa-

sion (Colgan, p. 101) the birth of St. David. Now does not this clearly point to Wales as the country of St. Patrick? But let us suppose, for a moment, that he was of and in Caledonia, what interest could a prophecy on the birth of a Welshman have for its inhabitants? For them the birth of St. Columba would have had a more practical interest. Besides, the allusion to monastic institutions and their perfect discipline could not well be referred to Caledonia, for we know that it was not till after the death of St. Patrick St. Columba converted the northern Picts, and that what was done by Ninian for the southern Picts, before the apostolate of St. Patrick, was undone by contact with pagan Scots and Saxons. Hence St. Patrick, in his letter to Coroticus, calls them apostate Picts. This character of them is endorsed by Joceline, who, in his *Life of St. Kentigern*, states that they fell away and relapsed into paganism (*apostasiam lapsi*).

Again, the *Sixth Life of St. Patrick* assures us that, in the course of his mission in Ireland, he went to Britain for labourers in the vineyard, and that when returning he touched (*divertit*) at the Isle of Man. Now we naturally infer that he applied for help to his own country, with which he was well acquainted—the land of a well-established Christian community—but that country could not have been the town of Alelyde, in pagan Caledonia. The writer of the aforesaid Life informs us that, while procuring spiritual labourers in Britain, thirty of whom he consecrated bishops, St. Patrick helped to crush there the Pelagian heresy. We know that Pelagius was a Welshman, and that Germanus came more than once to Britain—in the year 447, on the last occasion—for the purpose of crushing Pelagianism.

Furthermore, the Saint is represented as turning aside to the Isle of Man on his return from his native country to Ireland. Now how could the Saint, if in Caledonia, be said to have turned aside to the Isle of Man? For all these reasons we are impelled to the belief that Wales was the birth-place of the Saint.

Was it to Caledonia the Irish Church looked for help? No, certainly; for Caledonia was pagan to all intents. The Irish Church turned to Wales. The leaders of the second race of Irish saints were the two SS. Finians. Finian of Moville is said to have had at one time under him a thousand disciples; Finian of Clonard was head of the so-called twelve Irish apostles. The two Finians went to learn in the schools of St. David, Gildas, Cadocus, St. Illtud, and St. Dubric. This St. Dubric was consecrated by St. Patrick's own tutor, St. Germanus. In the year 522 he presided over the synod of Brevi, whose canons were a rule for every British church in Strathelyde. The Irish Church, after St. Patrick's death, looked to Wales for light and help; and from it was mainly recruited the "Second Order" of saints in the Irish Church. That Church looked to Caledonia with eyes of compassion; it sent St. Columba, who, with the co-operation of Welsh saints, became the apostle of the pagan Picts of Caledonia.

It may not be out of place to notice here an objection founded on the dedication of churches. It is said that the presence of a large number of dedications to St. Patrick in Scotland and their absence elsewhere is very remarkable; and that this can be accounted for only on the supposition of Scotland being the Saint's birth-place. The objection, if founded on fact, would not be of much weight; for colonies of Irish, generation after

generation, ever since the days of St. Patrick, kept streaming into Scotland, even down to the tenth century. In course of time the Scottish or Irish immigrants outnumbered and defeated the Picts, and gave their name to Scotland, to which country the Irish brought with them a warm devotion to their patron saint, and hence the dedications. In Wales, however, the case was different, for there the people felt comparatively little more than historical interest in our national saint. The Welsh were separated from Ireland by a long stretch of heavy sea. Moreover, the Welsh, ever since the days of St. Patrick, had been engaged in a ceaseless struggle, till, in the twelfth century, they were subdued. A due consideration of these circumstances would meet the objection founded on the statement of the dedications.

But is the objection founded on fact? So far from it that the advocates of a Scottish birth-place for St. Patrick have to admit there were numerous dedications to him in Wales, but state that they were not made in honour of the Alclydan Patrick, but of the Welsh Patrick, the real apostle of Ireland. I accept the admission, but totally dissent from the theory that underlies it. Bishop Forbes, in his *Calendar of Scottish Saints*, and Mr. Skene, in his Introduction to the Dean of Lismore's book, are referred to (*Loca Patriciana*, No. XIII.) as proof that Palladius, or a Welsh Sen Patrick, was the *Patricius*, that the conversion of Ireland had gone on under three Patricks before the Alclyde Patrick, and that the popular devotion is consequently paid to a mythical or *spurious* Patrick. A wilder theory could not well be imagined. It is now unnecessary for my purpose to express a belief, for which I am prepared to give solid reasons, that no person engaged in the conversion of Ireland, nor any other for centuries subsequently, except our national saint, bore during life the name of Patrick: Palladius after death was called Patrick only by the Irish. But whether there were many Patricks, or only one, it is sufficient for my purpose to accept the admission that only one was the real apostle of Ireland. That apostle was Succat, who was called Patricius, the son of Calpurnius,¹ who was made captive near Bonaventaberniæ, who lived to extreme old age in Ireland,² who, at the end of his life, wrote the "Confessio," and the account of whose life in the old book of Armagh closes with these words:—"In the thirteenth year of the Emperor Theodosius Patrick is sent as bishop, to teach the Scots (Irish), by Bishop Celestine, Pope of Rome, . . . whose (Patrick's) teaching all Ireland believed in, and who baptized almost all Ireland."³

If, then, the real apostle of Ireland is admitted to have been a Welshman, our task is easy; for we are assured that the popular St. Patrick, Ireland's national saint, was its real and only apostle.

¹ *Documenta de S. Patritio*, p. 21, by Rev. E. Hogan, s. j.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 25, 58, 65.

³ *Book of Armagh*, fol. 16 a, a. I fear there is an error in the figures there given as to his age.

A NOTICE OF THE CAREER OF SHANE O'NEILL (SURNAMED
AN DIOMAIS, or "THE PROUD"), PRINCE OF TIROWEN,
 1520-1567.

(Continued from page 462, Vol. VIII., Fourth Series.)

By THOMAS O'GORMAN.

HAVING assumed the much-coveted title of *O'Neill More*, Shane at once commenced to exercise the authority attached to that dignity over the neighbouring chieftains—MacMahon, Maguire, Maguiness, &c. Complaints were, of course, made to England by those chieftains who so painfully felt his power, but England was at the time unable to afford them any aid. For her own protection she was obliged to make overtures to the Island Scots—the British Swiss of the day—for assistance, to enable her to meet Shane, who was threatening the Pale with fire and sword; and Shane himself made a similar application to them for aid against the English. The wary Scotsmen amused both parties with fair promises, while they waited the course of events.

Meantime Sir H. Sidney, who held the office of Lord Justice in the absence of Sussex, mustered an army, and advanced as far as Dundalk, with the view of placing the territory of the Pale in a state of defence, and of offering or appearing to offer battle to the Irish chief should he put in an appearance. There is little doubt that Sidney had orders to effect his reduction if possible by quiet means, for on reaching Dundalk, and hearing that Shane was in the neighbourhood, he sent a messenger requiring his presence and an explanation of his late acts, particularly for having taken on himself the title of the O'Neill. Shane excused himself from the visit on the ground that his wife was in her confinement, but if the Lord Justice would do him the honour to come to him he would explain everything to his satisfaction.

The fact was that Shane could not trust himself within the English lines unless at the head of, or surrounded by, his own clansmen, and Sidney was utterly unable to compel his attendance; he therefore, to save appearances, accepted the Irish Prince's invitation, and not only did so, but became godfather to his child. Whilst celebrating the festivities consequent on the birth, Sidney called on Shane for the promised explanation of his conduct, which the latter gave with his natural energy, showing that his father could not have laid down his Irish dignity to which he had been elected by the will of his clan, and which he held only for life, *without their consent*; that he (Shane) was duly elected, also by the clan, as his father's tanist and successor; that Ferdorcha, on whom the English title of Baron had been conferred, was not an O'Neill at all;¹ that he (Shane) was the next eldest legitimate son of his father, and,

¹ Ferdorcha is stated to have been the son of *Con Baccagh*, by the wife of a blacksmith named Kelly; hence Shane denied that the lad was an O'Neill at all. Dr. O'Donovan remarks that Hugh, a younger son of this Ferdorcha, became one of the most potent O'Neills of whom history makes mention.

consequently, that both by Irish and English law he was his father's successor. What excuse he made for ousting his father from his government, and for the death of the unfortunate Ferdorcha, does not appear; but his arguments were accepted, to a certain extent at least, by Sidney, who said they should be immediately laid before the Queen, and so the pair parted in friendship.

The English Government of the Pale expressed great satisfaction at this "gossopryke" of their official with the formidable Irish Prince, while the conduct of Sidney in placing himself so completely in the power of Shane, and trusting to his sense of honour, is much to be admired—the state of society at the time being considered.

During this year death removed another obstacle from the path of Shane—his father, worn out with troubles and sorrows, passed away, leaving his son now without question *The O'Neill More*, lording it over his subchiefs, or *urriaghts*—temporizing with the English—to-day their very humble servant, to-morrow proud and uncertain in his bearing, and anon watching his hereditary rival, O'Donel, with eyes sharpened by his unforgotten defeat at Balleeghan. Yet his quiet bearing at this period—as far as appearances went—was so highly approved of by the English, that the new Queen (Elizabeth) in her instructions to the Lord Deputy Sussex (17th July, 1559) directed him to allow Shane to succeed his father as he claimed—"in title and lands, specially for the preferment of the person legitimate in blood, and next for that he is thereof in quiet possession," a very valid reason indeed, but one not much in the interest of the Baron of Dungannon's son. Perhaps it was to purchase a continuance of his quietness that Her Majesty in the same document directed her deputy to *offer* Shane any degree of honour not exceeding the state of an earl.

It must be observed that Her Majesty's permission was clearly an infraction of the treaty entered into by her father, Henry VIII., with Shane's father (*Con Baccagh*), which gave the succession to Ferdorcha and, of course, to his issue.¹ The fact, however, proves the fast and loose style in which the Queen was disposed, or, perhaps, compelled to deal with this Irish chief, and was of similar character with the hypocritical submissions and oaths of Shane himself. Thus we find that the very next month Shane had given cause for thinking he was "enlisting confederates," and the Queen wrote to Sussex, when he again took up his office of Lord Deputy, to reduce Shane "by all manner of means, as well as by force if need be."

It is not stated what warlike acts arose from the above order, but before the end of the year Shane had, with his usual ability, patched up a sort of peace with Sussex, and obtained a pardon for himself and his soldiers for former disorders, as appears in the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, 26th November, 1559. Afterwards he made a number of propositions to the Council in Dublin, which the latter declared could not be entertained by them; however, he was not to be put off with this rebuff, as we soon find him writing to the Queen herself on the subject, telling

¹ It has been thought that had Shane been created Earl of Tyrone, it would have made him "civil," but such appears to be very doubtful, for he actually had greater power and a greater hold on the affections of his people, by his Celtic title, than could have been given him by an English one.

her that he had lately made a peace with Sussex, at which time he made certain requests which her Council could not grant, and he stated that if they were granted him, he would become very quiet, and make his people equally so, and also do good service to the state. His messenger on this occasion, as well as frequently afterwards, was his foster brother, Daniel O'Donelly (an ecclesiastic), in whom he trusted implicitly, but who, nevertheless, was soon bought over by the crafty statesmen in London, and he became their pensioner.¹

During the early part of the next year, Sir William Fitzwilliams came over as Deputy to Sussex—a man not likely to aid much in the pacification of the country he was sent to govern. He, however, appears to have made sundry efforts by letters and messengers to reduce "The O'Neill" to his ideas of good conduct, but with indifferent effect, for about this time we hear that Shane had engaged a body of 1,000 or 1,500 Scots or other soldiers in his service, and that he was seeking aid from the Kings of France and Spain. Strange to say, the latter piece of information was communicated to the English by the Countess of Tirowen,² his own mother, who, evidently, had not forgotten her son's conduct to her late husband. The negotiations with the French King appear to have proceeded very far, and we shall hear of them again.

With his newly raised forces, Shane made a foray on the lands of the Baron of Slane, which were situated within the English Pale, and from that till the middle of July passed his time fighting with varying success against the soldiers of the Queen, and sending to her complaints against her Lord Deputy. Amongst the latter there is one which states that the Lord Deputy cuts off the heads of such Irishmen as, trusting to his word and honour, present themselves before him!³

About this time we find Shane proposing an alliance, political and matrimonial, with the Earl of Argyle, whose sister he desired to marry. Argyle, however, sent a copy of this letter to the English Queen, professing he would rather serve her than the Irish Prince. Shane was clearly an admirer of the fair sex, and it is equally certain that he regarded very lightly the sanctity of the marriage tie, for at the time he made this proposal to the Earl of Argyle, his lawful wife, the daughter of Calvagh O'Donel, was still alive.

The Queen, informed of the proceedings of Shane, wrote to her Lord Deputy Sussex, that as the evil disposition of the former still continued, he (Sussex) was authorized to take such steps as were necessary for his subjugation, but as Her Majesty knew the difficulty attending this proceeding, she directed (as a most important step in it) the restoration of Barnaby, or Brian, son of the late Baron of Dungannon, as "being ye heyre in right," to the late Earl of Tirowen. In this way Shane would have also an internal enemy to contend with.

So anxious was the English Queen for the subjugation of her Irish foe, that in the course of a few days she reiterated her orders to proceed

¹ The Lord Deputy, writing to Sussex, says:—"But I believe so long as that plain meaning, Dondaugh of his, the Dean, *is with your Lordship*, he (Shane) will but brag."—*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 1859, p. 50.

² *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 1859, p. 50.

³ See "Causes and matters moving my people not to suffer me to come to the Lord Deputy, &c."—*Carew MSS.*, p. 368.

against Shane, and the Deputy accordingly proclaimed a hosting against him. O'Reilly and Maguire, animated by selfish motives, joined the ranks of the English against Shane. O'Donel, too, gathered his forces. The Scots, under *Sorley-Boy*, mustered in strength; but all were alike disappointed, for Shane was too powerful for the Lord Deputy and his allies to risk the chances of a battle with him. Sussex accordingly adopted a temporizing policy, and about the middle of September sent as his envoy to the camp of the Irish chief (at Carrick-Bradock) the Earl of Kildare with certain articles in the interests of peace. Kildare was a relative of Shane, and his selection as ambassador is proof of the disinclination of Sussex to push matters to extremity. The Earl was instructed to get the articles sworn to by Shane, but the latter hesitated, added other articles from his own point of view, and finally desired a further parley, for which he nominated three friends as his commissioners.

Kildare returned to the Deputy with Shane's proposals, and Lord Louth was deputed to meet his commissioners; but eventually this conference also broke up without effecting any tangible result beyond staying for the moment the effusion of blood. Shane said this failure arose through the instrumentality of Felim Roe, already mentioned, and his son Henry, who were his deadly enemies. These parties resided in the town of Dundalk within the English territory, and he informed Lord Louth that, till they were expelled, he would come to no terms whatever. His enmity to them formed a plausible excuse for breaking off negotiations for peace, and also for the acts of some of his soldiers who, being on the look out for these O'Neills, in their endeavours to reach them, burned two or three villages within the Pale, and which act so greatly alarmed Fitzwilliams that he expressed to London his fears of an invasion of the Pale.

During these parleys the year 1560 came to an end, and with the early days of 1561, Shane proposed a visit to the Queen in person. What his object could be in making this extraordinary proposition is difficult to be understood. Perhaps that, having been suddenly converted to peaceable views, he thought that in a personal interview with the Queen he could better explain the position which he held in Ireland, his recent acts, and his views as to the future; and so adjust their differences in a satisfactory manner, and lay the foundation of a permanent peace. Or it may be that his proposition was only some subtle piece of statecraft, the purpose of which has not been unveiled. Shane made his application in the first instance to Sussex, who not only forwarded his request to the Queen, but seconded it by an official communication from his Council, praying that Shane might have permission to do so, and requesting a safe conduct for him under her own hand. Shane himself soon after wrote to the Queen on the subject, but she appears to have made some demur to his proposal. However, on the 2nd February she wrote to the Irish Prince to send over an agent fully instructed, and possibly she expected he would select for that office his foster-brother, the Dean of Armagh. He did not, however, send an agent, but on the 8th February, wrote to the Queen, detailing his services (we may well wonder in what direction they tended), his election to the dignity of *O'Neill More*; his prosperous Government of his own country, and explaining that the cause of the late conference having failed was through the interference of Felim Roe and his son. He does

not forget to call Her Majesty's attention to the fact that her official (the Lord Deputy) favoured Ferdorcha, the supposed son of his father—which was no slight factor in the past turmoils. Then he proceeded to express himself as most desirous of having an English lady for his wife; and in order that she might be near her fellow-countrymen in Dublin Castle, he claimed the town and lands of Balgriffin in the County Dublin, as the heir of his father, to whom that property had been originally given, and he concluded his letter by again requesting permission to visit her Majesty.

At this time some military preparations made by Shane, to avenge an insult offered to him by O'Reilly, attracted the attention of the Anglo-Irish Council, and appeared to strengthen Fitzwilliam's opinion as to his intentions against the Pale. The cause of Shane's enmity to O'Reilly was that the latter—depending upon the effects of his late offers of service to England—was emboldened to mortally offend Shane, by making prisoners of some of his gallowglasses, and “stripping” them (possibly turning them out naked on the highway), whereupon Shane prepared to take revenge for the indignity done to himself through his soldiers. The insult was one a man of Shane's temper was not likely to put up with from any person, but more especially from one of his own subchiefs. The English considered in what manner they could allay the storm that was gathering against their friend O'Reilly, or (in the language of the day), how Shane could be expelled; but the only course they could devise was to sign the safe conduct and forward it to him, in the hope of getting him out of the country. Shane, however, was not to be baulked of his revenge; he sent back word that though very desirous to visit her Majesty, he could not undertake such a long journey without money, and he was therefore necessitated to request the loan of some £3000 to enable him to do so. When reporting this new request to London, Fitzwilliam suggested, with some show of reason, that if he got the money he would most probably rebel outright. Meantime Shane led his forces against O'Reilly, invaded his country, spread desolation over it, defeated him in battle, and compelled him to give hostages for his future dutiful conduct. Thus O'Reilly's insult to his lord's gallowglasses proved a serious matter both to him and to his people.

Shane did not confine his foray to O'Reilly, but the inhabitants of the Pale were also made to feel his power, as the Lord Justice Fitzwilliams, states, when writing to the Queen (26th April): In fact, he so thoroughly confused his English enemies—at one time burning their towns and villages, then giving fair promises of peace, anon crushing his home enemies, and again negotiating with the King of Spain—that Sussex, who had in the meantime returned to the Viceroyalty, saw plainly that either the Red Hand of Ulster or the Red Cross of St. George must disappear from Ireland.

To prevent such an untoward event as the latter, Sussex set about forming a combination against the Irish Chief, of all the Scotch and Irish nobles with whom he had any influence. With this intention letters were despatched to the Earl of Argyle, to James MacDonel of the Isles, and to the Anglo-Irish Earls of Ormond and Desmond. O'Donel, the hereditary foe of O'Neill, was tempted with the offer of an English title (that of Earl of Tyrconel), and other Irish Chiefs were brought over in a similar manner. The Queen seconded the efforts of her Lord Deputy by

issuing orders for the immediate subjugation of Shane, and no time was lost in proclaiming a general hosting of every available man against the dreaded O'Neill, whose answer to all this was an incursion into the territory of the intended Earl of Tyrconel. By this means the double purpose was served of showing Shane's contempt for the efforts of his enemies, and of amply revenging the defeat given to his forces at Balleeghan. It appears that the disputes in the O'Donel family, already noted, still continued, and intestine war (though on a small scale) was in progress. The son of O'Donel had most of the forces of Tyrconel engaged in besieging the son of his enemy in his residence on Lough Veagh (a cranog possibly.) O'Donel and his wife, who was Dowager Countess of Argyle, required to make a journey, but were, owing to the reason above mentioned, compelled to set out with a very small escort; indeed, such did not appear to be required as the chief remained ten miles within the borders of his own territory. Shane, however, had received notice both of his journey, and of his unprotected state, and he laid his plans accordingly. On the 14th May the travellers rested at the Abbey of Kill O'Donel, and during the silence of the night, Shane at the head of a body of horse, swooped down on the Abbey, and carried off the chief, his wife, and his young son, as prisoners.¹

With the chieftain of Tyrconel in his hands, and as a result of the disordered state of that country from the family feuds mentioned before, Shane acquired a degree of power in the territory which he held with such tenacity, that it proved ultimately a very great cause of his downfall and death, as will be seen hereafter.

Sussex, although so much engaged at this period in forming alliances for the destruction of Shane, thought it necessary to inform the London Council (amongst other of his evil doings) that the quantity of wine daily consumed by the Irish prince was enormous; and it may be possible that about this same time originated the story of his cooling his fevered blood after a debauch by burying himself up to the neck in earth—seemingly a barbarous, or at least a very strange custom. Inasmuch, however, as that custom is not yet quite extinct—the writer having seen it practised on the seashore at Tramore, for the cure of rheumatism, may we not ask if it is certain that Shane used it for the above-mentioned purpose, and not simply for the cure of some disease?

¹ The *Four Masters* report this capture under date 1559, but it appears from the "Calendar of State Papers" to have been effected in 1561. It is strange such a difference of time should occur between the two authorities, its first notice in the "State Papers" being under date 30th May, 1561. It is very unlikely that the English authorities should have been so long kept in the dark by the friends of O'Donel, and therefore the date given in the "State Papers" has been followed.

FOLK-LORE.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL ARTHUR BRENAN,

Local Secretary for County Antrim.

IN the glens of Antrim the belief in fairies is deeply seated; but I shall leave my readers to draw their own conclusions from these wonderful stories, which were told to me by persons who fully believe in, and testify to their truth. Some of the narrators asserted that they have actually seen the wee folk enjoying themselves, and have also entered into conversation with them on various occasions. I cannot but think that there may have been in olden times a diminutive race that lingered on, and inhabited mountain glens, souterrains, and caves.

The ancient Irish had a sort of dim belief that there was a country called *Tir-na-nog*, "the land of the ever youthful," also styled "the land of the ever living," *Tir-na-mbeo*. It was said that fairies inhabited it, but that mortals were sometimes brought there; fairies were also supposed to live in palaces, in the interior of green hills, *sidh* (*shu*). *Thorn-trees*, *skeagh*, *skagh*, or *sceach*, was a favourite resort, and under them lights have been seen, and fairy horsemen exercising their steeds. These wee folk are said to have been descended from the Dedannans, who were ever regarded as magicians, *Deena-shee*, or "the people of the fairy hills." They were also called *Daoine-sidhe*, *Macra-sidhe*, "fairy cavalcade;" *Shiagh-shee*, "fairy host." These Dedannans were ancient inhabitants of this island, and conquered by the Milesians. From these traditions, it does not appear strange that the peasantry of Ireland should still hold such a popular superstition. For example, in June 1846, on *Stoney-brae Layde*, Thomas McLarty, then aged 14, was herding cows: it was a very sultry summer, and the cattle had to be kept in the byre during the heat of the day. On one occasion, about 3.30 o'clock p.m., Tom was driving down the cows to the shore, when the leading cow came to a standstill; he looked to see what prevented her going forward, when he observed a wee woman, about two feet in height, standing in front. She had placed two stones so as to form a fireplace; the fire appeared to be made up of dried cow manure and briars; a frying-pan was upon the fire, on which was placed what seemed to be bacon. The woman held a fork and knife with white handles (this was the first time Tom had seen knives with handles of the colour, and therefore remarked it as being strange); she turned the meat in the frying-pan, and taking a piece upon the fork, she reached it over to Tom, without uttering a word, and he said, "I won't take it." Tom then cursed at the cow to go on, as he wanted to pass her, looking out at the same time for a stone to throw: on turning suddenly round, he found the woman had disappeared, also every trace of where the fire had been.

A farmer named Brian McAuley, living at Tievera Fort, was tethering his horse one evening at the gloaming, when he heard a voice close to him saying, "Brian, Brian, take back your tether-stick, you are driving it through me."

Robert McMullan, a blacksmith at Tievera, was accosted one day by a fairy man, who rode up to his forge and asked him to shoe his horse.

McMullan answered that "he was unable to do so, as he only mended ploughs, and did rough smith's work." The fairy replied, "if you lend me tools, I can shoe the horse myself;" the smith complied, and the fairy cut off the legs of his horse, one by one, brought them into the forge and put on new shoes, fitting the legs again on his steed, and then he rode off. McMullan, thinking he might accomplish the same plan on an old horse of his own, did so, and, as may be supposed, failed.

"S. Elroy, or Eligius, a goldsmith in the time of the Faineant Kings of France, made a throne for Dagobert, and he afterwards became a Bishop. Legend declares, that when shoeing his horse, he took off the leg, put on the shoe, and returned the limb to its place." This story tallies with the account of the Tievera blacksmith.

A man, living in the island of Rathlin, one evening went to a well near his house, to get water to boil potatoes. His wife was suffering from rheumatic pains at the time. When he had placed the pot with the potatoes on the fire he went out again, and met a party of fairies carrying what he supposed to be a coffin. One of the wee folk, divining what he was thinking of, spoke about an herb that grew in Bona Margy church-yard that was good for pains. The man asked the fairy to show him the place where it grew. "Come along with us," they said, and they transported him to the place (six miles to the mainland). He gathered some of the herbs, and was home again in so short a time, that his wife had not missed him.

Kate M'Alister (Katie Billy), living at Agolagh, *Cruach-na-muck*, related the following, and said she was so frightened by the fairy apparition, thinking that the good people would carry her off and the two children, "that it anchored in her mind, she thought it so terrible." When living with her aunt, Nellie Patten, at Agolagh, forty years ago (she being then aged about twenty-five), when going one day on an errand to Knocknacarry, about eleven o'clock in the day, she met a fairy man on the road, dressed in bottle-green velvet coat, grey stockings, shoes tied with ribbon, and with a low Quaker-like hat; she wondered very much who it could be, as she had never seen him before, or met anyone like him. When she returned home she found this little man, with flaps in his cheeks, (as she expressed it) sitting on the side of the bed talking to her aunt: his feet did not touch the floor. "Don't you know," he said, "that Captain Donnell O'Hara built a big house here, and called it Castle Donne. I was a little fellow at the time, 150 years ago, herding here with a farmer, named M'Creeve, *i. e.*, a tree in Irish. The field above what is now the police barrack, is called *Garragh-na-Creeve*, 'The Garden with the Tree.'" "Where do you live?" said my aunt, "that you know my name, and all about the neighbourhood?" "I just stop on the other side of the river over against you," he replied, and when he left shortly after we followed, to see what road he would take, but he vanished. The place where he said he lived was a brae-side covered with blackthorns, and situated on the other side of the river Dun. When the fairy rose up to leave, he put his hand into his pocket, and drew out two herbs, which the herbalists in the country did not know were of any value as cures of diseases, viz.: "Glasswort," or "Kali," and "Dove's-foot," or "Crane's-bill;" he held them in his hand, and said "they were worth their weight in gold:" this he repeated twice, placing his hand in his pocket and producing the herbs each time.

In the locality where this fairy man said he resided, a farmer named Charlie M'Keown one evening met one of the wee folk on the bank of the river, near the brae, who asked him to build his new house three feet further to the east, and to face the door to the river, as, if he did not comply, he would annoy them (the fairies) by walking over them, and that it would be worse for him if he persisted. M'Keown replied, "are you a prophet?" and he refused the request, upon which the fairy left. M'Keown built his house over the mearing, part on another estate, for which he had to pay rent. Ill luck followed, for he never prospered after this: he had to sell his farm and emigrate to America.

Michael Laverty told me that about twelve years ago, in the month of June, for three successive evenings, a little man dressed in grey came from the direction of the bridge going to Knocknacarry, and came up nearly to the cross roads, calling out, "Hi, Charlie, Charlie." On the third evening, Laverty rushed across his garden in front of the forge to intercept and catch him if possible, but the fairy was too quick for him. Laverty once thought he had grasped him, when going over the fence into M'Gregor's field, between the mill-race and river, but the fairy vanished. Several persons who were in the forge on the evenings in question heard and saw the wee man, who appeared just at the gloaming, but after this chase he was never seen again. Charles M'Keown, when a boy, at Cushendall fair, was asked for twopence by an ugly wrinkled little man. Being frightened, he gave the money, and then the fairy told him to keep a sharp look out as he was going along, and lo! he found a bank note lying against a Ben-weed.

Malcolm M'Neill relates the following:—"When I was about twenty years of age, a farmer in Layde hired a servant boy, named M'Alister, from Tievera. He and a neighbouring herd were in the habit of playing together on the braes, and they often came upon duck eggs in strange places, and they frequently broke the eggs for amusement. One day they found a woollen string with knots tied at intervals, evidently dropped by some fairy. M'Alister was taken suddenly ill from, as was supposed, meddling with the good folk, and he had to return to his home at Tievera. He grew worse and worse, all the time dwindling in stature. Malcolm M'Neill, when going to Ballycastle after this occurred, met Mrs. M'Alister, with the boy on her back, and he was shocked to see him so wizened and dwarfed; they were then on their way to Scotland.

Tommie M'Cormick relates, that about sixty years ago the mother of John M'Kendry, of Tircor, Cushleake, gave birth one evening to a child; the place where she lay was a loft over the kitchen fire. Two neighbouring girls looked after the infant, who was placed in a cradle at the side of the fire. The girls fell asleep, and when they awoke the infant had disappeared; an alarm was raised, and the squealing of an infant was heard. On going into the byre (which was off the kitchen) the girls found the infant lying inside the byre on the ground, below the "group-hole."

Dan M'Killop (carpenter in Cushendun) relates, that about fifteen years ago, he and Hugh M'Kinley, of Knocknacarry, were on their way home from Ballymena; when they came to Cushendall, they chose the Layde road, the night being dark and wet. When they got as far as Patten's Fall, Dan said to Hugh, "if we go by the short cut, we shall be covered with mud, as the lane is very much broken up." Hugh refused to

take any road but the short one; and when they reached Douglas's farmhouse the road was so bad that Dan took the front of the house, and Hugh the rere. When Dan passed the house he looked about him, expecting to meet Hugh again, he called, but there was no response. He observed, however, near the braes bright lights, like the gas lamps in a large town. He could not imagine what they were, knowing such to be impossible in that locality; he also believed he was in a plantation; the branches of the trees seemed quite close to him, as they swayed backward and forward. He stood still awhile, considering what course to take, and on drawing back a little, his heel struck something and he fell: he sat down, took his beads out of his pocket, and prayed for some time, considering he was on uncanny ground. He then rose, and fearing lest he might tumble over the braes (it being so dark), he made for the old road, and was conveyed by some unearthly means across a mountain full of bog-holes, ditches, and gulleys. He felt no obstacles in his way, the road seeming to be quite level, and he arrived at Pat Blayney's house near the National School, Knocknacarry. Hugh M'Kinley said that when leaving Dan he heard a shrill whistle from the braes, which he answered, but Dan did not hear this. He arrived soon after Dan, coming down at the back of M'Treedy's garden at Agolagh, nearly a quarter of a mile from where Dan M'Killop had regained the main road.

John M'Curdy, pensioner and Head Constable R.I.C., informed me that the following stories were true: about sixty years ago Harry Kane, Tievera, was roused one night by a sharp knocking at his door; he got out of bed and opened it. Two fairies appeared, who took him by the arms, one on each side, and led him to a carriage which they had waiting near. He was first driven to Red Bay, and shown where a road afterwards was to be made, through the arch—which was then thought impossible—he was next driven to Cushendall, and shown where the new road, now called Mill street, was to be made, and he was also pointed out where the corn mill was to be built, the place then being merely mire and bog. He exclaimed, "Is it possible that a house could be built in such a place?" and with that the enchantment broke, and he found himself standing outside his own door in his night shirt.

John Campbell, a tailor, who lived in Glengarriffe, worked at his trade near Cushendall, and one Hallow-eve night, before going home, he purchased some apples in the village, and tied them up in his handkerchief. It was a stormy wet night, and when he reached Glensmaw he met a funeral party of wee folk coming towards him. He was so surprised that he stood on one side to let them pass. When they came up to where he was they halted, and one said to the other, "Who will carry the corpse?" The other said, "Who but Johnnie Campbell." The coffin was strapped on his back, and they led him across the country, and going through a thicket of shrubs his handkerchief was torn, and he lost his apples. At last they came to an old burying-place, called *Kill-na-dere*, "the dark burying-place." One fairy said, "Who will dig the grave?" another replied, "Who but Johnnie Campbell." They gave him a spade and shovel, and set him to work, and when the grave was dug they measured it. One said, "Who will go in?" another replied, "Who but Johnnie Campbell," and he cried out, "Am I to be buried alive after having gone through so much hardship to night?" When he looked round, the funeral party had disappeared with the coffin, and he was standing opposite an open grave.

John M'Donnell, Altagore, has what he avers is an enchanted stone, *Shanven*, "an old woman:" it has been known for over two hundred years, and held in great veneration. It formerly belonged to a M'Kay, who held property in the neighbourhood. He kept it in his garden as long as he lived. Food was always left on this stone for the Grogan. At the time of M'Kay's death this head or chief fairy, with blue coat, short pants, and long brown stockings and Highland bonnet, was seen, and then disappeared. The food given consisted of a piece of oatmeal cake and butter left on the stone, and this was always eaten during the night. Once a mason, when building a gate-pier for M'Kay, took this stone, as it suited his purpose, and built it into the gate-pier, not knowing it to be enchanted; but in the morning the stone was found to have been removed, and placed back in the garden. M'Kay's property was divided and sold at his death; he died from a pestilence that swept off hundreds at that time, and he was carried on a slide to his grave in Cross-skeen burying place, which was then first used for burial.

John Quinn, living at Cargan, Glenravel, many years ago, started late one evening for a nurse, who lived at Tiftarney, to attend his wife who was ill; but before he got to where the woman lived, he was carried off by unseen hands to Skerry Rocks, and there he was found lying at day-break, in a deep crevasse, out of which he had to be drawn up by ropes. His boots were found at some distance in another crevasse. This is vouched for by Tom M'Clarty, now living in Cushendun.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SINCE the article entitled "Sleady Castle and its Tragedy" appeared in the *Journal* of the Association, I have made inquiries regarding certain passages in the story, having felt somewhat doubtful of their accuracy; and I have ascertained that some rather serious errors occur in it. I am much indebted for some of these corrections to Colonel Mansfield of Landscape, near Clonmel, whose knowledge of county Waterford history and traditions entitles him to a high literary status, and whose opinion in reference to the records of any of the old families of the county is worthy of particular attention.

The author of the "Story of Sleady Castle," assigns to the family of M'Grath a position in the county of pre-eminence and wealth which records do not show them to have possessed. They were not originally a county Waterford family at all; that is to say, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion in the 12th century. Cambrensis does not mention them, nor does the name occur in Deeds and Records of the 12th and 13th centuries, as connected with the above-named county. They were rather, I think, a clan from the county Tipperary, a branch of which settled in the county Waterford.

It is stated in Ryland's "History of Waterford," that the Augustinian Abbey at Abbeyside, Dungarvan, was established in the 13th century (1250) *under the protection of the Earl of Desmond*. "It is said that the M'Graths, one of whom is buried here, were the founders of this house, and that the property attached to the Abbey was given by them and by the O'Briens of Cummeragh."

In an Inquisition, *post mortem* (3rd James I., No. 6), on James Fitzgerald of Dromana, who died in 1581, it is shown that the M'Graths and O'Briens held their possessions of the Fitzgeralds, Lords of the Decies, by rent and service, and it is very doubtful if the M'Graths held any lands *in capite* of the Crown.

Secondly, at page 301, the author asserts that the Castle of Cloncoscoran was built by John, brother of Philip M'Grath. It is a most egregious blunder to ascribe the foundation of this ancient castle to so recent a date as the 17th century. It is beyond dispute that Cloncoscoran Castle was built centuries previous to that era, and that a M'Grath never held an acre of it. The following Inquisition *post mortem*, on William of London (de Londres), from Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland," will corroborate this statement.

"No. 2078.—Writ commanding Stephen, Bishop of Watertord, Justiciary of Ireland, or his *locum tenens*, to take an Inquisition as to what lands William of London held at his death *in capite* of the king in Ireland, what lands of others, who is his next heir, and his age.

"The Inquisition shall be immediately sent to the king with this writ.—Aberconway in Snowdon."

Inquisition taken at Stradbally, on Tuesday in the octaves of St. Peter, July 6th, 1283, "By the following jurors, viz.:—John Fitz Philip, David Fitz William, Maurice Fitz John, Roger Fitz James, Milo Tornoh, John de Nethe, Henry de Port, Griffen Christopher, Benedict the Clerk, Philip Edward, Richard Fitz Peter, Roger Ossory, who say that William

of London at his death held nothing of the king, but that he held the following lands of Robert of Gloucester : 40 acres in *Cloncoskeran*, paying to the said Robert one penny at Easter—the 43 acres of land aforesaid are worth 20s. a year, namely, 6d. an acre. Of the Prior of Connul one-half a carucate in Balycoshyn, rendering to the Prior 10s. a year; the one-half carucate is worth 30s. a year, namely 6d. an acre. Of Henry de Port in Moyrodde 10 acres of waste land, free from rent, worth, with a mill thereon, one-half a mark. One carucate in the Burgage district of Dungarvan, worth 60s. a year, namely, 6d. an acre. The seignory of land called Reymescallok, where he was wont to receive one-half a mark a year. The seignory of land called Balydorimy, where he was wont to receive a penny a year. 100 acres in Seskywrede of Eustace Amitan, rendering to Eustace 23s. 4d. a year, and worth 50s. a year, namely, 6d. an acre. Of Richard Whitfeild, one-half carucate in Polcol, rendering to Richard 20s. a year, and worth 30s. a year, namely, 6d. an acre. Of Andrew of Marlborough, one-half carucate in Ballycathelan, rendering 16s. 2d. and worth 30s., namely, 6d. an acre. Of David le Walys 30 acres in Rathmolan, rendering one penny a year, and worth 15s. a year, namely, 6d. an acre. And they say that William's daughters Marcella, wife of *Richard le Butteler*, of full age, and Mary, not of full age, the next heirs of said William."—[Inquisition P. M., 2nd. Edward I., No. 42.]

No. 2132, October 4, A.D. 1283—"Having learned by Inquisition that William of London held no lands of the king *in capite* in Ireland, the king commands Stephen, Bishop of Waterford, the Justiciary, *not to meddle with the lands which William at his death held in that country*, and which had been taken into the king's hands."—ACTON BURNALL [Close II. Edward I., Mem. 4.)

By this inquisition it is clear that the lands of Cloncoscoran were held in 1283 by William of London, and that by the king's orders the lands were not to be meddled with. His eldest daughter, Marcella, married Richard le Butteler, who thus succeeded to most of William of London's estates. This Richard le Butteler was son of Geoffrey le Butteler of Killotheran (afterwards called *Butlerstown*), and their descendant, probably grandson, Richard Butler, had an *only* child, a daughter named Joane. The Butlers held Cloncoscoran till 1450-55, when this only child and heiress, Joane Butler, married Edward Nugent, third son of Richard, 10th Baron Delvin, and conveyed to him thereby the lands of Cloncoskeran (thus spelt in the original Inquisition), Butlerstown, &c. This proves beyond doubt that Cloncoskeran has continued in the same blood for upwards of 600 years, it being at present in possession of Sir John Nugent, Baronet, the descendant in the female line of Edward Nugent and Joane Butler. One of the Nugents of Cloncoskeran married Hannah O'Brien, daughter of Mathew O'Brien of Comeragh, early in the 16th century, but they never had any connexion with a M'Grath. There are several Inquisitions on various Nugents during the 16th century, proving that they occupied the castle of Cloncoskeran, which was held *in capite* of the Crown by military service. Edmund Mansfield of Balinamultinagh, county Waterford, ancestor of Colonel Eustace Mansfield, to whom I have already referred, married in October, 1621, Ellen Nugent, daughter of Richard Nugent of Cloncoscoran, and the Colonel tells me the marriage took place at the *Castle of Cloncoscoran*.

Smith says of this place—"Clonkoskeran, belonging to the Nugents, two miles to the east of this place (Dungarvan), has but little remarkable, except the shell of a large house built on the remains of an old castle, which was for many years the residence of this family." So much for the assertion that Cloncoscoran was built by John M'Grath.

The author is also wrong in assigning the erection of Kilmanahin Castle, in the barony of Glenaheira to a M'Grath. This castle, I understand, was a lordship of the Fitzgeralds of Dromana, and never belonged to a M'Grath.

From the following extract from the "Calendar of Carew MSS.," reign of Elizabeth, it will be seen that Kilmanahan belonged to the Desmonds, and was forfeited in consequence of the Earl of Desmond's rebellion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was then granted to Sir E. Fitton, Fytton, or Phyton, in 1586, and afterwards sold by him to Sir James Gough, kn^t. This Sir James Gough had a grant for a fair at Kilmanahan in 1607. There is no doubt that Kilmanahan castle was originally built by the Geraldines of Desmond, but it is possible the M'Graths may have held under the Earls of Desmond "by rent and service" as we know they did Mountain Castle under the Lord of Decies; but in official documents and records no mention is made of M'Grath in connection with Kilmanahan.—GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND.

Allotments by the Undertakers in Munster, Province of Munster, 21st February, 1586.—"Certificate of all such castles, lands, and territories, within the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, within the said province, being parcel of the lands lately found to be escheated and concealed from the Queen as are by mutual agreement and consent of us the undertakers for the peopling and inhabiting of all those lands within the said province whose names are hereunder subscribed, assigned, and allotted for the parts, and portions of Sir Edward Fytton and his associates, and whereof we do, in like manner, agree that he and his assigns shall be presently put into possession, according to her Highness's pleasure, signified from the Lords and others of her Privy Council by their letters to the Lord Deputy and Council, dated at Greenwich, 10th February, 1586."

Then follow the names of different manors, castles, and lands in county Cork, belonging lately to "the said Earl of Desmond." Then in the county Waterford, "the castle and lands of Ballineightie, otherwise Whyte's Town, late Kennedy M'Brien's; the tenement or house in the tenure of W^m. Thewe, late the s^d Earl's, in the city of Waterford; the manor and castle of Kyllmannahyn, in the county of Cosheshorye, LATE Sir John of Desmond's.

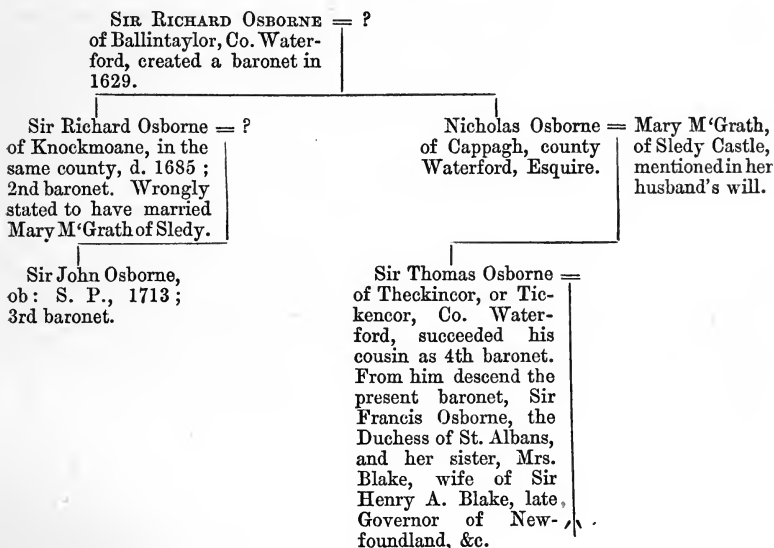
(Signed) Ch^r. Hatton, W^m. Herbert, Valentine Browne, and others.
[From Calendar of Carew MSS., Elizabeth, Feb. to Sept., 1587-1636. Vol. 631. The W^m. Herbert and Valentine Browne whose names are affixed were the ancestors of Herbert of Muckross and Lord Kenmare.]

By an inquisition taken in the year 1611, concerning the present state of the lands undertaken in Munster, under county Waterford, among other lands named are the following:—"The Manor of Kilmanahan, parcel of Sir Edward Fitton's Seigniori before mentioned, sold by him to Sir James

Goeth [Gough], and by him surrendered to the king and regranted. Whereof Demesnes, 300; Leases 3. 300 acres. Rent reserved, £8 12s.; Rent payable, £8 12s.; mustered for these lands, horse 1, foot, 3."

Mary Power, the wife of "Silken Philip," was not, as stated at page 302, the daughter of the 5th Lord Power, but must have been his *sister*. The 5th Lord Power was born in 1599 or 1600. Lodge says that he was eight years and a-half old in 1607; and in the list of peers' sons sent to England for education, in 1615, Lord Power appears, and then aged 15 years. Consequently it is impossible that he could have been *father* of a daughter already married in 1628, the date of the completion of the Castle of Sledy. She was therefore more probably his sister, and should be placed one generation back in the extract given at page 302.

Again, at page 309, the writer falls into another genealogical error regarding the Osborne who so disinterestedly proposed for all three girls. It was not the second Sir Richard Osborne who "trebly wooed and won," but rather his younger brother Nicholas Osborne, of Cappagh, Esq. I subjoin a short extract from the pedigree of the Osborne family which will explain the connexion more clearly than words:—



GABRIEL O'C. REDMOND,
Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Waterford.

Some Remarkable Cases of Longevity in Ireland.—In order to study longevity we must follow two guides—physiology and statistics: from the former we must inquire concerning man's physical history, the means best calculated to ensure longevity, the proofs brought forward as to heredity, particular occupation in life, climate, and other causes. Statistics will give us facts and figures, with the result gained by patient

research. The earliest writers represent the primitive inhabitants of the world as having attained great length of years. Haller, the eminent physiologist, believed it possible for man to reach 200 years. Buffon, the naturalist, said that men who did not die of accidental causes reached everywhere the age of 90 or 100. Haller's table of age is worth noting. Of men who have lived from 100 to 110 he places at 1000, from—

110 to 120,	..	60,
120 to 130,	..	29,
130 to 140,	..	15,
140 to 150,	..	6,
169,	..	1.

Hufeland, in his interesting work, *L'Art de Prolonger la Vie*, tells us of the countries and peoples where longevity is most frequent. Neither in ancient nor modern history, he says, do we find that the blessing of old age has been bestowed upon kings and princes. On this account Sir G. C. Lewis, in his *Essays on Longevity*, asserts that centenarians must nowhere exist, since crowned heads have not been favoured with great age: he considers that ordinary men cannot enjoy the luxuries or protection from hardship which potentates experience. Sir G. C. Lewis is not sustained in this opinion by statistics or research. It is not among the rich and great, but in the humbler classes of society, that longevity is most frequent—it is among the peasantry, who lead a healthy, active life, who eat and drink moderately, who enjoy the benefit of being much in the open air—these are the causes most favourable towards prolonging life. Again, we find longevity illustrated by the monks of old. St. John the Apostle was 98; St. Paul the Hermit 113; St. Anthony 105; and St. Jerome had completed his 80th year. Hufeland states these ages as proof that monks were long-lived. It has been noticed that brain-workers frequently attain to a great age. The study of philosophy (says Hufeland) is calculated to prolong life. Newton, who died at 90, is a case in point. Statesmen, judges, and literary men have seen, in many instances, great length of days. We have recent examples in Lords Palmerston, Brougham, and Lyndhurst. Medical men in general (according to statistics) do not attain to a very advanced age, but of course there have been numerous exceptions. Galen and Hippocrates (the fathers of medicine) were patriarchs. A few observations regarding heredity and the effect of climate now claims attention. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, who studied longevity closely, gives us his views, which were published in *Anthologia Hibernica*. Regarding heredity, he asserts that every person he met that was 80 years of age proved to be a case of heredity, and he observes that he only knew one individual of 80 who had not been married. The effect of climate on longevity is peculiar. We find that cold is not inimical to long life; on the contrary, Norway and Russia furnish perhaps the most numerous instances of centenarians. Sinclair, the author of the work entitled, *Code of Health and Longevity*, tells us, that in 1761 there were buried in Norway sixty-three people who had attained the age of 100. The Icelanders, although subject to leprosy and skin disease, are a long-lived race. The Southern climates, such as France, Spain, and Portugal, are not favourable to longevity. In France (says Hufeland) old age is

not very frequent; in Spain and Portugal centenarians are rare. Ireland (continues the same learned authority) partakes, with Scotland and England, the reputation of having very old people. When we come to alleged facts and figures in cases of longevity, the student has many difficulties to contend with: his guides are, the register, the tomb-stone, and the authority of the people themselves. The keeping of registers is of very modern date, and we may observe that a man's age at his death may be registered 110 or 115, but if we have not the registration of his birth, on what grounds can we prove the correctness of the entry? Then comes the tombstone record. Is it an infallible guide? Certainly not. I have frequently read in articles on longevity that the antiquary constantly detects serious flaws in inscriptions. A practice which is very common among mischief-loving folk is to tamper with the figures notifying the age of the deceased. For instance, a man dies aged 39; he can be transformed into a patriarch by a few strokes of the chisel; the figure 1 can be placed before the 39, making him at once 139. As to the authority of centenarians themselves, and their friends, we must take their statements with caution; a man past 90, with a failing memory, may fancy himself 100. No doubt there is a certain pride in old age, which sometimes tempts those who are enjoying its privileges to exaggerate. On the other hand, I am far from being incredulous as to the existence of centenarians; I believe that many have lived, and that there are still living in Ireland, people over 100 years of age, and that satisfactory proofs to that effect could be produced. It is only when I see in old magazines and newspapers records of people supposed to have lived 150 or 160 years, that I feel doubt as to the truth of such statements. We cannot regard them as authenticated facts, but as antiquarian curiosities.

According to the Census Report of Ireland in 1881, the number of centenarians were fewer by 34 than in 1871. In the latter year the number amounted to 724; in 1881 it was reduced to 690. From the Tabular Report we learn that 224 men and 466 women had passed their 100th year, at the date on which the Census was taken (1881). The mountainous counties washed by the Atlantic produce the greatest number of centenarians—such as Cork, Kerry, Galway and Donegal. Munster comes first in the list of longevity, Ulster second, Connaught third, Leinster fourth. Munster at the last Census had 50 men who had attained the age of 100, Ulster had 43, Connaught 13, and Leinster 7. Each province returns instances of cases of longevity, some up to 113 years. I shall give a few facts from the county reports as taken separately. I shall select Leinster, and begin with the city of Dublin. The favours of old age were equally divided there between the sexes, viz. 3 men and 3 women upwards of 100. The county of Dublin returned 3 women, but no men; Meath counted 7 men aged 100, and 5 women; Westmeath, 1 man and 10 women.

In recording remarkable cases of longevity in Ireland, writers on the subject are supposed to begin with the history of the famous Countess of Desmond, but I shall depart from the ordinary rule. The subject has been discussed so frequently and so learnedly, that nothing remains for me to add, but my opinion that in all probability the age of the Countess was exaggerated.

In the "Annual Register" I find that there are many records of Irish

centenarians. In March, 1770, died James Kearney in Ireland, aged 115 years; he lately had a daughter married, whose age was 15. About the same year died Patrick Blewitt, aged 120, who resided in the North of Ireland; he was never known to be a week sick, and retained his memory and understanding to the last; he was gardener to a family for eight generations past. In 1771 died at Donell, county Westmeath, Richard Gilshenan, aged 120; he was to all appearance likely to live some years longer, had he not swallowed a pin, which caused his death. February, 1774, William Beaty, aged 130, died near Dungannon; he carried a pair of colours at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. In the volume of *Notes and Queries* for 1867 we have an interesting notice of a servant woman who died January 7th of that year. It is thus given:—"Peggy Walsh, the faithful servant of the family of Millar, of Milford, in whose service she had been since 1757, and to every member of which she was devotedly attached; her father, who was coachman in the same family, lived to 100 years of age." Another instance of hereditary longevity, also mentioned in *Notes and Queries*, is as follows:—"A gentleman visiting a churchyard near Hollywood, county Down, discovered the tombstone of a man named Bryson, whose age was given as 103, and that of his daughter Anne, 106." The influence of heredity will be seen again in the next record which I shall give: "Mary Trench, Crumlin, aged 100; her father lived to be 104, her mother 96, an uncle died at 110, and she left two sisters over 80 years of age. Clergymen (according to statistics) are remarkably long-lived. Here are two examples:—"Rev. Patrick M'Dermott, born at Ardraccan, county Meath, died in 1814, aged 111; he was sometime chaplain to the Irish Brigade. Rev. John Hoey, of the same diocese, was presented to the Vicarage of Clonard by James II.; he died in 1732, and was buried at Ballyboggan. The following inscription is on his tomb: 'Here lies the body of Rev. John Hoey, who died March 15th, 1732, aged 90.'"

In the Registry of Deaths at Delvin, county Westmeath, the following strange entry is given: "Died at Ballinavally, September 12th, 1787, Patrick Deeran, aged 94; uncommonly healthy all his life; he never drank any spirituous liquor, not even ale or beer." A well-authenticated instance of longevity appears in *Notes and Queries*, April, 1871:—"In the year 1775 Alexander Steward, of Newtownards, granted a lease of part of the townlands of Ballywhittycock, in the parish of Newtownards, to James Cavan, the father of the centenarian; the lease was for three lives, viz. James Cavan, the father, aged about 50, and his two sons, Andrew and James, aged respectively 11 and 6. This James is still alive, and is therefore 102 years of age this year (1871). The lease is now before me, and the land is still held under it. Cavan, when a young man, was powerful, and very active."

The following are instances of people who died in Dublin, having attained to a great age. The "Annual Register" in 1762 records the deaths of William Maple, of Dublin, aged 101; Mr. John Rider, of Greenhill, Dublin, aged 110; Nicholas Gallagher, Castleknock—in 1763—aged 113; Mr. Buchy, Dublin—in 1775—aged 103; Mr. Buck, Dublin, aged 105; Edward Farrell, Dublin—in 1798—aged 108. Richard Gower, Angel-alley, attorney, aged 111 years—he died in 1779—and Eleanor Hinds, Dublin, died in 1785, aged 106. In one of the late numbers of the *Lancet*, the death was announced of Mrs. Bridget Dempsey Coolehan, of

Dublin, at the advanced age of 106. Her grandfather died at the same age, in 1821.

The following epitaph is on a tombstone in Muckcross Abbey: "Erected by Daniel Shine in memory of his father, Owen Shine, who departed this life April 6th, 1847, aged 114 years—pray for him."

I shall give now an instance of frugal living, which writers on longevity esteem so favourable to length of days:—"Died at Inch, county Wexford, in 1780, Henry Grosvenor, Surveyor of the coast of Blackwater, aged 115. He was of French extraction, very sparing in his diet, and fond of exercise; he lost his wife at the age of 100." Amongst those who retained their faculties in old age are the following: "Rose M'Keague (who lived near the Giant's Causeway) died a short time ago, in her 93rd year. Deceased was widely known by her lucid recollection of local matters from her infancy. In 1789 there died in Dublin a woman named Sarah Jones, an inhabitant of St. Werburgh's parish for upwards of sixty years. She was active and healthy, and likely to have lived much longer, had she not some short time before her death received a fall which bruised and injured her very much. Her eyesight never failed her, nor did she even use spectacles. She was 102 years of age."¹

In 1751, Susanna Mackarny—a beggarwoman—died in Dublin, aged 120 years; she retained all her faculties till death. In different parts of her bed were found sums of money, amounting to £250 in cash.

Easton collected a great number of cases of longevity, and published them in a book printed at Salisbury in 1799.² His researches comprise instances from all countries, and Ireland has a fair share of examples. Speaking of longevity, Easton remarks that it is not the rich and great, not those who depend on medicines, who become old, but such as use much exercise, are exposed to the fresh air, and whose food is plain and moderate, as farmers, fishermen, gardeners, soldiers, &c. Here are a few cases as given by Easton: "Peter Bryan, of Tynan, county Tyrone, aged 117, could read the smallest print without the assistance of a glass. Lucinda Brien of Limerick, aged 108: till within three months before her death she supported herself by selling fruit at a stall. Patrick O'Brien, aged 114, of Meath, carpenter, which avocation he was able to pursue till within two years of his death, in 1758. Jonas Warren, Baldoy, 95 years fishing; within a few weeks of his death he ate three lbs. of solids, and drank three pints of ale at a meal; he died in 1797, aged 107."

Here is a strange record: "Richard Nicholson, county Antrim, aged 110! He was three times transported for sheep stealing, but notwithstanding the many thefts of his youth, in a more advanced age he became remarkably pious."

In Hayden's *Dictionary of Dates* we have the following list of Irish centenarians:—"James Shiel, Irish Yeoman, 1759, aged 136; Mrs. Mary Power (aunt of Richard Lawlor Shiel) Ursuline Convent, Cork, died 1853, aged 116; James Nolan, Knockardrane, county Carlow, aged 116; Mrs. Martha Rorke of Dromore, county Kildare, aged 133."

¹ Eliotson, in his *Human Physiology*, says: "I have known a person of 90 see well; one of 80 have an excellent head of hair, and not grey."

² I am indebted to Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A., for having kindly lent me a copy of Easton's work.

The death of another Kildare woman is given in the "Annual Register," I think for the year 1761:—"Near Athy, in the county Kildare, died Mrs. Norton, aged 109. At a time when old age is often a burden, she retained such vivacity, that within a few years of her death she led off a country dance at the wedding of one of her great-grandchildren, where 42 of her offspring were present."

I shall conclude this Paper by mentioning two cases of longevity, as witnessed within the last two years. The first is that of a man named Conor Ryan, near Borrisokane, who was visited, in 1885, by my friend, Mr. Pierce L. Nolan, who informed me that Ryan was, at that time, 106 years of age, and in possession of his faculties; he had fought in the troubled times of 1798. The other case is that of a poor man, living at Kells, county Meath, dependent on the charity of friends; he also is 106 years of age, and still able to move about; his name is Monaghan. My brother has seen him several times in the town of Kells.—JOHN M. THUNDER.

Folk-lore.—Of "mad-stones" I never heard, but there are so-called "doctor-stones" still in existence, and used in Ireland. A famous one was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Oughterard, county Galway. I could never obtain a sight of it, because, being a friend of the late Dr. Willis, who always laughed at it, I was supposed (as his friend) to be trying to get possession of, and make away with, the stone. From the description, however, it would seem to have been a celt of basalt, or, perhaps, dark serpentine, as it was said to have a soapy feel. It was considered unlucky to keep it in a house, and those who used it hid it away till required by some one else, who, in turn, concealed it till some one else wanted it. As well as I could learn, it was in great request about fifteen years ago in that part of Galway already mentioned, and also in the neighbouring portion of Mayo. My attention was first directed to it by the late Dr. J. H. Todd, who came to a knowledge of its existence when writing his history of the "Life of St. Patrick." I heard also of another "doctor-stone," belonging to a family near Aughrim, county Wicklow, the eldest member of which family was said to be able to effect cures by its means. About seven or eight years ago I went to the head of that family, but he repudiated all knowledge of such a stone, and said the cures were effected by *head knowledge*. An old lady in the neighbourhood, however, assured me that she had seen his father use the "doctor-stone."—G. H. KINAHAN.

Smooth-leaved Holly.—In the county Donegal the smooth-leaved holly is very generally called the "Queen of the Wood," but why I could not ascertain. Lately, however, when in Rosshire, I learned that St. Mael-rubha (who was both a Scotch and an Irish saint) founded the Church of Applecross in A.D. 673, and died there on April 21st, A.D. 722. He seems to have made his Gairloch home in Inch Maree, Loch Maree, and was much venerated in that neighbourhood and Gairloch, once a stronghold of the Druids. It was in opposition to the Druidical oak that he is said to have introduced the smooth-leaved holly, and to have dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin.—G. H. KINAHAN.

Remains on the Memorial Slab to SIR NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, by the REV. J. FRENCH OF CLONEGAL.

If Dr. Redmond and Mr. Hewson will refer to vol. i. of "Mason's Parochial Survey," published in 1814, and to the chapter on the parishes of Adamstown and Newbawn, written by the Rev. Edward Barton, A.M., Archdeacon of Ferns, they will find a description of the castle of Adamstown, and a plate engraving of the monumental slab, exactly similar to that figured by Dr. Redmond for this journal. The castle of Adamstown is thus described:—"There is but one old castle, with the remains of a large court; both are square, and of the same architecture as the rest of the castles called Strongbow's castles, with which this part of the country, particularly towards the sea-coast, abounds."

Mr. Hewson suggests that the plate engraving may possibly be a representation of two different slabs. If he refers to the engraving in "Mason," he will find the side of the slab which bears the Devereux seal marked "front," the other side marked "reverse," and beneath the plate he will find a letter-press "explanation" similar to that given by Doctor Redmond on page 470 of the *Journal*. I should say, from the engraving, that there is a chamfered border all round the reverse side of the stone, and I am disposed to agree with Mr. Hewson, that it was simply an old monumental slab, utilised for the purpose of erecting a memorial-stone to Sir Nicholas Devereux and his wife. Doctor Redmond will be glad to hear that the castle of Adamstown is in very fair preservation. The following description of that building is derived from another source:—"The castle consisted of a square tower, encompassed by a court, flanked with four turrets. Over the castle gate was formerly a stone (since removed to Carrigmannon), upon which was displayed a shield of the family arms: viz., argent a fess gules in chief, three tortoises of the second, and these words in raised letters: 'Orate pro animabus Nich Devereux et Dominæ Katerinæ. Poer ejus uxoris qui hoc ———— condiderunt, A.D. MDLVI.'" Could this be an imperfect description of the same stone? If so, it should now be sought for at Carrigmannon, and not at Adamstown.

Lately, when visiting a friend in Moneymore (*i.e.* the great shrubbery or plantation), he drew my attention to the National school-house in the high street of that town, as it is said that some of the stones which had been in the old castle of Moneymore were used in building this school-house, and the foundation of the wall round the large yard adjoining.

Moneymore is a market and post town, situated partly in the parish of Desertlyn (O'Lynn's hermitage), but chiefly in that of Ardtrea (Ard-trea, Trea's height: the virgin St. Trea flourished in the fifth century), in the barony of Loughlinsholin, which takes its name from a small lake near the village of Desertrmartin, county Londonderry; in Irish it is Loch-innse-Ui-Fhlainn, the lake of O'Flinn's island.

It is stated by Lewis that Moneymore is one of the oldest post-towns in the country, and that it is noticed by Pynnar (in his Survey of Ireland) as consisting of an ancient castle, which he describes as a fine old building, and of six good houses of stone and lime, supplied with water conveyed by pipes to the castle, and to each of the houses, from a well near

the limestone quarry at Spring-hill. Cormick O'Hagan, a follower of Sir Phelim O'Nial, took the castle by stratagem in 1641, and it remained for a long time in the possession of the insurgents, by whom it was subsequently destroyed. Sir Phelim, some time after, rendezvoused his troops at this place, whence he marched to plunder the house of Lissan, then the property and residence of Sir Thomas Staples. The castle, which was one of the most perfect in Ireland, was taken down about the year 1760, to afford room for a small public-house. In lowering the high street, and hills, a few years since, some of the old water-pipes were discovered, the wood of which crumbled into dust, but the iron hoops were in a tolerably perfect state; some more of the pipes were found in trenching a field adjoining the spring, thus proving the accuracy of Pynnar's statement. About a quarter of a mile above the town is Spring-hill, the seat of Sir W. L. Conyngham, K.C.B., a fine mansion more than 200 years old, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully arranged, and commanding a view of finely varied scenery: the demesne is enriched with some remarkably fine beech, oak, ash, and fir trees.—JOHN BROWNE, *Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Londonderry*.

Ancient Burial, County Antrim.—During the month of December last (1888) Mr. Patrick Magee discovered an ancient burial at Bryantang, north of Carrickfergus, and very near the Woodburn branch of the Belfast Waterworks. Mr. Magee was engaged in breaking up and removing what seemed a huge boulder-stone that interfered with the ploughing of a lea field. He observed the stone gave out a hollow sound when struck. On digging down about the stone it was found that it rested on four other stones. The large one is fully five tons weight, and formed the cover of a chamber four feet by two feet, and a foot and a-half deep. On throwing out the fine black soil which filled the chamber, a cinerary urn, of the usual type, was discovered on the north-west corner. Unfortunately the spade broke one side of this interesting relic, which contained a fine white dust, presumably the ashes of a human body. Numerous small fragments of half-burned bones were also found among the soil. The bowl or urn is of red clay, nicely moulded, and has rings on the outside, and a pattern made by regular angular dashes. The base is flat, moulded, and the mouth curves outward, and is six inches wide. Mr. Magee handed the urn and fragments of bones over to Mr. George Reilly, Superintendent of the Woodburn Waterworks, who takes an interest in antiquarian matters. Finds of this kind should be at once deposited in some public museum, together with a correct description of the circumstances under which the discovery was made. Many years ago several similar flat stones were broken up on the same hill-side, which faces the eastern sun. Five or six raths, forts, or fairy rings, are visible from this ancient place of sepulture.—WILLIAM GRAY, M.R.I.A.

NOTICES AND NEWS.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORKS
RELATING TO IRELAND, PUBLISHED DURING THE QUARTER ENDED 31st
MARCH, 1889.

THE subjoined list of books has been specially compiled for this column ; the literary items which follow are taken from various sources, English and Irish :—

The Life and Work of St. Columba. By Rev. E. Cooke. (E. Clulow, Derby.) Price 5s.

The Ussher Memoirs; or, Genealogical Memoirs of the Ussher Families in Ireland. By Rev. W. B. Wright, M.A. (Sealy, Bryers, & Walker, Dublin.) Price 2s.

Genealogical Memoirs of the Members of Parliament for Kilkenny. By G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A. (Sealy, Bryers, & Walker, Dublin.) Price 10s. 6d.

Thomas Drummond, Under Secretary for Ireland, 1835-40. By R. Barry O'Brien. (Kegan Paul & Co., London.) Price 14s.

Life of Right Hon. W. E. Forster. By T. W. Reid. One Vol. Edition. (Chapman & Hall, London.) Price 10s. 6d.

History of the Irish People. By the late Rev. W. A. O'Connor. (J. Heywood, London.) 2 vols., price 7s. (A biographical sketch of this writer appeared in "Notes and Queries," March 2, 1889.)

Life of St. Patrick. By Dean Kinane. (Gill & Son, Dublin.) Price 2s.

History of the Irish Confederation and War in Ireland. By J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A. The fifth volume. (The Irish Publishing Co., London.)

The Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland, Publication Commission Report, 1888.

The Annual Report of the Committee for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

Deaths of Irish Antiquarian Writers.—Mr. William M. Hennessy, M.R.I.A., Assistant-Deputy Keeper of the Records in Ireland, known as an expert in the Gaelic language, died at Dublin, on the 13th January. His principal works were:—*Chronicum Scotorum*, published in 1866, and *Annals of Lough Cé*, issued in 1871.

On March 4th the death took place, in Dublin, of Mr. Oliver J. Burke, B.L., Knight of St. Gregory the Great. Mr. Burke was a Galway gentleman, and was author of a work on *Ross Abbey, Galway*; the *History of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland*; the *History of the Connaught Bar*, and the *History of the Catholic Archbishops of Tuam*, in recognition of which latter work he received the above-named Papal title. His latest publication was on *The South Isles of Arran*, in Galway Bay.

Swearing-Stone at Kineigh, Co. Cork.—The following reference to what was evidently one of the Swearing-stones, about which Mr. G. M. Atkinson wrote in last year's *Journal*, p. 270, occurs in an extract from Bishop Dive Downes' *Diocesan Tour*, published in Dr. Maziere Brady's *Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross*: Dublin, 1863, vol. i., p. 190:—"Munday, May 27. 1700. I went to Kineigh; the Parish Church stands three miles distant from Ballimony to the N.N.W. . . . A high round tower stands in the S.W. corner of the churchyard . . . 'Tis supposed this church was formerly a cathedral. *A stone is in the S.W. corner of the Church of Kineigh, counted very sacred, which the Irish solemnly swear upon.* This church is accounted amongst the Irish very sacred . . . There is a tradition amongst the Irish that, formerly, in the churchyard there was a well that had great medicinal virtues, and that the concourse of people being very chargeable to the inhabitants, they stop't it up." Doubtless Mr. Day of Cork could ascertain if any trace of this stone is now left; but the probability is that it has long since disappeared.

The old Town Book of Belfast.—No more important contribution to Irish history for many years will be made, it is stated, than *The old Town Book of Belfast*, containing the records of the Corporation of Belfast from 1613 to 1820, which Mr. R. H. Young, Secretary of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, has undertaken to edit, for publication, with illustrative notes, maps, and *facsimiles*. After lying hidden for many years, this MS. volume was discovered by Lord Donegal in an old chest, and was presented by him to his agent, Mr. Torrens, whose widow now possesses it. Belfast has very few historical documents connected exclusively with itself; much light, therefore, will be thrown not only on local history, but on some of the more vexed points of the historical times of 1640 to 1660, and from 1587 to 1692, by these hitherto inaccessible MSS. Many of the Minutes contain valuable side-lights on historical matters.

The Belfast Library.—The Belfast Library and Society for promoting knowledge, commonly known as the *Linen Hall Library*, has published an account of itself in connexion with its Centenary, celebrated last year. This has been carefully compiled by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. John Anderson, in a thin 4to volume, illustrated with portraits of leading members of the Society, and with plans and views of Belfast at different periods.—J. C.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

The QUARTERLY MEETING of the Association was held in the Museum, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, 3rd April, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Chair was occupied by the Right Rev. W. PAKENHAM WALSH, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF OSSORY, Vice-President, and subsequently by the President, LORD JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER, J.P., D.L.

The following were also present:—Rev. C. A. Vignoles, M.A.; Rev. E. F. Hewson, B.A.; Rev. W. S. Willcocks, M.A.; Rev. L. Hassè, M.R.I.A.; Rev. J. F. M. French; Rev. W. Healy, P.P.; Rev. Wm. Carrigan, C.C.; Julian G. Butler; Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.R.I.A.; Colonel P. D. Vigers; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B.; Peter Burtchaell, C.E.; M. W. Lalor; P. M. Egan, ex-Mayor; Michael M. Murphy; Edward Walsh Kelly; D. H. Creighton, F.R.G.S., Hon. Curator; and Robert Cochrane, M.R.I.A., C.E., Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The following were elected Members:—

Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, 14, Waterloo-road, Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane.

The Rev. James Manning, C.C., Blanchardstown, Co. Dublin: proposed by J. M. Thunder.

The Rev. David Mullan, Christian Union Buildings, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin: proposed by the President.

Francis M'Gillicuddy Denny, Denny-street, Tralee, Co. Kerry: proposed by Miss Hickson.

The Rev. Jeremiah Murphy, c.c., Queenstown, Co. Cork: proposed by the Rev. Denis Murphy, s.j.

Francis A. O'Keeffe, Solicitor, m.p., Mayor of Limerick: proposed by P. J. Lynch, c.e.

Sir George Hornidge Porter, Bart., m.d., d.l.; 3, Merrion-square, N., Dublin: proposed by W. J. Gillespie.

Douglas Hyde, LL.D., 5, Trinity College, Dublin: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., LL.D.

Thomas Kough, J.P., Newtown Villa, Kilkenny: proposed by Peter Burtchaell, c.e.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. G. D. Burtchaell then read the statement of accounts, showing that for the period of the year during which Mr. Robertson was Treasurer the total receipts amounted to £106 14s. 1½d., and the expenditure to £94 11s. 7½d., leaving a balance to credit in the Bank of £12 2s. 6d. That account was audited on the 16th April last year, and the auditors, Mr. John Blair Browne and Mr. Peter Burtchaell, reported that the accounts were correct, and that the balance to the credit of the Association was as stated. Mr. Cochrane's account commenced from that time, and during the period of the year for which he was Treasurer the total receipts amounted to £346 14s. 5d., and the expenditure to £304 11s. 6d., leaving a balance of £42 2s. 11d. to the credit of the Society. He might also remark that several old arrears of debts had been paid off—one for the printing of the *Journal* since last quarter in 1886, amounting in all to £212 5s. 1d. The Association started at the commencement of this year with a balance to its credit of £42 2s. 11d., and had during the latter part of past year attained a position which it had not been in for a very long time. The Report of the Auditors, of which he was one and Mr. Robertson the other, on the accounts for the latter part of the year certified that they were correct. A sum of £380 1s. 5d.

remains invested in Three per Cent. Stock. The interest was now reduced from 3 per cent. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The Auditors' report was then unanimously adopted, and the accounts for the past year ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the meeting.¹

MEMBERS IN ARREAR.

A statement of Members in arrear for more than a year was submitted by the Hon. Treasurer, and (in accordance with the Rules of the Association) on the motion of the Rev. Leonard Hassè, it was ordered that the list be printed in the *Journal*.

THE WAKEMAN TESTIMONIAL FUND.

Mr. Cochrane said that in connexion with the subject of finances there was a matter which was included in the accounts for the past year. It was in relation to the Wakeman Supplementary Testimonial Fund. The following are the Subscriptions received:—Subscription of Association, £6; Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D., M.R.I.A., £2 2s.; Richard Langrishe, Esq., F.R.I.A.I., £2; Thomas N. Wise, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., £1; Robert Cochrane, Esq., £1; William Gray, Esq., M.R.I.A., 10s.; Colonel Vigors, J.P., 10s.; Seaton F. Milligan, Esq., M.R.I.A., 10s.; the Rev. Leonard Hassè, M.R.I.A., 10s.; William J. Knowles, Esq., M.R.I.A., 10s.; James Martin, Esq., M.D., 5s.; Robert Malcolmson, Esq., M.A., 5s.; J. Coleman, Esq., 5s. — Total received, £14 7s. Paid Mr. Wakeman, £15.

Mr. Egan moved that the 13s. which Mr. Cochrane had paid to Mr. Wakeman over and above the amount received be refunded to him out of the funds of the Society, and that the account be now closed.

The Rev. J. F. M. French seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

¹ The accounts for the year 1888, as above adopted, will be found at page 94, and as no accounts have been published since those for the year 1884 were given, the intervening period, 1885, 1886, and 1887, have been procured, and are now published, so as to preserve the continuity of the financial statement.

KILMALLOCK ABBEY.

Mr. Cochrane said that he had received several letters on the decay and dangerous condition of the fine old ruin of the Dominican Abbey at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick. Mr. Lynch, Hon. Provincial Secretary, also wrote, stating that "it would fill pages to picture the neglected condition of the ruins at Kilmallock." The "Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead," having its headquarters at Norwich, had interested itself in preserving some of the tombs and monuments in a portion of this very interesting ruin. He had made inquiries, and he understood that there was some difficulty in having it vested as a national monument—there were some rights of occupation. It seemed to come within the domain of their Association to do something towards its preservation similar to what they had done at Jerpoint, Clonmacnoise, and other places.

The Bishop of Ossory said he was at Kilmallock only about six weeks ago, and it was grievous to see the sad state in which both the old castle and the Abbey were, and he thought a good deal might be done at a very small cost about the Abbey, at least, to keep it from going to ruin; it was in the hands of a private individual who would have no objection to any Association doing what they could to repair it. The Board of Public Works cannot take it up unless the structure be vested, and the owner will not do that. There is a report on the subject here, which was published some years ago, and it is perfectly true yet, that the tomb of the White Knight at Kilmallock Priory, and many other tombs, are ankle-deep in cow-dung. That is literally true.

The President said it was not a bad preservative, but at the same time the monuments should not be allowed to remain in that shocking condition.

On the motion of Mr. Egan, seconded by the Bishop of Ossory, it was agreed that a subscription of £5 be given for the purpose of preserving the Abbey and other ruins at Kilmallock, provided a sufficient sum be raised to complete the work under the supervision of the Hon. Architect, Mr. Arthur Hill, B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Hon. Provincial Secretary, South Munster.

The Hon. Secretary announced the receipt of the following donations, and moved a vote of thanks to the individual donors, which was seconded by Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench, and passed unanimously :—

“Folk-lore Journal,” part i. vol. vii., by the Society. “Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,” part xlii., April, 1889, by the Editor, Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A. “Records of the Waterford Militia,” small 8vo, cloth, 1885, by Major Otway Wheeler Cuffe: presented by the Author. “AARBOGER FOR NORDISK OLDKYNDIGHED OG HISTORIE, 1889. II. RÆKKE. 4 BIND. 1 HEFTE,” by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries. “Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead,” Norwich; by the Secretary. “Journal of Anthropological Institute,” No. 3, vol. xviii. “Reports of Natural History Collections made in Alaska, 1877–1881.” The *Irish Builder*, parts to date; by Peter Roe, Esq.

The Hon. Secretary said he had received the “Journal of the Society for the preservation of the Memorials of the Dead,” in Great Britain and Ireland, and he begged to propose that they enter into friendly relations with that Society, with the view to an interchange of publications.

The President said he entirely agreed that we should be on terms of the closest fellowship with the Norwich Society, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

THE PRESERVATION OF MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.

Colonel Vigors said that in January last he sent to Dublin, for the meeting there, a report of what he had done, he being unable to attend personally through illness. He could now only briefly state from memory the principal points of what took place after the appointing of the Committee. Circulars were sent out, subscriptions invited, and the amount he received was £21 12s. 6d. A great many gentlemen who subscribed were not members of this Association. Out of the £21 12s. 6d. collected, the expenses amounted to £7 19s., which left them a balance to their credit of £13 3s. 6d., which was carried forward to the present year. Some counties in Ireland

had not contributed anything, but when the report was printed it could not fail to bring forth further fruit.

The President said that there was no doubt that Colonel Vigors had used very great energy in this question for the preservation of the memorials of the dead. That matter had been brought before the meetings in Dublin, and reports received about it. But it looked very much like forming another society, and taking up the work of our Society, as originally founded, and in giving subscriptions for the preservation of the memorials of the dead, which ought to have been strictly given to the Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland. He believed that the first object of this Society was to preserve memorials of the dead, and, as he had said to the Lord Bishop of Ossory, that was what, in connection with their other work, they had always been doing. The Society's first rule said:—"The Society is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all ancient monuments, history, manners, customs, and arts of our ancestors, more especially as connected with Ireland." He did not think it was wise on their part, as a society, to sanction a different heading and a different advertisement in the carrying out of this matter of the preservation of the memorials of the dead.

Mr. Cochrane said the Committee of the Association took the same view, and were unanimously opposed to the method of working the preservation of memorials of the dead, and stated so by resolution the first opportunity they had of expressing an opinion on the subject: it appeared to divert subscriptions from this Association, as their President had already stated. It had also been observed that there had been nominations of persons as patrons of what would be really a new Society. The gentlemen so named were not members of this Association, and our worthy President, Lord James Butler, had been reduced to the level of an ordinary member of this new organization.

The President said that any work of this kind should be carried on by the General Committee of the Association, and, he would add, as they had done him the honour of electing him President of the Association, under his own presidency, too.

This appeared to be the general view, and the subject dropped.

THE DEVEREUX MONUMENT.

At the Annual Meeting in Dublin last January, the following Paper was read by Mr. W. F. Wakeman, on "The Castle of Adamstown and the Devereux Monument":—

The Castle of Adamstown, in the county of Wexford, an ancient seat of a branch of the Devereux family, having been recently more than once referred to in the pages of our *Journal*, some account of the appearance and dimensions of that venerable structure, as it stood over forty years ago, and as it probably still remains, may prove interesting to not a few members of this Association. I have therefore drawn up a short Paper upon the subject which, accompanied by a sketch of the keep, I venture to lay before the Meeting.

In the Summer of 1840, accompanied by the late Dr. O'Donovan, it was my fortune to visit the place. We were then engaged on the topographical and antiquarian department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. The following report, addressed to headquarters, was the result of our visit. The original document, in the handwriting of O'Donovan, is preserved in the Wexford correspondence of the Survey, now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. My sketch, of which a tracing is here produced, remains in the same depository.

"In the townland of Adamstown there is an old castle which belonged to the family of Devereux. It is square, and measures on the inside about 21 ft. by 18. It consisted of four floors, of which the one on the ground is entered by a pointed doorway, 6 ft. 8 in. in height, and constructed of granite stones, well chiselled. The second floor is of stone, and still remains, but the other two were wooden lofts, as appears from stones projecting from the walls on which the joists rested. There is a large breach in the north wall, said to have been made by Cromwell (see Wakeman's sketch annexed). It appears from an inscribed stone, formerly inserted in the wall of this castle, that it belonged to a Sir Nicholas Devereux. It exhibits the following inscription:—

"S. NICHALOI DEVEREUX,

"MILITIS.

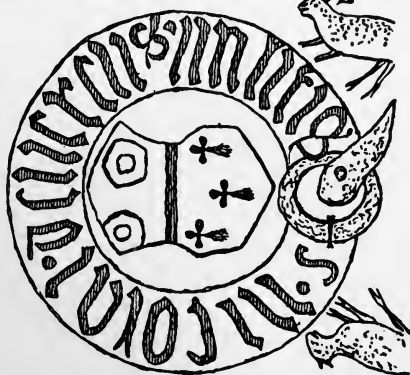
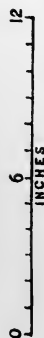
"Orate pro animabus Nicholai Devereux, Militis, et Dominae Katrinæ Power ejus uxoris qui hoc manerium condiderunt. A. Dni —."

This stone is now built into the wall of a farmhouse belonging to a Mr. Downes.

So much for our report. I should add, perhaps, that at the time of our visit this memorial stone was supposed to exhibit but one inscription. No one dreamt of its being lettered on the opposite side. Indeed there must be a period of at least two centuries between the dates of the legends published as belonging to the one stone by Mr. Redmond.

The following Report on the same subject was now read by the Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench, of Clonegal:—

At the request of the Committee of the Association I have visited Adamstown, and acquired all the information I could obtain about the Devereux "Memorial Slab." I found the keep of the Castle of Adamstown in much the same state as Mr. Wakeman represents it to have been in 1840; consequently the description given by him is equally suitable now. This castle and the memorial stone are described in "Mason," in "Brewer," in "Lewis," and in a series of papers on the castles of the county Wexford, which were contributed to a local journal by that well-known antiquary Mr. H. F. Hore. The description in "Mason," although the earliest and shortest, is the most accurate, and I feel sure that every confidence may be placed in it, as it was written by Archdeacon Barton, who was rector of the parish of Adamstown, and resided in the rectory not far from the castle. Writing in 1814, he thus describes it:—"There is but one old castle within the remains of a large court: both are square, and of the same architecture as the rest of the castles, called Strongbow's castles, with which this part of the country, particularly towards the sea coast, abounds;" and, as an illustration to the chapter on the parishes of Adamstown and Newbawn, he contributed an engraving of the "Devereux Memorial Slab" exactly similar to that contributed by Dr. Redmond to the *Journal*. Mr. Hewson suggests that the plate engraving may possibly represent two different slabs. If he refers to the engraving in "Mason" he will find the side of the slab which bears the Devereux arms marked "front," and the other engraving "reverse," and underneath the engravings of the slab a letterpress "explanation" similar to that given by Dr. Redmond on p. 470 of the *Journal*; but, apart from this, Mr. Downes, who has the stone inserted in the wall of his hall, tells me that the engraving which I showed him is a very good representation of the reverse of the flag, and that anyone could have seen that side of the flag until about seventeen years ago, when, in making some alterations in his house, he had it plastered up in order that he might have the wall papered. He told me that there was no raised border around the reverse side of the stone, but that the stone had a chamfered edge, which showed above the building where it was inserted in the wall. He does not remember whether or not this chamfered edge was continued around the broad end of the slab. Brewer, quoting from Colonel de Montmorency, thus describes the castle of Adamstown—"Sir John Devereux was the founder of the monastery at New Ross, and was the son of Sir Stephen, of Ballymagir, and grandson of Sir Hugh, who obtained on marriage with his wife Alicia, daughter of Sir Alexander Headon, the manor of Ballymagir, which for many subsequent ages constituted one of the principal seats of the family. Sir Nicholas, or the 'White Knight,' who married Catherine Le Poer, daughter of Lord Le Poer, of Curraghmore, built, A.D. 1556, the castle of Adamstown, in the barony of Bantry. Hore tells us that Sir Nicholas received as a dowry with his bride "a sheep from every sheep-house and a cow from every village in that shire," besides the right of quartering his train of horsemen and retainers on the county whenever he paid a visit to his powerful father-in-law. Colonel de Montmorency thus describes the castle:—"The castle consisted of a square tower, encompassed by a court flanked by four



ONCE ABMOM ONRI
 18 MNTGONSTRACPOW
 11 P VOR SQUOMANT
 11. WODVNT. H. D. 15

Devereux Monument, Adamstown, Co. Wexford.

turrets. Over the castle gate was formerly a stone, since removed to Carrigmannon, upon which was displayed a shield of the family arms, viz. *Argent a fess gules*, in chief; three tortoises of the second, and these words in raised letter—*Orate pro animabus Nich. Devereux et Katherine Poer, ejus uxoris qui hoc — condiderunt. A.D., M.D.L.V.I.*" He also mentions the stone figured in "Mason," as if he thought it was another stone. Mr. Hore, who was a county Wexford man, and lived not far from Carrigmannon, gives the same inscription, and states that the stone was over the castle gate, but makes no mention of its having been removed to Carrigmannon, and he wrote subsequently to both Mason and Brewer. It will be observed that Colonel de Montmorency does not give the arms on the stone, but the arms of the Devereux family as they are now.

Mr. Downes told me that Colonel de Montmorency was mistaken, and that there was but one stone. He also told me that his grandfather and great grandfather lived in a house built on to the castle, and that in those days the wall surrounding the castle was twenty feet high, and enclosed about an English acre of land, and that the courtyard had a tower at each of the four corners. He also stated that inside the walls there were a great number of buildings, for the most part ruined. His family held under an old lease about 1500 acres of land, adjoining and surrounding the castle, which his grandfather divided into four farms for his father and uncles, and with the stones of the walls and outbuildings surrounding the castle he erected four dwelling-houses and out-offices known as Adamstown House, Knockrea House, The Barracks, and The Castle House. The greater part of these lands, which probably formed the old castle demesne, are at present in the possession of Mr. Downes of Adamstown. When the courtyard walls were demolished to build these various residences, Mr. Downes tells me the stone was removed from over the castle gate and placed in its present position in his hall. I am happy to say the stone is in a most excellent state of preservation. The raised lettering is clear and distinct. It is either very fine limestone or Kilkenny marble, and is jet black, and bears a high polish. Its dimensions are 3 feet 10 inches in length, and 16 inches in width at the narrow end, and 22 inches at the broad end. The committee will observe from the rubbing which I send with this communication that the plate in the *Journal* is a good representation of it, with the exception of the supporters to the arms, which are badly drawn. The supporters, as represented on the stone, resemble deer without horns more than anything else. They have neither the long muzzles, nor the long ears, nor the short legs, that are represented in Dr. Redmond's engraving. The muzzle is short and round, the ears short and round, and the legs long; and I think the intention was to represent cloven feet. At first sight a casual observer would think that the animals had long ears, as the sculptor endeavours to represent the second ear of the animal by placing it behind the first. Indeed the whole representation of these animals is rude, and not at all as well done as the sculptured work on the remainder of the stone. With regard to the inscription I need make no remark, as it has been already well represented and described in the *Journal*. For the reverse we must depend on the representation in Dr. Redmond's plate. I think there can be no doubt that the stone was an old monumental slab, removed, perhaps, from the neighbouring churchyard of Adamstown, which is only a short distance from the castle, and then freshly inscribed

and placed over the castle gate to commemorate its erection by Sir Nicholas Devereux. There is an old vault of the Devereux family in Adamstown churchyard. I desire to take this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Gibbon of Templeshelin, for her kind assistance in the taking of the rubbing of the stone; and also Mr. Percival, of Wexford, one of our county Wexford local secretaries, for his kind efforts to procure information for me; and Mr. and Mrs. Downes for their courtesy and attention.

The Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., sent the following communication:—

In the years 1699 and 1700 Dr. Dive Downes, the Bishop of Cork and Ross, made a tour of his united diocese, of which tour he kept a journal or diary in MS. This MS. is preserved in the Manuscript Room of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, to which it was presented by the Ven. S. M. Kyle, LL.D., formerly Archdeacon of Cork. In the month of October last I saw it there, and was informed that I was the only person who had inquired for it since the date of its presentation. A document of this kind is, of course, not of general nor of equal interest in all its parts; but at the same time I believe it would be worth the while of any member of the society within reach of T.C.D. to make a careful examination of it. Though primarily engaged on a visitation tour, Bishop Dive Downes had a keen eye for all objects of interest—*e. g.* he describes trees and shrubs very minutely, mentions having seen eagles in the vicinity of Bantry, and adds there were many wolves there. Altogether, although this MS. may not be of very great interest or value, I believe it possesses sufficient claims to justify an examination of it, and therefore I take the liberty of recommending it to the notice of the meeting.

Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster, contributed the following "Notes on Cist and Urn, found at Woodburn, near Carrickfergus, 2nd January, 1889, and of an Urn discovered recently near Coleraine":—

Prior to tilling a field in pasture on the top of Bryntany Hill, adjacent to Belfast waterworks, Mr. Patrick Magee, farmer, had to remove a huge boulder stone, the top of which was just above the surface of the ground. The soil was dug away from the boulder, showing it to be surrounded by a cairn of ordinary field stones. These being removed, the stone was broken up by hammering. It was then seen that this large stone, almost rectangular in form and measuring 5 ft. by 4 ft. by 2 ft 6 in., was the cover of a stone cist. This cist was formed by four slabs of whinstone, ten to twelve inches thick, set on edge. Inside, the measurement of cist was 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. deep. It was filled with fine dark soil, different from that of the locality. A moulded pottery urn stood in N. W. angle of the cist. The finder unluckily struck the urn with his spade and broke it into several small pieces. Restored, the urn would measure five inches across mouth, and

four inches in height. The urn was placed mouth upwards, and contained a very small quantity of fine white dust. Mixed with the dark soil filling the cist were numerous fragments of bones, some of which were collected, others crumbled into lime-dust when touched. On yesterday (March 29th, 1889), I was fortunate to secure from a gentleman in Coleraine the broken pieces of another urn discovered recently opposite the Bann mouth, on the Portstewart side of the river. It was found on Mr. Steen's farm, at Dooley, Ballywilliam. This urn was of large size, not ornamental, being quite plain, made of very coarse material. There were bones in it when found, and also a round ball of baked clay, with a whole through the centre of it. The ball is about three inches in diameter. The friend who procured it from the labourer who dug it up suggested that the cremated person may have been killed, and the soil saturated with his blood collected and baked into this ball and put in the urn with other remains. I have not heard of such a ball having been found before in a cinerary urn, and consider it of sufficient importance to place before the meeting.

James Martin, M.D., contributed the following:—

No. 1.—A LISS.

I lately discovered one of those structures still so interesting to the antiquary—a liss—but exceeding most, if not all, that I have met with by its great extent, massive construction, and immediate connection with that other form of earthwork which we call a mote, or moat: there are several in the district (the southern corner of the barony of Iverk, Co. Kilkenny) of considerable size, but none equal to this.

Within a circle of six miles diameter are to be found the lisses of Tubbrid, Dowling, and Rathmore, each covering a large space, and massive in their surrounding fence.

The Rathmore, to be found in a corner of the Bessboro' demesne, was formerly five or six feet above the surrounding level, as I have been informed by old people who remembered it in that state; it is now degraded to the level of the adjoining field, but one can trace, with care, the site of the encompassing fosse, which shows it to have been 330 yards at least in circumference.

The one to which I would now call your attention is about 427 yards in circumference, including the moat which closely adjoins it. It gives name to the townland Portnascully—a name derived from *port*, a fort or royal residence; and *scully*, derived from *scoiltead*, a cliff or precipice (hence derived the name scalp): and to this the name answers, the side in which the moat exists being a steep precipice, descending sharply to a small adjoining stream up which the tide runs from the Suir, giving access for the inhabitants in their small boats and skiffs. One of similar structure has been delineated in the first volume of our *Journal*, which appears to have been the royal residence of the tribe Ui Branain, or O'Brennan. This I now describe is situated in the tribal land of the Brodar, or Broderick. The first form of the name still exists in the neighbourhood.

The district consists of a ridge of land, which commences to rise above the surrounding level, about a mile east of Mooncoin, at the old

church of Rathkeiran, and running south-east for two or three miles, terminates (by Mount Neil) in a high bluff, sloping rapidly down on the river Suir at the angle made opposite to Mount Congreve, by the abrupt turn of the river from its eastern course to a northern one, forming the long reach which extends from the above-mentioned angle to the old castle of Granny, a building, of itself, worth the antiquary's notice, whenever he rambles here in pursuit of objects of interest. The circumference of the entire structure is, as I have said, 427 yards. The circumvallation is massive, and a terreplain about 6 to 8 feet wide runs round great part of it. The fosse beneath is from 8 to 10 feet deep, while the inner cincture is still higher and more difficult of ascent. At the west side the moat is 50 feet in height, 126 yards in circumference at the base. The summit, a flat surface, about 24 feet in diameter. It appears, as that in the Ui Branain district does, to command the most likely side of attack, viz. in this case that exposed to the stream, coming up from the Suir, along which sea rovers ascending the Suir in their boats would be most likely to approach the place, if desirous of attacking it. The inner surface of the liss is level, and $157\frac{1}{2} \times 140$ yards in diameter, and stands several feet above the surrounding fields. It is extraordinary how this structure has escaped the notice of such men as O'Curry and O'Donovan. The latter was conversant with all this part of the Co. Kilkenny, of which he was a native. The former visited a small ruined church not one hundred yards from it, as appears by reference to his official correspondence in the Royal Irish Academy, where all connected with the Ordnance Survey has been placed, and yet found no reference whatever to it. Through the very great kindness of one of your esteemed officers, Peter Burtchaell, Esq., County Surveyor, Co. Kilkenny, I have been able to place before you the excellent plan which he made for me.

NO. 2.—AN ANCIENT BRONZE OBJECT.

The bronze article which I bring under your notice was found in a field adjoining my house in the town of Portlaw. My house stands by the side of an ancient spring, and built on the site of a *fluic-fiadh*, or deer's hearth, as I saw when the foundation was being laid. It is now well understood that those *fluic-fiadhs* were ancient kitchen middens, and, consequently, a place where the ornament of an early race might be found. The use of the article is evident, from comparison with the drawings to be found in a work by Dr. Linden Smiddh, where delineations of similar relics found in Frankish graves, alike in material, structure, and size, are given. They are there called earrings, and as such I place this before you. Rude as it appears in structure, it must have been wrought by a very skilled hand to work such intractable material into such artistic form. A friend of mine, Professor Melville, who has studied these matters carefully, says that its form is



very much of the Etruscan type, but, notwithstanding his extensive reading and research, has never met any article of similar form or delineation of one except that above mentioned. There the likeness is close and striking. I have a few days ago shown a sketch of the article to Dr. Sven Söderberg, of Lund, Sweden, at present examining the antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy. He says that it is of late bronze period, post-Christian era.

The following Papers were taken as read, and were referred to the Committee for examination and, if approved of, for publication in the *Journal*.—

“Notes on Kerry Topography, Ancient and Modern,” by Miss Mary Hickson, Member (see p. 114).

“Contents of the Lisnacrogghera Crannog, Co. Antrim,” second notice, by Mr. W. T. Wakeman, Hon. Fellow (see p. 96).

NEXT MEETING.

The Hon. Secretary mentioned that the next Meeting would be held in Limerick on Wednesday, the 17th of July next, and following days, and the October Meeting would be held in Dublin. As regards the Provincial Meetings for 1890, an application had been made on behalf of the province of Connaught to hold the July Meeting in Athlone, with excursions to Clonmacnoise and Lough Ree, and it was the intention of the Committee to accede to this application. No application had as yet been received from Ulster or Munster for meetings in 1890, and as each province was entitled to claim one of the Quarterly Meetings application should be made at once. The Hon. Secretary further mentioned that it was proposed to hold a Winter Session in Dublin, consisting of four monthly evening meetings during the winter; but no definite arrangements had yet been made.

The Bishop of Ossory then proposed a warm vote of thanks to Lord James Butler for presiding on that occasion, and for the deep interest he had taken in the work of the Association, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Vignoles, and unanimously passed.

The President replied in suitable terms, and stated that he had always, since its foundation in 1849, taken a very great interest in the work of the Association.

The Meeting then terminated.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

1885.

REV. JAMES GRAVES, TREASURER.

CHARGE.

		£	s.	d.
1885.				
Jan. 1.	To balance in Treasurer's hands,	173	7	5
Dec. 31.	„ Annual subscriptions,	233	10	6
	„ Life composition and entrance fee,	12	0	0
	„ Interest on deposit receipt, Provincial Bank,	7	0	6
	„ Dividend on New 3 per cent. Government Stock, less income tax,	11	0	10
	„ Sale of "Journal" and "Annual Volume,"	2	18	0
		£439	17	3

DISCHARGE.

		£	s.	d.
1885.				
Dec. 31.	By postage of correspondence and book parcels,	13	11	4
	„ Postages of "Journal,"	13	8	4
	„ Printing and paper of "Journal" for July, 1884; January, 1885; and April, 1885,	103	1	11
	„ Binding of "Journal,"	9	11	3
	„ General printing and stationery,	21	0	0
	„ Illustrations and engravings for "Journal,"	103	10	0
	„ Expenses of Quarterly Meetings and sundries,	19	4	11
	„ Purchase of books and scarce numbers of "Journal,"	7	5	8
	„ Rent and insurance of Museum,	21	9	0
	„ Collecting subscriptions and travelling expenses,	27	10	0
	„ Investment in Post Office Savings' Bank in name of Treasurer,	12	0	9
	„ Balance in Treasurer's hands,	88	4	1
		£439	17	3

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

New 3 per cent. Government Stock invested in names of Trustees,	£380	1	5
Invested, in name of Treasurer, in Post Office Savings' Bank,	12	0	0
	£392	1	5

We have Audited these Accounts, and find them correct, there being in Treasurer's hands a balance to Credit of £88 4s. 1d.

JOHN BLAIR BROWNE, }
J. G. ROBERTSON, } *Auditors.*

1886.

(JANUARY 1 to MARCH 20.)

REV. JAMES GRAVES, TREASURER.

CHARGE.

1886.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To balance in hands from 1885,	88	4	1
Feb. 26.	„ Subscriptions received by the late Rev. James Graves,	84	7	9
April 9.	„ Dividend on Government Stock for half year,	5	10	2
	„ Interest on balance in Bank,	1	3	11
	„ Cash brought into Account by Treasurer, as <i>per</i> Bank Pass Book, subsequent to making up his Account for the year 1885,	220	16	2
		£400	2	1

DISCHARGE.

1886.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	By Printer's bill,	141	15	10
„ 9.	„ Stationery (Mr. Prim's bill),	3	9	8
Feb. 5.	„ Cash paid Mr. Wakeman,	2	11	0
„ 12.	„ Whittingham & Co., for books,	2	14	0
„ 16.	„ Robinson,	0	5	6
	„ Balance,	249	6	1
		£400	2	1

NOTE.—Rev. James Graves, Treasurer, died 20th March, 1886; and on 16th June, 1886, Mr. James G. Robertson was appointed Collector and General Secretary.

Forwarded to the Committee for publication in connexion with Account for 1886.—R. LANGRISHE, *Chairman*.

1886-1887.

JAMES G. ROBERTSON, TREASURER.

C H A R G E.

		£	s.	d.
1886.				
June 30.	To amount of balance, as <i>per</i> Bank Pass Book,	249	6	1
	„ Amount of subscriptions lodged by Treasurer from August, 1886, to 28th December, 1887,	277	0	11
Oct. 9.	„ Half year's Dividend on Government Stock,	55	10	2
April 9, '87.	„ Do. do. do.	5	10	2
Oct. 9.	„ Do. do. do.	5	10	8
			16	11 0
Dec. 7.	„ Amount of Savings' Bank Book withdrawn,	13	8	2
„ 31, '86.	„ Interest allowed by Provincial Bank on Current Account,	£50	12	11
June 30, '87.	„ Do. do. do.	0	18	6
			1	11 5
				<u>£557 17 7</u>

D I S C H A R G E.

		£	s.	d.
1886.	By Rents—Half a-year's rent of Museum due			
„	to Dr. James, 25th March, .	£10	0	0
„	Do. do. 29th September,	10	0	0
1887.	Do. do. 25th March, .	10	0	0
„	Do. do. 29th September,	10	0	0
„	„ Two years' rent of Jerpoint Abbey Garden to Mr. Newport, 25th March, .	2	0	0
			42	0 0
	„ Printing of "Journal" :—			
Aug. 5, '86.	To Messrs. Ponsonby & Weldrick,	£102	15	5
Feb. 14, '87.	Do. do. (Innismurray No.),	67	11	2
May 3, '87.	Do. do. (Part 65), .	40	5	5
„ 9, '87.	Do. do. (Part 66), .	29	0	9
Dec. 26, '87.	Do. do. (Part 67), .	47	17	6
			287	10 3
1886.	„ "MS. of Innismurray" :—			
Aug. 5.	To Mr. Wakeman, <i>per</i> Colonel Wood- Martin, on account, .	£8	0	0
Sept. 25.	To Mr. Wakeman, for MS. and three sketches, on account, .	10	0	0
„ 30.	Do. do. .	15	0	0
Nov. 17.	Do. do. .	10	0	0
Dec. 24.	Do. amount of balance due,	4	16	3
			47	16 3
	To Mr. Wakeman, for making out Index to Vol. VII.	4	0	0
	Do. for correcting List of Members and other literary work, .	1	10	0
	„ Illustrations of "Journal" :—			
Sept. 6.	D. C. Dallas, for engraving map of Innis- murray, and stone with inscription, £1	12	0	
„ 25.	Do. view of old bridge and chalice, .	1	0	0
Oct. 30.	Do. sword and handle, .	1	4	0
	Do. engraving of sundry blocks for Colonel Wood-Martin, .	9	5	0
	W. and A. Oldham, for fifty-eight wood- engravings for Colonel Wood-Martin, .	14	6	0
Sept. 30.	Do., for wood-engravings, .	23	10	0
	Do., do. .	9	17	6
	Do., do. .	16	10	0
	Robert Day, Esq., part of the cost (£8) of illustrating his Paper on "Beads," &c., .	3	0	0
			80	4 6
	<i>Carried forward,</i> .	£463	1	0

		<i>Brought forward,</i>		£463	1	0
Sep. 30, '86. By Illustrations of "Journal":—						
Mr. Wakeman, for drawings, <i>per</i> Colonel Wood - Martin,		£1 17s. 6d., and				
£1 2s. 6d.,			£3	0	0	
Mr. Wakeman, for drawings,			1	5	0	
Colonel Wood-Martin, to pay Mr. Wakeman for drawings, £1 2s. 6d.; an artist, £1 1s. 0d.,			2	3	6	
Mr. Wakeman, for drawings, <i>per</i> Colonel Wood-Martin,			2	12	6	
Do. for drawings,			5	0	0	
Colonel Wood-Martin, for thirteen sheets of drawings (Northern Antiquities),			2	2	0	
Do. for drawings (Northumberland Coll.),			1	0	0	
					17	3 0
,, Mr. Hopkins, for illuminating the "Address to the Queen,"					2	0 0
,, Books paid for (having been subscribed to) by late Treasurer:—						
Oct. 30.						
W. Reeves, for "Antiquarian Magazine," (one year),			£0	12	0	
Whittingham & Co., for Vols. III., IV., and V., 1st Ser., "Lismore Papers,"			4	0	9	
Do., do. for Vols. I. and II., 2nd Ser., "Lismore Papers,"			3	4	6	
					7	17 3
,, Travelling Expenses:—						
J. G. Robertson to Aghavoe, to inspect restorations,			£0	5	6	
Mr. Wakeman, attending Meeting at Enniskillen,			3	0	0	
J. G. Robertson, attending two Meetings in Dublin (1886 and 1887),			2	2	0	
					5	7 6
,, Postages and carriage of parcels,					5	7 2½
,, R. W., carriage of boxes containing books,					1	11 5
,, Two bookcases purchased for Library,					0	17 5
,, R. Furniss, supplying timber, and workmanship in fitting up bookshelves,					2	12 1
,, Advertising sundry Meetings of the Association,					4	1 7
Aug. 5.						
,, M. W. Lalor, for printing and advertising in <i>Kilkenny Moderator</i> ,					1	6 9
,, Insurance premium, 9s.; cheque-book, 4s. 2d.,					0	13 2
,, Expenses incurred in bringing the "Kavanagh Bequest" to Museum,					0	11 7
,, Attendant, making fires, cleaning rooms, &c.,					0	13 8
,, Keys for locks of cases in Museum,					0	2 6
,, Mr. Wakeman's subscriptions for two years, allowed in account, but paid into Bank by Treasurer,					1	0 0
Nov., 1887.						
,, Cash advanced by Messrs. Hodges & Figgis to Mr. Wakeman,					1	0 0
,, Rev. Ralph Buick, half cost of an engraving,					1	0 0
,, J. G. Robertson, collecting subscriptions, &c.,					27	14 0
,, Balance,					13	17 5½
				£557	17	7

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Amount invested in Government Stock in the names of Peter Burtchaell and Patrick Watters, £380 1 5

We have Audited these Accounts, and find them correct, there being a Balance in favour of the Association of £13 17s 5½d.

PETER BURTCHAELL, }
J. BLAIR BROWNE, } *Auditors.*

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

1888.

(JANUARY 1 to APRIL 14.)

JAMES G. ROBERTSON, TREASURER.

CHARGE.

		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1, '88.	To Balance on hands, as <i>per</i> Cash Account, . . .	13	17	5½
	„ Interest allowed by Bank on Current Account, . . .	0	9	3
Apr. 1.	„ Half year's Dividend on amount (£380 1s. 5d.) in Government Stock,	5	10	8
	„ Books ("Journal") sold,	0	14	6
	„ Entrance fee of a Fellow,	2	0	0
	„ Subscriptions,	84	2	3
		£106	14	1½

DISCHARGE.

		£	s.	d.
1888.				
March 20.	By printing of "Journal" and Printer's charges connected (Messrs. Ponsonby & Weldrick) with Nos. 68 and 69,	54	15	1
Feb. 3.	„ General printing and advertising (M. W. Lalor),	2	3	6
	„ Illustrations of "Journal":—			
Jan. 2.	Mr. Wakeman, for drawings, <i>per</i> Colonel Wood-Martin,	3	0	0
„ 12.	Messrs. Oldham, for woodcuts (30) for Colonel Wood-Martin,	13	0	0
Feb. 7.	Messrs. West, Newman & Co., for lithographs, <i>per</i> Mr. G. M. Atkinson,	3	1	6
„ 22.	Messrs. Oldham, half the amount of Bill, Authors of Papers paying one-half,	4	0	0
March 31.	„ Mr. Wakeman—his travelling expenses to Kilkenny Meeting on the 4th of April, as <i>per</i> Resolution of Committee Meeting in Dublin,	3	0	0
„ „	„ J. G. Robertson (<i>Treasurer</i>), repayment of two years' Subscriptions refunded to Mr. Franks, Agent to Lord Castletown, who paid in ignorance of the fact that his Lordship had previously paid <i>per</i> Bank of Ireland,	2	0	0
Jan. 2.	„ Colonel Wood-Martin, to pay Mr. Wakeman for copying certain documents,	0	10	0
	„ Treasurer's sundries:—coal for fires, 1s. 11d.; man cleaning out rooms and attending Meetings, 4s. 9d.; carriage of empty boxes to University Press, 1s. 2d.; parcel (Minute Book) and postages, 13s. 8½d.,	1	1	6½
	„ Treasurer's allowance on subscriptions collected,	8	0	0
		£94	11	7½
Apr. 14.	„ Balance on hands (in Bank),	12	2	6
		£106	14	1½

We have examined these Accounts with the Vouchers, and find them correct, there being in the Provincial Bank £12 2s. 6d. to credit of the Association.—Dated this 16th of April, 1888.

JOHN BLAIR BROWNE, }
PETER BURTCHAELL, } *Auditors.*

NOTE.—Mr. James G. Robertson resigned the post of Treasurer, and Mr. Robert Cochrane was appointed thereto, at a General Meeting of the Association, held at Kilkenny, 3rd of April, 1888.

1888.

(APRIL 14 to DECEMBER 31.)

ROBERT COCHRANE, HONORARY TREASURER.

1888.	C H A R G E.	£	s.	d.
April 14.	To balance from Mr. Robertson's Account,	12	2	6
	„ Subscriptions received, 14th April to 31st December, 1888 :—			
	For current year, £135 0 11			
	Arrears, 95 9 3			
	Payments in advance, 22 9 0			
		252	19	2
	„ Sale of "Journal,"	32	11	4
	„ Entrance fees of twelve Fellows, 24 0 0			
	„ Life composition, 10 0 0			
		34	0	0
	„ Subscriptions received, "Wakeman Fund,"	8	7	0
	„ Interest allowed on Bank Account, 1 3 3			
	„ Government Stock (£380 1s. 5d. in 2½ per cent. Consols), 5 11 2			
		6	14	5
		£346	14	5

D I S C H A R G E.

1888.	By Messrs. Ponsonby & Weldrick's Account:—	£	s.	d.
Aug. 10.	"Journal," No. 69 a, January, 1887,	19	6	10
" "	" " " No. 70, April, 1887,	37	3	2
" "	" " " Nos. 71 and 72, July and October, 1887,	45	19	4
Dec. 24.	" " " Nos. 73 and 74, January and April, 1888,	47	7	7
" "	" " " No. 75, July, 1888,	26	15	2
" "	" " " No. 76, October, 1888,	22	6	3
" "	" " " Miscellaneous printing and stationery Acct.,	13	6	9
		212	5	1
" 29.	" " " M. W. Lalor's Account,	4	13	7
" 31.	" " " Incidental Account, including postage and petty expenses, and carriage of papers and books,	15	11	8
	" " " Illustrating "Journal"—			
	D. C. Dallas, 3 4 0			
	W. and A. Oldham, 13 0 0			
	W. F. Wakeman, 5 17 6			
		22	1	6
" 29.	" " " Whittingham & Co.'s Account, for Dr. Grosart's "Lismore Papers," ordered by Rev. James Graves,	4	16	6
Nov. 26.	" " " Rent of Museum, Butler House, Kilkenny, for one year, ending 25th of September, 1888,	20	0	0
" 31.	" " " Expenses incurred in connexion with Quarterly Meetings,	10	3	2
Oct. 15.	" " " Cash paid to Mr. Wakeman on account of Testimonial Fund, including £6 13s. voted by Association,	15	0	0
		£304	11	6
Dec. 31.	Balance to credit of Association (in Bank),	42	2	11
		£346	14	5

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Amount invested in New 3 per cent. Government Stock, now reduced to 2½ per cent., in the names of Patrick Watters and Peter Burtchaell, £380 1 5

We have examined this Account with Vouchers, and have found them correct, and that there is a balance of £42 2s. 11d. to the credit of the Association.—Dated the 19th of March, 1889.

J. G. ROBERTSON, } Auditors. I 2
G. D. BURTCHAELL, }

ON THE CRANNOG AND ANTIQUITIES OF LISNACROGHERA,
NEAR BROUGHSHANE, CO. ANTRIM. (SECOND NOTICE.)

By W. F. WAKEMAN,

Hon. Fellow and Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin.

IN Vol. vi., 4th Series, p. 376, of the *Journal* of our Association, was published a Paper from my pen descriptive of a large portion of the *trouvaille* which had then been recently discovered in the crannog of Lisnacrogghera, situate near Broughshane, county Antrim. That communication was prefaced by general remarks on the subject of Lacustrine Retreats, as usually found in Ireland. The observations then presented need not be here reproduced; and I would respectfully request that the present notice be considered simply as a continuation of the Paper referred to, which was read at a Quarterly General Meeting (Ulster), held in Armagh on Wednesday, August 6th, 1884. I may, however, be permitted to repeat a remark made by me at Armagh, viz. that as the crannog in Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, county Meath, was the first and most prolific, that of Lisnacrogghera (then for the first time noticed) was the latest and richest which had been discovered in Western Europe. "It cannot be denied," said our distinguished Secretary, the Rev. James Graves, whose loss we all so deeply feel, "that this crannog find is one of the most interesting and valuable yet recorded in Ireland, especially in its bearing on the style and chronology of the art of that early period when the bronze and iron eras overlapped."

It was supposed, in 1884, that the antiquarian mine under notice had become worn out, and that turf-cutters had excavated the whole of its site. That this was not so became interestingly evident, especially during the two following summers; and indeed so lately, from time to time, as the autumn of last year Canon Grainger continued to receive antiquities, composed respectively of stone, bronze, iron, glass, jet, or wood, from the same apparently inexhaustible source. Of these, generally,

the type is exceedingly novel and valuable. Not a few, as I propose to show, are perfectly new to archæology, and form highly interesting links between man's work of the presumably separate, but at times overlapping, Ages of Stone, Bronze, and Iron. It would be difficult to point to a more suggestive collection, even if attention were directed only to that portion of it which I have already had the honour of describing in the pages of our *Journal*; but some objects comprised in the later discoveries intensify, if possible, the value and interest of this, in many respects, unparalleled "find."

Amongst illustrations which accompany the Armagh Paper will be found etchings of several beautifully wrought and highly decorated sword-sheaths, formed of bronze. Two of these constituted perhaps the most important of the antiquarian treasures contained in the Broughshane collection. A third, also from Lisnacrogghera, had unfortunately been allowed to leave the country; it may now be seen in the British Museum. A fourth, from the same locality, has somewhat recently been secured by Canon Grainger. The weapons to which these interesting relics belonged were of iron, and it will be remembered that one of the sheaths was found to contain a blade composed of that metal. An iron sword, exhibiting elaborate haft mountings in bronze, was discovered in the crannog along with the sheaths, none of which, however, it would fit.

Very few examples of Celtic sword-sheaths are recorded as having been found in Ireland; but it should be observed, that until about thirty years or so ago very little attention was paid to the character of antiquities occurring in this country, and that *tons* of early bronze, consisting of arms, implements, and objects of personal decoration, dug up from our bogs, or dredged from river-courses or lochs in all parts of Ireland, were consigned to the furnaces of native or British brassfounders, where they were simply melted down as old metal! Fortunately Vandalism of this kind has almost ceased; but it is still much to be lamented that our bronze and other antiquities are too frequently collected and exported by dealers who, upon the other side of the water,

find a more remunerative market for articles of *virtu* than here exists.

"Kemble, in his *Horæ Ferales*," as remarked by the late Rev. James Graves, "illustrates several short swords or daggers, the fashion of which is identical with that now for the first time so clearly shown us by the Lisnacrogghera find." Engravings which Kemble gives in the work just named, p. 182, pl. xvii., fig. 2, "show both sides of a sword and sheath, and their likeness to our Ulster examples is most striking: the haft of the sword is of a similar character, and the ends of the bronze sheaths identical." This was from the river Withan, in England. In the same vol. are figured several examples of iron swords having bronze sheaths, from the bed of the Thames, and other English localities. They all bear a strong family likeness to our Irish specimens. "Kemble's editors," wrote Mr. Graves, "are inclined to fix the date of these weapons about the year 100 B.C.; and they hold that both in England and Ireland the close relation that subsisted between the Celtic races of the British Islands and Gaul, previous to Cæsar's expeditions, indicates that the Britannic and Irish Celts were not far behind their continental conquerors."

Seeing, then, the value and archæological importance attached to bronze sheaths of the class under notice, it becomes a matter of high antiquarian interest with us to note, and place on record, all finds of the kind, especially such as may be reported as happening in Ireland.

Sir William Wilde, when compiling his Catalogue of Antiquities preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, was unable to point to a single example of a sword-sheath, formed of bronze, which had been found in this country. He does not appear to have had any knowledge of the fragment said to have been discovered at Athenry, county Galway, and of which Kemble gives a sketch in the work already referred to. He, however, notices some small undecorated objects composed of bronze, little bigger than a lady's scissor-case, which may have been the sheaths of small knives, or skeans. Then came the discovery, amongst a quantity of fragmentary paalstaves, socketed celts, and minor articles,

of the greater portion of what had been a fine sheath of bronze. Like the specimens found with it, it had been broken up, probably by some ancient *ceard*, or worker in bronze, whose aim was to use the metal in the manufacture of new weapons, instruments, or ornaments. All that could be recovered of this hoard have been admirably figured and described in the pages of our *Journal* by Mr. Day, of Cork.

It will be remembered that three sheaths of bronze, more or less well preserved, were hitherto known to have been found at Lisnacrogghera; but it is probable that several others may yet there be brought to light. Just as the finding of a mammoth's tooth proclaims the former existence of an animal of that species, so the merest fragment of bronze which can clearly be shown to have formed portion of a separate sheath of the so-called "late Celtic period" has its especial value. Four examples of studs or diminutive bosses which must have severally belonged to a similar number of hitherto undiscovered sheaths, have been found in Lisnacrogghera crannog. These shall be hereafter described; they are now in the Broughshane collection. It will thus appear that at least four more sheaths of bronze, which there is every reason to believe contained blades of iron, may be added to our Irish list—making nine in all; a tenth shall presently be noticed. Of these, it may be observed, seven are from Lisnacrogghera, where in all probability they were manufactured. It is well perhaps here to remark that at Lagore, Ballinderry, and other lacustrine retreats in Ireland, objects in a half finished state, composed of bronze, bone, or other material, have not unfrequently been turned up, as also crucibles in which metal or probably vitreous paste of some kind had in all likelihood been melted. Indeed there is abundant reason to believe that many of our crannogs were at times in the occupation of *ceards*, or workers in brass, or bronze, as well as in iron, bone, flint, wood, and even glass. With the crucibles a quantity of slag or dross of various kinds has often been found. It seems strange that as yet no attempt to discover the exact nature of such refuse appears to have been made.

When the dross is of iron its character is plainly manifest.

Since the first notice of certain antiquities brought to light at Lisnacrogghera appeared, the subject of the annexed plate was discovered. It lay some five feet deep in the bog-stuff which had overgrown the quondam island. For many years turf had been cut on the site, so that it is impossible to say how deeply it may at one time have been embedded. In form it is like its fellows already noticed as having occurred in the same mysterious retreat; in style of ornamentation, however, this most valuable example of art-manufacture presents some points of individuality, the work consisting, mainly, of five groupings or sets of graceful figures, flowing, as it were, in graduated curves, semicircles, or pear-shaped loops, from the broader extremity to the end. Unfortunately, in this specimen we have not the terminal, which, judging from all analogy, consisted in the conventional figure of some mythic animal's head, presenting eyes and bosses filled with vermilion-coloured paste or enamel, or possibly with settings of amber. The material is fine golden-coloured bronze. Its dimensions at present are as follows: total length, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches; extreme breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Of the general figure the accompanying illustration, reduced from a carefully-executed rubbing and drawing, suggests a better idea of the original than might be gathered from any mere verbal description. The specialty of the ornamentation is its exceeding richness in spirals, all so artistically arranged and designed as to present at once symmetry, variety, and, it may be said, completeness in effect. The spirals which fill each important member of the main design are so minutely and faultlessly executed, that without the aid of a magnifying glass it is difficult for even the keenest eye to detect the full grace and beauty of their character. A border composed of graceful, wave-like lines, similar in idea to those which are so frequently exhibited on our more highly decorated sepulchral vases, flows, as it were, on either side of the sheath, forming a fringe or border which, in a manner, as artists would say, "carries off" the attractive richness of the space within. These lines



Bronze Sword-sheath found in Lisnacroghera Crannog.

The first of these is the
 fact that the system is
 not self-sufficient. It
 requires a constant supply
 of raw materials and
 energy. This is a major
 problem for the system
 as a whole. The second
 problem is the fact that
 the system is not
 flexible. It is unable to
 adapt to changing
 conditions. This is a
 major problem for the
 system as a whole.

in their seeming simplicity would afford a surprise to anyone who might care to examine them with a lens. They are not mere continuous indentations or carvings, being formed of extremely delicate hatchings, parallel to each other, and crossing the wavy pattern at right angles. These tiny depressions, like other portions of the ornamentation, would appear to be the work of an engraver: there is no indication of their having been cast in a mould.

Antiquaries will regret that but two specimens of sword-blades have been recorded as occurring at Lisnacrogghera. It will be remembered that one (still enclosed in its sheath of bronze) is in the possession of Canon Grainger; the other may be seen in the collection of Irish antiquities procured, with other objects of interest, from Canon Greenwell, by the British Museum authorities. They are of iron, and in form are very similar to certain blades of bronze, dug up from bogs, or dredged from the beds of lakes or rivers in various parts of the country. They belong, evidently, to a transition period, when the use of bronze in the fabrication of warlike weapons was largely giving way to that of iron. I may say in passing, that a Paper, tracing, as far as possible, the overlapping and commingling of the respective so-called Ages of Stone, Bronze, and Iron, is yet to be desired. No doubt, in most countries which have received civilization there was a time—how long ago no man can say—when bone, flint, stone, glass, possibly gold, or even wood and shells, supplied the only known materials for the manufacture of ornaments, arms, implements, &c. &c., required by the community. We know that in Ireland, at least, during an early period—certainly pagan—stone, flint, bronze, gold, and even glass, were simultaneously used for one purpose or another. Objects composed of bronze sometimes occur in sepulchral urns which, at the same time, contain calcined human bones. A good specimen of a ringed brooch-pin, of bronze, was found within a fine urn at Carrowmore, county Sligo (see “Stokes’ Life of Petrie.”) A second example of an urn containing a pin of bronze occurred lately in the Island of Arran, county Galway. Some four or five

years ago a very beautiful knife or dagger-blade of bronze, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in extreme breadth, was discovered in an urn found at Loughguile, county Antrim. The handle had been attached to the blade by rivets, as shown by apertures pierced through the broader end. A very curious loop-headed pin of bone, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, was brought to light, together with a pair of flint knives, and a large quantity of calcined human remains, from within a sepulchral urn unearthed at Glarryford, near Broughshane, county Antrim. These, and the vase are now very properly in the Museum of Canon Grainger. A second flint-bearing urn, from the vicinity of Broughshane, figures in the same collection. At Cullybackey, county Antrim, an urn was found to contain a very beautifully-formed arrow-head of flint, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; another, somewhat smaller; and a third, which was imperfect probably through the action of fire, as all these specimens had been highly calcined. The vase and its contents, as well as the bronze dagger, are in the possession of Mr. Knowles, of Ballymena.

A grand symmetrically-formed bead of dark purple-coloured glass was discovered within a little vase of the so-called "incense cup" class, found in a large and very magnificent cinerary urn, now at Broughshane. All these objects mentioned as having been discovered in sepulchral vases, as also other and various examples, were drawn by me, nearly eighteen months ago, with a view of their publication. I trust that the sketches may yet appear in the pages of our *Journal*. These remains, composed severally of bone, flint, bronze, and glass, were certainly used contemporaneously in the days of paganism.

I trust that the above slight digression may be excused. I was desirous of showing by examples how our early flint and bronze manufactures, as well as (probably) that of glass, were to say, hand in hand, or shoulder to shoulder, during a portion of time, which there is every reason to believe, must be, with us, considered pre-historic.

The observations, moreover, were penned with a view

of pointing to the significance of more recent discoveries, especially those made within the last few years at Lisnacrogghera, where, as we have seen, a large number of antiquities, groupings of which would, in their various respective types, be usually considered characteristic of one or other of the "Three Ages," were found in what appears strange juxtaposition. It would seem, indeed, that at least in the north of Ireland the assumed "Stone Age" overlapped those of bronze and iron all through. In page 404 of vol. vi., 4th Series of this *Journal*, will be found an etching of a worked flint, probably a piercer, which was one of a number discovered within or about the crannog. There also occurred two stone celts exactly like that described by Captain Mudge as having been found in the remarkable log-house discovered many years ago in a bog in the county Galway. One of these celts will be noticed further on.

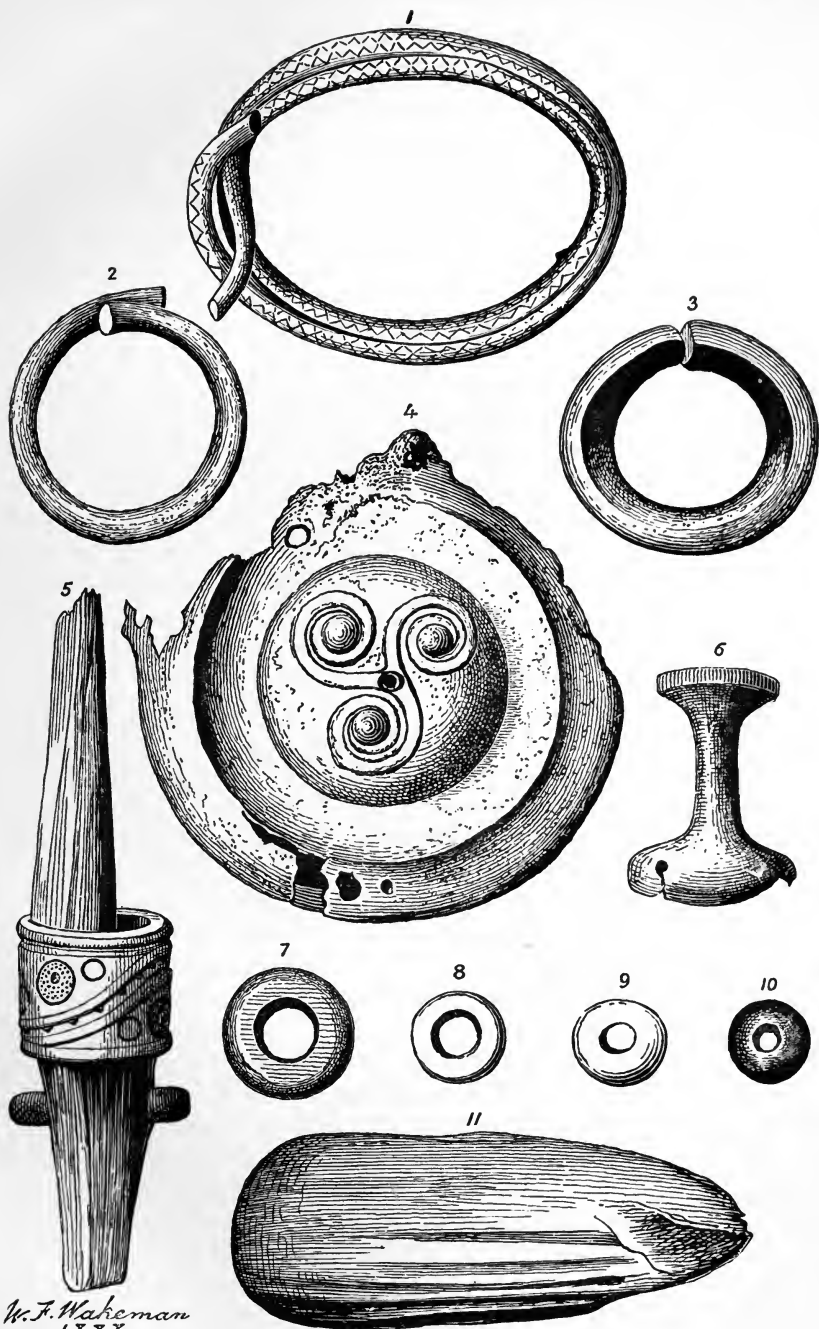
It should be remarked that worked flints, arrow-heads, &c., together with chippings, and even flint cores, have occurred in several of our lake habitations, which, at the same time, yielded metallic implements—bronze and iron. Can the flints and stone celts have been used coterminously with the beautiful sheaths and other articles of bronze or iron found with them? Perhaps further discoveries may enable us sooner or later to reply: at present the subject is a mystery.

Amongst many remains of implements of war, or of the chase, possibly of both, found at Lisnacrogghera, a number of spear-shafts, probably eight in all, occurred. They averaged eight feet in length, to which sixteen inches, or two feet, the measurement of the iron head might be added. Only one example of the head was noticed, or at least has been preserved. That is now in the British Museum (see p. 392 of my former Paper). The butt-ends of the shafts were shod with bronze fittings, very much in the shape of a modern brass door-handle, except that a raised fillet crosses the neck at a point more or less distant from the bulb. A description of the very ingenious manner in which the terminations were fitted to the handles is given in the Paper already referred to. The head was secured to the shaft

by ferrules and rivets of bronze; some of these have been already illustrated. Recent digging disclosed one beautiful example of the ferrule, which is etched full size (fig. 5 of the accompanying Plate). The ornamentation is at once quaint and archaic. It is remarkable that while so many spear-butts of bronze can be pointed to, only one head, as already remarked, has been preserved. It should be considered, however, that bronze, as a rule, seems all but indestructible in our bogs; while iron, when unaccompanied by animal remains, or certain chemical conditions, is highly perishable when surrounded by moisture. Canon Grainger has preserved at least one of the shafts in its entire state, and this specimen, though much shrunken in diameter, is, I believe, the only example of its class extant.

No. 4, of Plate II., is a full-sized etching of a moulded disc of finely-cast bronze, which, as we see by certain rivet-holes it presents, was intended to be attached to something; what that something was, it is now, perhaps, idle to conjecture. Discovered, as we know it to have been in connexion with warlike weapons, the idea is suggested that it may have constituted the boss or ornament of a shield. The triple spiral, in its central bulb, is a very archaic figure. A design, exactly similar in character, occurs amongst the carvings of the great sepulchral chambered cairn at Newgrange, on the Boyne. It is also found amongst our very earliest Christian carvings—most notably upon a swearing-stone at *cloca-breaca*, on Inismurray, Co. Sligo. This is not surprising, as it can be shown that most of our primitive Christian ornaments, or symbols, had their origin in, with us, pagan times.

Nos. 2 and 3 are also given full size. The two little remains here figured are of very considerable interest, the more so that they are composed of bronze, not gold. Objects of the same class, formed of gold, widely differing in size and degree of ornamentation, are often found in Ireland. Examples in bronze are extremely rare. It is far from improbable that they, whether of gold or bronze, large and small alike, were in some manner used as decorations for the person, and at times as money.



W. F. Wakeman
1888.

Objects found in Lisnacrogghera Crannog.

Some of the smaller type are in shape almost exactly like iron "ring money," made in Birmingham, and circulated at the present day amongst the natives of several parts of Africa. A few examples, composed of pure copper, have been found in Ireland, gilt or covered with thin golden plating. Looked upon in any light, they constitute a profound puzzle to antiquaries.

No. 1, same Plate, drawn full size, figures what must have been a bracelet. It consists of a double coil of bronze, the parts being brazed together, except at the ends, which slightly project, and are finished with graceful curvings, somewhat suggestive of the pose of the neck of a serpent. Two sets of lozenge-like patterns cover the body of the work. This design is exactly similar to some of the carvings to be seen on the great stones at Newgrange.

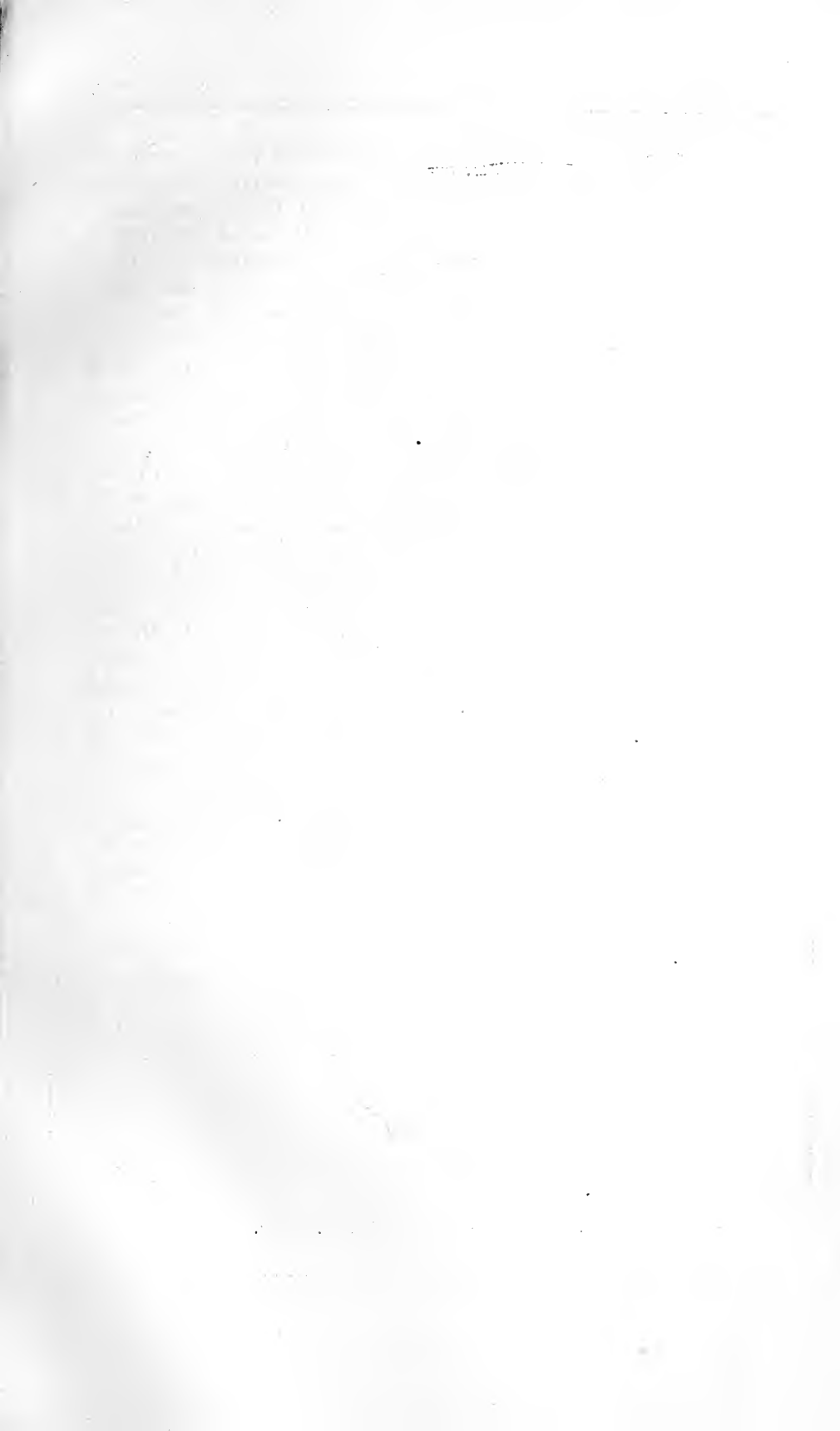
The figures answering to Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, same Plate, represent four beads found in the crannog. They are represented full size. No. 1 is of greenish, gray-coloured stone. Some faint traces of seeming scoring in the ogam character, which appear on parts of the ring, might suggest, to some eyes, the idea of an inscription. A bead of amber, inscribed with ogams, and probably used as a charm, has been elsewhere found, so that this waif, with its dubious, half-obliterated scorings, is well deserving of a searching, even microscopic examination. The three other beads which I shall now notice are of glass. No. 8 is light-blue in colour; No. 9 is amber-hued; and No. 10, though formed of glass, might at first sight be supposed to be amber. Some of the beads found at Lisnacrogghera have been already described, and others remain to be noticed. Beads formed of glass, or of a more or less vitreous substance, and generally exhibiting a variety of colours and designs, are often the most interesting items in our crannog finds. That these often beautiful objects are of home manufacture has been doubted by several of our best-known writers upon the subject of Irish antiquities. Some suppose them to have been introduced from Italy; others from countries lying much farther to the East. It is not necessary that I should here enter upon a subject which it would take

a volume even slightly to discuss; but I may venture to remark—the writers referred to, with perhaps one or two exceptions, seem to have overlooked the circumstance that a large number of ancient beads found in Ireland are quite unlike in pattern, if not in substance, any elsewhere discovered. They seem also to have forgotten the important fact that settings of glass, and sometimes of vitreous paste, bearing rather late but well-defined and characteristic Celtic designs, and certainly home made, are found in not a few of our ecclesiastical shrines, croziers, &c., the date of which has been well ascertained; as, for instance, in the Cross of Cong, a work of the early part of the twelfth century. In these certainly Irish and Christian examples of glass work the colours are quite similar to those seen in the supposed foreign beads. A large lump of impure glass in, I may say, an unmanufactured state, *i. e.* a mass from which beads, bracelets, and other decorative objects, might have been made, was discovered in the crannog of Lough Golliach, near Enniskillen, just before I left that place. A piece of this is now in the possession of Canon Grainger, and another portion in the cabinet of Mr. Day, of Cork. Its colour was mainly deep blue, softened into a shade of pale sea green, just the hues we notice in a very considerable number of the beads found in Ireland.

No. 6, presenting one-third the lineal measurement of the original figures, is a crotal, formed of antique bronze. It differs in form from other crotals of the true Bronze Age, and probably belongs to a transition period. It was discovered in the bog close to the crannog.

No. 11 represents one of the stone celts found at Lisnacroghera, *in* the crannog. The scale is one-half, lineal. It is grooved in one of its surfaces, as if it had been used for the purpose of sharpening the points of metallic instruments.

(*To be continued.*)

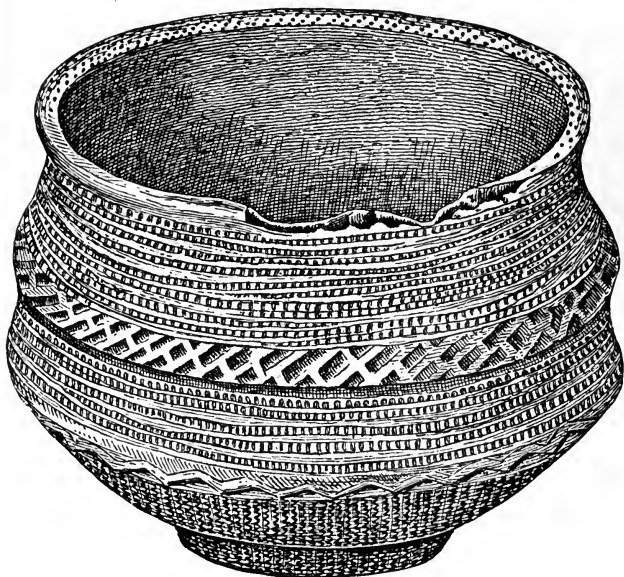




1



2



3



4



5



6



7

Mr. Knowles

Mr. Knowles' Recent "Finds" in Co. Antrim.

REPORT ON SOME RECENT "FINDS" IN COUNTY ANTRIM.

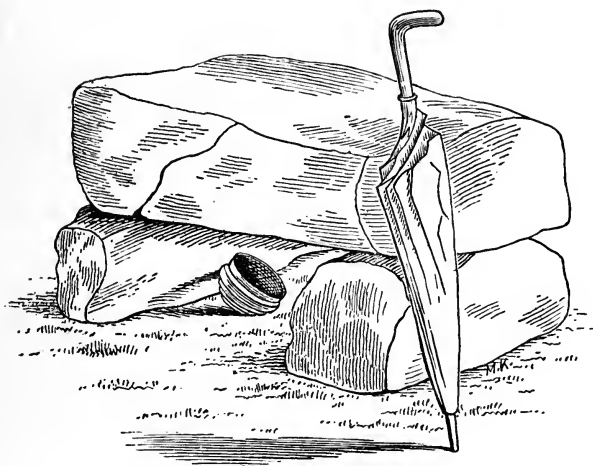
By W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A., HON. LOCAL SECRETARY.

IN January, 1887, a beautiful little burial urn was found, while lowering an elevation on the old county road, from Ballymena to Clough, in the townland of Killyree. A large stone was perceived near the surface, which, on being removed, revealed a chamber about three feet long by a foot and a-half wide, and one foot two inches deep, the sides being composed of large flat slabs. The urn was in the chamber or cist placed near the south-west corner, not standing upright, but inclined at an angle to the north. It measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, but slightly more at the centre, as the sides bulge a little outwards. It is beautifully ornamented over the sides, and on the bottom there is similar ornamentation, with the exception of a plain space in the form of a star or cross (see Plate I., figs. 6 and 7). There was a large oval stain on the interior of the urn, covering part of the bottom and sides, caused, no doubt, by a fluid or semi-fluid matter which had remained in it for some time. No weapon or ornament of any kind was found inside either the urn or cist. The covering-slab was rectangular in shape, about four feet long, by nearly three feet broad, and a foot thick. In the newspaper report, which appeared shortly after the find, it was stated that this slab had "several lines running along it, some irregularly, and others parallel," and that these lines were of different lengths, and seemed "to be something of the nature of the Ogham characters of the ancients." It was also stated in the same account that there were two crosses on the slab. These statements induced several members of the Ballymena Archæological Society to visit the place, in order to see how far the report was correct; but on examination it was ascertained that the stone had neither Ogham characters nor crosses inscribed on it, the marks referred to being merely natural lines or cracks. Bones were said to have been found near the cist, but no trace of them could be seen

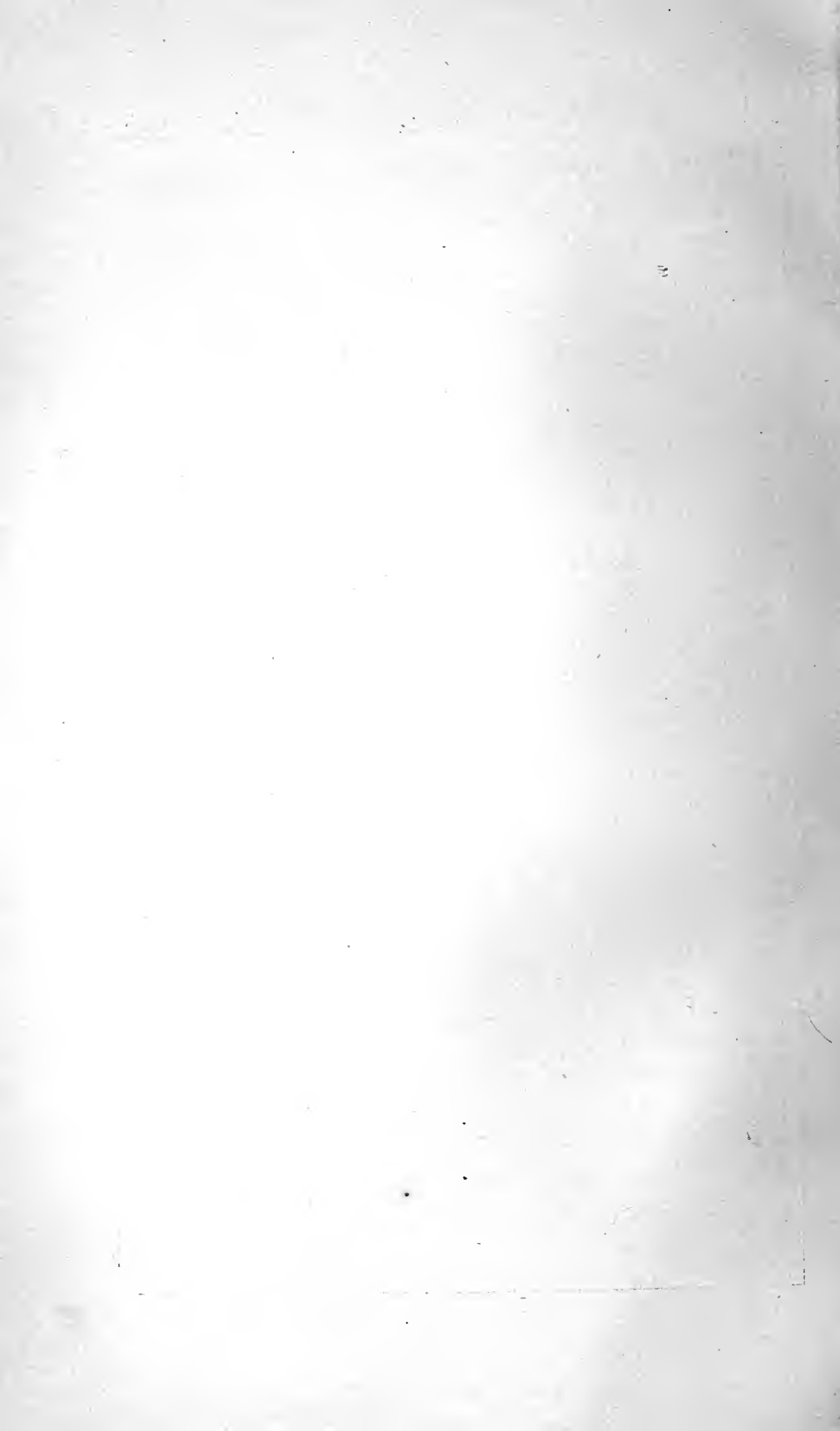
at the time of our visit, though we were most persevering in our search for them. It was also stated that something like ashes had been discovered inside the vessel, but this matter was not preserved. The urn was ultimately secured by the Rev. Canon Grainger, M.R.I.A., and now forms part of his valuable collection. He also had the stones of the cist, which were about to be broken up for road metal, removed to his residence, and set up as nearly as possible in their original positions, and archæological students can therefore have the opportunity of examining this structure which has been so faithfully restored. The fig. on Plate II. shows the cist as it now appears on the lawn of St. Patrick's House, Broughshane, the end stones having been removed and the urn replaced while making the drawing.

A somewhat similar urn was found a few years ago in a cist in the townland of Corky, a few miles distant from Killyree (see fig. 3, Plate I.). It is slightly larger than the one first described, being 4 inches high, by $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad at the mouth; there is, however, a similarity in general outline and style of ornamentation. With it there was found the bronze knife or dagger shown in Plate I., fig. 4. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. The two rivets which secure the blade to the handle still remain in their holes, and the marks of the handle where it clasped the blade are still visible. Several human face-bones and teeth were also obtained, and these, with the urn and bronze blade, are now in my possession. As the bones do not show any trace of fire, I should suppose this urn to be a food vessel deposited with an unburnt body.

Mr. Bateman (*Ten Years' Digging*, p. 279) classifies the sepulchral pottery of England as cinerary urns, incense cups, small vases, or food vessels and drinking cups. If we can classify our Irish pottery in the same way, the two urns I have described would best come under the third heading—that of food vessels. "The name given to them, there can be little doubt, answers to their use, namely, that of containing food for the dead. In several instances a dark-coloured substance has been found in them, and in others a black deposit is to be observed inside near to the bottom, which may easily be the



Cist, with Urn, as restored by the Rev. Canon Grainger.



remains of animal or vegetable matter" (Greenwell, *British Barrows*, p. 93).

A few years ago four other urns came into my possession, of which no report has yet been given. They were found in Galgorm Parks, close to the townland of Fenaghy, a short distance from Cullybackey, on the top of a natural conical mound. This mound, which is composed of sand, has now been almost entirely removed owing to sale of the sand to builders for the purpose of making mortar; but when in its perfect state it was not unlike one of our artificial earthen forts. On the top of it there was a small basin-like cavity— $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and 2 feet in depth—surrounded by a rim 3 feet broad, and slightly raised above the general level of the surrounding surface. The basin, with rim, was evidently artificial, and the soil inside and around it was quite black—the blackness being, I believe, due to large fires having been repeatedly burned on the spot. It was during the removal of the sand that the urns were found to the eastward of the basin. I was not present at their discovery, but obtained them very shortly afterwards, and the account furnished to me was, that there had been three large urns standing upright on stones, and inside one of them was found the fourth, which was of small size. The three larger vessels contained burnt bones. One was 15 inches high, by 11 inches broad at the mouth, but the rim widened for a few inches downward, and then the vessel gradually contracted, till it ended in a narrow base. In addition to the burnt bones, it contained three barbed and stemmed arrow-heads of flint, also burnt (one of them is shown on Plate I., fig. 5). The rim of the urns was ornamented with triangular spaces, formed by a zig-zag line, the spaces, with apex upwards, being filled in with seven or eight lines running at a different angle to those filling in the spaces with downward apex. A second urn was of similar dimensions and shape, and also ornamented round the rim with similar triangular spaces, each alternate one being filled in with lines and the other left plain. Below the rim there is a hollow groove, about an inch and a-half in diameter, surrounding the vessel, from which it gradu-

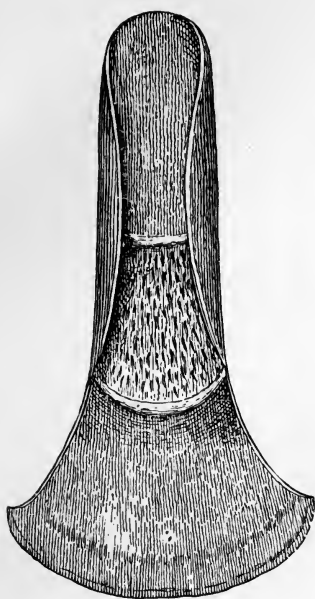
ally becomes narrower to the base. Inside this vessel (in addition to the burnt bones) the smaller vessel was found. The third urn was slightly smaller than those described, and without ornamentation, but similar in form. It contained burnt bones, and a portion, also burnt, of one of those slug-like knives of flint, dressed on one side only. The smallest of the four was 5 inches high by 6 in diameter, and was ornamented all over with cord-like impressions, crossing diagonally, and leaving diamond-shaped spaces of nearly equal size, measuring about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch each way. The two largest urns and the smallest are still in my own possession, the other was presented by me to Canon Grainger. When I obtained them they were all much broken and damaged, owing, it was alleged, to their having been wilfully allowed to tumble down the steep incline where the sand was being excavated, in the hope that if they contained treasure it might get scattered in the fall, and each workman have a chance of picking up some of it. The owner was, however, careful in keeping the contents of each vessel separate, and he gave me as faithful an account as he was able of the discovery, position, &c., of the various objects. There was no cist in any of the cases mentioned. I may report the finding of another urn (now in Canon Grainger's collection) which was obtained near Glarryford, a few years ago. It is 16 inches high, by 12 inches wide at the mouth, and is divided into three zones of nearly equal length, the lower lines of junction of the upper and middle zones presenting the appearance of overlapping, but otherwise showing no ornamentation. The two upper zones are of nearly equal width, but the third one narrows gradually to the base, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. A quantity of burnt bones, two flint slug-like knives, and a bone pin (likewise burnt) were found in the urn. The pin wants a small piece at the point; but apparently it had been about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It has a wide hole and a neatly-hollowed groove round that part where the hole is placed (see Plate I., fig. 1). A front view and section of the more perfect of the two flint knives is shown (Plate I., fig. 2). The three larger vessels from Galgorm Parks, and the one last described from Glarry-

ford, would come under the class of cinerary urns—which Canon Greenwell describes as vessels that contain a deposit of burnt bones (see *British Barrows*, p. 66). The arrow-heads and flint knives, in all the cases I have mentioned, are burnt. The examples, however, are not sufficiently numerous to enable us to draw any conclusion from this fact; but in England the slug-like knives, "when associated with interments after cremation, have been usually found to be themselves unburnt" (*British Barrows*, p. 285, &c.). It is supposed that the various objects found in graves and burial-urns have been deposited by sorrowing relatives, either as a mark of affection, or more probably "for use in an after state of existence." If the arrow-heads and knives of flint found inside the urns mentioned in this report were deposited intentionally, they must have been thrown into the fire and burnt with the respective bodies. Such may have been done, with the idea that they were sending the spirits of the implements with those of the bodies; but it has been a question with me, whether, in the cases referred to, the bodies had not been burnt with their clothes on, and that the implements were either in pockets or in some way secreted about the various persons previous to death, and burnt with them. In the case of the arrow-heads, they might possibly have been in the body itself, and have caused the death of the individual amongst whose bones they were found.

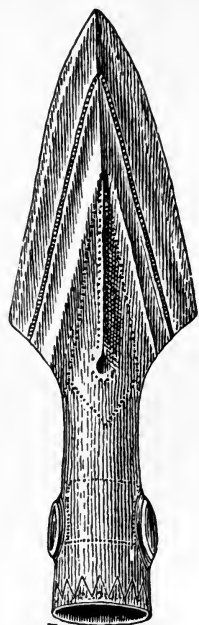
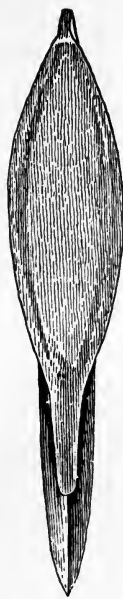
In addition to the foregoing account of burial-urns, I have to report some recent discoveries of bronze implements. A short time ago, while cutting turf near the foot of Slemish Mountain, a fine bronze sword, $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and very sharp at the point, was found, curved like a bow. This would tend to show, I think, that it had been used in its last service to make a stab; but probably meeting with a bone which it could not penetrate, became doubled up. The finder, in trying to straighten it across his knee, broke it. A well-known dealer in Ballymena purchased it, had it straightened, "dooled," and soldered, and eventually it came into my possession. Several of the rivets still remain, and the stain of the handle on the upper part of the blade is very distinct.

Plate III., fig. 1, shows a face and side view of a bronze celt which recently came into my possession. It had been, however, found in the commons of Carrickfergus, nearly forty years ago; but the finder of the axe would not sell it, though offered a high price on several occasions. It is 6 inches in length, and is in a very good state of preservation. The stop-ridge and curved band below it are very slightly raised above the general surface, and the space between these bands shows a kind of ornamentation produced by hammering or punching. The flanges have several facets, carefully made by hammering. The specimen is very like, in many respects, a celt from Canon Greenwell's collection, found at Wigton, Cumberland, shown half size in Evans' "Bronze Implements" (fig. 50, page 73). If I measure correctly, the English specimen is exactly the same length as the specimen described by me, and the stop-ridge and curved band occupy a position in each instance the same distance from the top and edge, and from each other. In the English example the "face between the two bands has a grained appearance, given it by hammering. The wings or side-flanges are also faceted by the same process." My specimen differs slightly from the other in breadth, and in being more turned up at the corners of the edge. I think, however, that the likeness in the two specimens, found far distant from each other, is so striking that it is desirable to draw attention to the matter.

A very fine specimen of a bronze palstave was recently obtained from the person by whom it was found. It is in very good preservation, having been secured by me shortly after its discovery, in the summer of 1887, during peat cutting in Anticur bog, a few miles north of Ballymena. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad at the edge. For front and side view see fig. 2, Plate III. At the base of the wings on each side there is an elevated ridge or shoulder, and joining these on both faces there is a curved and slightly raised line, with a close row of small punched hollows below it. There are two other specimens in this neighbourhood very like in pattern, though smaller in size, than that which I have figured. One of them is in Canon Grainger's collection and the other in my own.



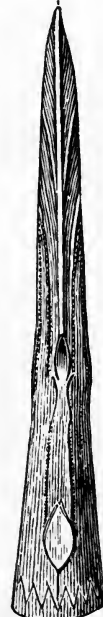
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3.

Mr. Knowles' Recent "Finds" in Co. Antrim.

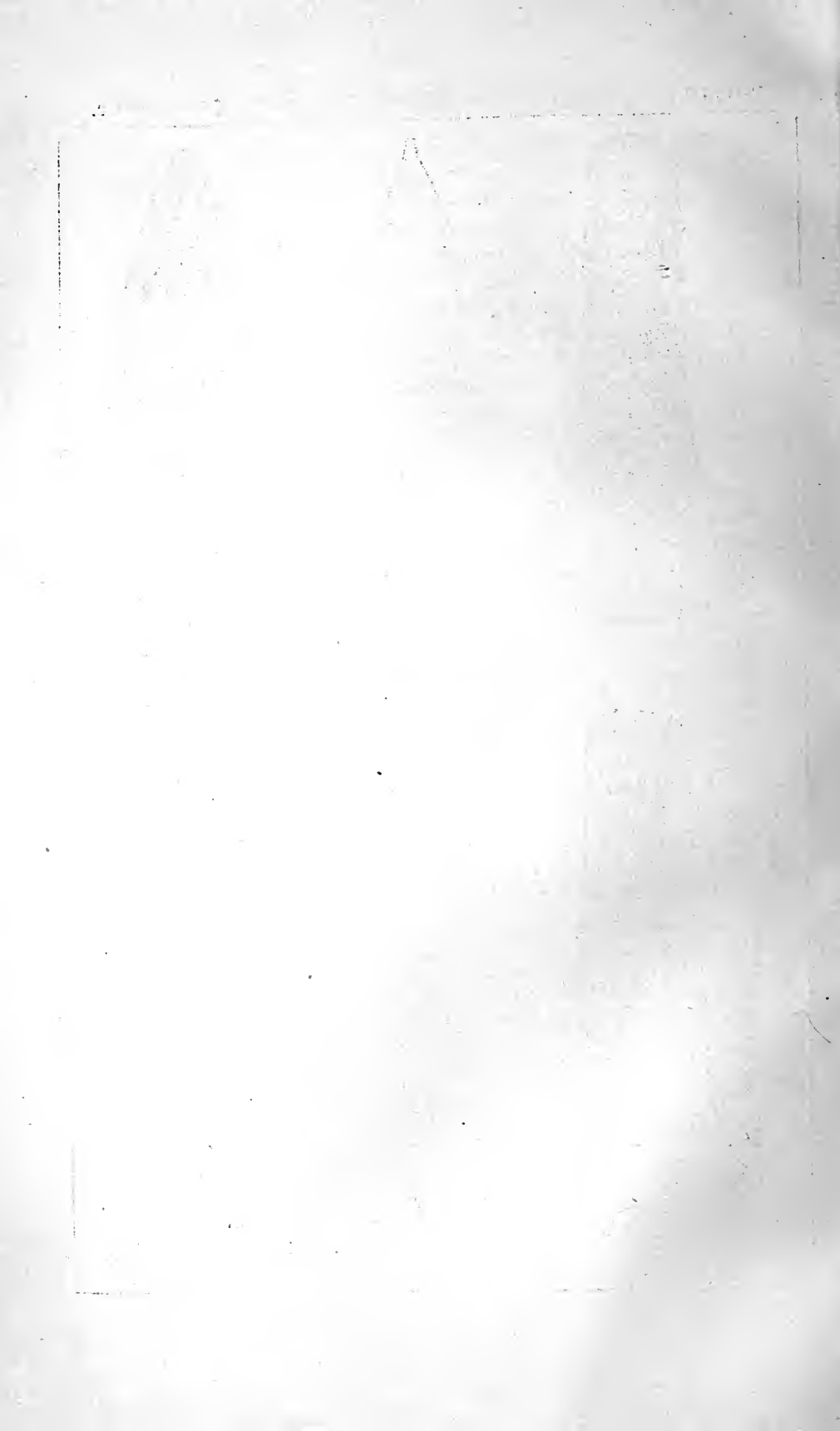


Fig. 3, Plate III., shows front and side views of a very fine socketed bronze spear-head which recently came into my possession direct from the finder, who discovered it, while peat was being cut, in Fenagh bog, situated about three miles north-west of Ballymena. It was found near the bottom of the bog, and was not observed by the workman engaged in digging out the peat for fuel; but his little daughter got it afterwards sticking in one of the peats when she was spreading them out to dry. It is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, and the blade has two ridges on each side of the midrib, with a row of closely-set punched dots running along the hollows between these ridges. There is a raised line along the midrib, with a row of dots on each side, which terminates opposite the base of the blade in a punched hollow. The ends of the blade appear to run up the side of the socket, past the ears, in the form of a slightly-raised band: this band is bounded by a sunk line, with rows of closely-set punched dots. There is a species of triangular ornamentation near the opening of the socket, and several rows of dotted lines crossing it between the opening and the blade. The spear-head, when found, had on it a very fine black patina, the greater part of which has rubbed off, leaving it of a beautiful golden colour; the dotted lines, however, are all distinct.

I will just mention one other find—a socketed bronze gouge, in good preservation ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long); it was discovered while clearing out an old ditch in the townland of Cullybackey. It was obtained by the Rev. G. R. Buick, who kindly presented it to me.¹

NOTE.—I take this opportunity of correcting a mistake, which inadvertently occurred in my report, of an arrow-head with shaft attached, read at the Portrush Meeting, in the summer of 1885, and printed in No. 63 of the *Journal*. I there stated that I thought the specimen described and figured was "the *second* instance of an arrow-head with shaft attached," which had been found in the British Isles. Shortly afterwards, however, Dr. Joseph Anderson, LL.D., sent me the reprint of a paper, read by him before the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, describing a leaf-shaped arrow-head in the shaft, which had been found (July, 1875), in the moss of Ballyhillock Fyvie. The specimen described by me was therefore the *third*, instead of the *second*, that had been discovered in the British Isles. The Scotch specimen appears as fig. 375, page 362, in Dr. Anderson's work, "Scotland in Pagan Times—The Bronze and Stone Ages."

¹ The above Report was read at Enniskillen in August, 1887.

NOTES ON KERRY TOPOGRAPHY, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

BY MISS HICKSON.

(Continued from Vol. VIII., Fourth Series, page 448.)

THE following particulars of the ancient church of St. Martin, in Kinard parish, barony of Coreaguiny, county Kerry, have been sent to me by Dr. Busteed, of Castle Gregory, in the same county :—" The building probably dates from the eighth or ninth century. It is about 36 ft. long by 14 ft. wide externally, and is situated at the eastern end of an oval rath, with a strong, steep, earthen rampart and a deep fosse. This enclosure is about 250 feet from east to west, and about 200 from north to south. There are many slight eminences on the ground around the church, which may be the remains of cloghans or graves, but no signs are now there from which certain inferences could be drawn to determine their exact original form. A monastery may, perhaps, have existed there like that of which the ruins now remain at Illauntannig (vide *Journal*, July, 1886, p. 497). As I took photographs of the ruins, I did not attempt to describe them fully in these notes. I hope to discover the photographs (which I have in some way mislaid), and to send them to you." Before noticing the numerous churches of South and East Kerry, included in the taxation of the rural deaneries of Aghadoe and St. Catherine in 1300, I shall return, according to my promise, to the very interesting little ruined church of Kilelton, between Tralee and Kilgobbin, of which I have said something in my second last Paper. I have there explained my reasons for believing it to be the "Ecclesia de Glen . . . ,"
i. e. of Gleann Faisi (Modern Glenaish) of the old taxation. As the ruin stands within a short distance of the mail car road between Tralee and Dingle, one wonders how it has escaped the notice of all antiquaries save Windele, who visited it forty five years ago, on his way to the summit of Cahirconigh. In the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* he repeated the Kerry tradition that the ruined church stood over the grave of the pagan princess

Fas, after whom Gleann Faisi, or Glenaish, was called; and he adds that it was probably built in the fifth or sixth century, and is the smallest, or one of the smallest churches in Ireland. Indeed, the smallness of the ruin lying close under the shadow of the dark steep side of Cahirconrigh, behind the little mountain village of Kilelton, and the fact that the only means of access to it from the road is a muddy field path or cart track, winding through heath and furze, are the causes, I suppose, of the little notice the ruined church, and its attendant group of cloghans, have obtained from antiquaries. The first time I visited Kilelton was in the very rainy summer of 1879. The morning had been as gloomy as November, but about six o'clock in the evening the deluge had ceased, the thick white mists rolled upwards from Glenaish and Cahirconrigh, and a bright sunset brought out all their beauties, and those of the pastures and woods around Kilgobbin and Knockglass, and turned the waters of the tide, fast coming in amongst the jet-black rocks of the shore, into sheets of molten red gold. The ruined church stands, like that of St. Martin, within a half-demolished rath or *lios*, from which the ground slopes away northward towards the high road, and westward towards the cloghans, and a pillar-stone called by the people Cloghnacrosha, of which more hereafter. Almost exactly opposite on the north shores of Tralee Bay, which some writers have attempted to identify with the Dur of Ptolemy, is Fenit, the birth-place of St. Brendan. Kilelton and Fenit churches must, in ancient times, have stood like guardians at the mouth of the bay; and the port of Fenit, as I have elsewhere said, was then connected with Ardfert, where St. Brendan's monastery stood by a river, now shrunk into a small stream, and encroached on by the neighbouring sands. Here and there on the western side of the old *lios* are the remains of a row of upright stones, which may have stood there before the church was built. The ruin is rectangular in shape, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length, and 18 ft. in width externally, and is built of undressed brown stone, without mortar. The interior is so filled with a dense grove of gigantic ferns that it is difficult to ascertain its exact dimensions, but it seems to be about $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long by 13 ft. wide. The doorway

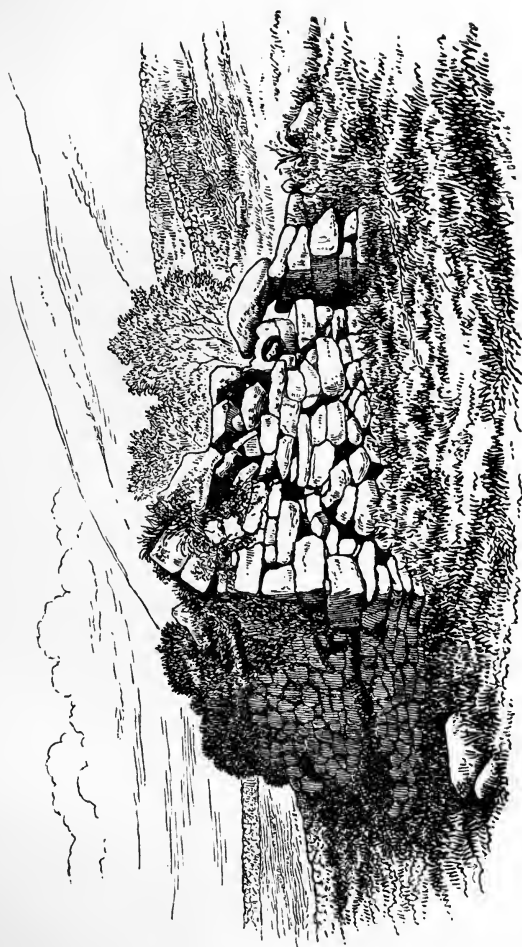
is at the west end, and is only 22 ins. wide. As the upper portion and lintel are gone, it is impossible to ascertain the height, but it evidently had the usual sloping sides. Save that the walls are more injured by the north-west gale from the sea and mountains, the ruin presents a striking resemblance to the ancient church of Eilean-na-Naoimh, on one of the Garveloch Isles, off the west coast of Scotland, of which a fine wood-cut is given at p. 96 of Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*. On the north side of the ruin, facing the sea and the Fenit shore, is an external abutment, or seat, nearly two feet high and about a foot wide, like that at Teach Molaise, described in Mr. Wakeman's valuable papers on Inishmuiredach. From this abutment, on a fine summer evening, the old missionaries must have had a magnificent prospect of the spreading woods of Dairemore, the three bays of Ballyheigue, Tralee, and St. Brendan, with the fine mountain chain half circling them, conspicuous above all being the great peak crowned by the Saint's own cell. And if Fas really rests below Kilelton church, as tradition constantly asserts, her followers who laid her there might well have said, like those of Aideen, in the late Sir Samuel Ferguson's beautiful poem on the cromlech at Howth :—

“In a queenly grave
We leave her, 'mong the fields of fern,
Between the cliff and wave !

Here far from court and camp removed,
Alone in Nature's quiet room,
The music that in life she loved
Shall cheer her in the tomb.

The humming of the mountain bees,
The lark's loud carol all day long,
And borne on evening's salted breeze,
The clanking sea-bird's song.”

I could not help repeating the last two lines as I looked down from the little ruin on the heather and the golden waters of the bay the first evening I visited Kilelton. A little to the south-west, as at Eilean-na-Naoimh, so well described by Anderson—“in a sheltered grassy hollow at the foot of the slope”—are the ruined cloghans, and close to them stands Cloghnacrosha, as it is called, an upright



Kilelton Church, Co. Kerry.



stone, now about two feet high and almost a foot in width, having on its eastern face an incised cross with rounded ends like that on a similar stone at Eilean-na-Naoimh, pictured in Anderson's book. All sorts of supernatural wonders are related of this stone by the people, who hold it in much veneration. One of the cloghans is roofless, but the half demolished walls and interior, which seem to have been lower than the ground outside, remain. A little further to the west are two mounds covered with stones, grass, and briars. One of these is circular, the other is elongated in shape, and under it are the remains of two structures which can be entered. The entrance is on a lower level than the ground outside, and is covered by a large stone lintel, three feet long by one wide, having a round hole through the middle of the thickness. This long mound evidently covers the remains of either a double beehive dwelling, like that at Eilean-na-Naoimh (Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, page 97), or a *trahawn a chorree* like that described by Mr. Wakeman at Inish Muiredach. The washing down of earth and stones from the steep mountain side, in the course of ages, has raised the ground considerably around the cloghans and Cloghnacroscha. I earnestly hope that when next the Association visits Kerry those most interesting and little-known ruins may be carefully examined by learned members better able to report on them than I am. Their resemblance to the ruins at the Garveloch Isle, which Anderson and Skene considered is identical with the *Hinba Insula* of Columba, where St. Brendan's uncle, Ernan, officiated when St. Comgall, St. Cainnech, St. Cormac, and St. Brendan visited Eilean-na-Naoimh, gives this half-forgotten little Kerry church and monastery a peculiar interest, especially for Irish antiquaries. But it is unnecessary to remind them that others than Irishmen¹ have acknowledged that interest which surrounds the

¹ Those buildings in Ireland, themselves of the most venerable antiquity, the earliest existing Christian temples in northern Europe, are the representatives of others more venerable still. They derived not their origin from the gorgeous basilicas of Constantine and Theodosius, but in them we behold the direct offspring of the lowly temples of the days of persecution: the humble shrines where Cyprian bent in worship, and which Valerian and Diocletian swept from off the earth" (Freeman's *History of Architecture*.)

lowly dwellings of our earliest missionary saints. The Rev. James Graves, who promised me only a week before his lamented death to let this Paper appear in the next June number of the *Journal*, with a wood-cut of the ruin, taken from a beautiful photograph of it which I had executed in 1882, intended to inspect Kilelton had he been spared.

KILELTON CHURCH, NEAR KILGOBBIN, CO. KERRY.

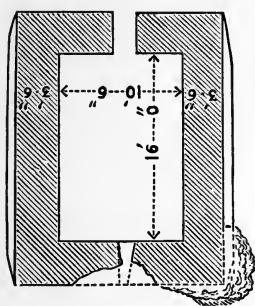
BY P. J. LYNCH, FELLOW, *Hon. Provincial Secretary, North Munster.*

I took an early opportunity of visiting this old church, referred to by Miss Hickson in the Paper on Kerry Topography, contributed for the last meeting at Kilkenny. I have prepared a sketch of it, and measured drawings of what remains of the door and window. When there, I had as much of the stones and debris as time permitted cleared at the east end, in hopes of finding the head of the window—which I suppose to be semicircular—but I did not succeed. At the time I visited, the summer herbage had not covered up the walls—as described by Miss Hickson—and I was able to take the correct dimensions.

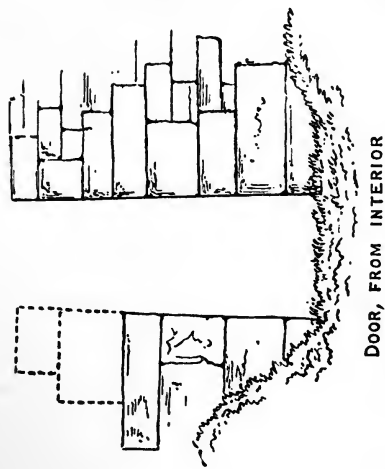
It is of the usual oratory type, measuring 16 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. internally. The plan, except for the length, is almost identical with that of Temple Gael, illustrated by Miss Stokes in her *Early Christian Architecture*. The walls are 3 ft. 6 in. thick, built without mortar, and rise perpendicularly from their base for 2 ft. 9 in. high; then commences the “upturned boat”-shaped stone roof peculiar to these oratories. The door is 2 ft. wide at the ground line. I have drawn it from the inside, looking out, as there are more of the stones remaining *in situ* on that side. On the interior of the walls the stones are squared, and wrought fair on the face, while the masonry of the exterior, except the quoins, is of rough, undressed stones. The sill-stone of window, has the splay or incline cut out of the solid stone with tools—technically called “a sunk sill.” I have not noticed this in such work before. It is a decided advance in construction, and, taken with the superior character of the interior masonry, leads to the opinion that this church was erected a little later than the others of its class in the barony of Corcaguiny. The seat which Miss Hickson refers to is the step from the wide foundation or base of the structure. It appears on the north and south sides only. It illustrates a theory which Miss Stokes advances in the work before referred to, that such “steps” may have suggested the idea for the plinth of a later period.

On my visit I could clearly trace the lines of a rectangular building equal in breadth to the church, and about 29 ft. long, in continuation of it from the west end. This was probably an extension to meet the wants of another generation. The lines of a rectangular structure, north of the church, inside the *lios*, are also visible. This may have been a residential building attached to it.

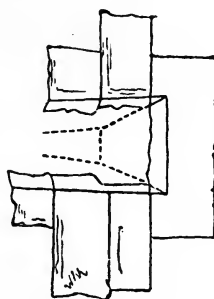
I hope at some future time to be able to report more fully on these, and the other interesting monuments in the vicinity.



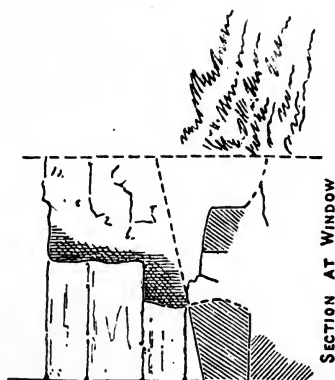
Plan of Kilelton Church.



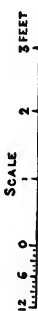
DOOR, FROM INTERIOR



WINDOW



SECTION AT WINDOW



Details of Door and Window, Kilelton Church.

NOTICES OF THE MANOR OF ST. SEPULCHRE, DUBLIN, IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from Vol. IX., Fourth Series, page 41.)

By JAMES MILLS, MEMBER.

R E N T A L.¹

RENTALE DE SANCTO SEPULCRO.

Rentale factum coram domino Thoma Tanner² Senescallo venerabilis in Christo Patris Domini Roberti Dublinensis Archiepiscopi, die Sabate proxima post festum Pentecoste Anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie quinto, videlicet per subscriptos (Et est de novo renovatum per Johannem etiam Dublin Archiepiscopum et hujus nominis septimum 1531).

Johannem Doyne.	Henricum Brigg.
Philippum Tanner.	Johannem Locumbe.
Henricum Gardynier.	Willelmum Walshe.
Johannem Sexten.	Ricardum Kennaghe.
Thomam Graffane.	Willelmum Brigg.
Willelmum Baggote.	Nicholaum Brenwod.

A B S T R A C T.

S. PATRICK STREET.

TENANTS.	HOLDINGS.	PAST TENANT, WHEN NAMED.	RENT.
John Passavaunt,	A mill called Shitclap, ³ and a bakery,	—	5 marks.
Nich. Sueterby,	One holding,	—	1lb. cumin or 1d.
Prioress of Grane, ⁴	One „	—	2s.
Adam Gay,	One „	Nich. Sueterby,	1lb. cumin or 1d.
Vicars of S. Patrick's, ⁵	One „	Hugh Ruley, }	5s. 3d.
Philip Sale,	One „ .. ..	„	.. ..
John Sexteyne,	Two „	—	3s.
Reymund Archebold,	One „	—	20d.

¹ From Roll in Archives of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

² Thomas Tanner was about this time a prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin (Cotton's *Fasti*).

³ The name of this mill is also written in different entries in *Lib. Nig. Alani*, Schyteclapp, Shyreclap, and Shuteclapmill.—See introductory Paper.

⁴ Prioress of the Nunnery of Grany, Co. Kildare.

⁵ Vicars of S. Patrick's. The Vicars Choral of S. Patrick's Cathedral formed a corporation possessed of considerable property. In 1547 they owned ten houses in this street. The names of their tenants and the rents paid (from 9 to 20s.) at that time can be seen in Monck-Mason's *Hist. of St. Patrick's*, p. 97.

TENANTS.	HOLDINGS.	PAST TENANT, WHEN NAMED.	RENT.
John Sexteyne,	Eight holdings, ..	David Wessely, ..	5s. (now 12d.)
" " " " " "	One " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
Hugh Ruley and Jn. Sexteyne, ..	Two " " " "	Tho. North, ..	10s. (now 12d.)
<i>Free Tenants who render nothing but Suit of Court.¹</i>			
John Passavaunt,	Two " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
Prioress of Tamelyng, ²	One " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
Tho. Rewley,	One " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
Francis Deyer,	One " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
Nich. Sueterby,	One " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
John Sextyn,	One " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
" " " " " "	One " " " "	.. Rich. Kennaghe. ..	" " " " " "
" " " " " "	One " " " "	.. Hugh Rewley. ..	" " " " " "
" " " " " "	One " " " "	.. Rich. Glaswryn. ..	" " " " " "
" " " " " "	One " " " "	.. Solby. ..	" " " " " "
<i>Waste.</i>			
John Sexten,	One " " " "	.. H. Ney[]. ..	" " " " " "
Nich. Sueterby,	One " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
" " " " " "	One " " " "	.. J. Wohston, Clk. ..	" " " " " "
Nich. Sueterby,	One " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "

NEW STREET.

John Shyllyngforde, ..	One holding, ..	" " " " " "	.. 6d.
Vicars of S. Patrick's, ..	One " " " "	.. Wm. Shaston, ..	.. 12d.
Tho. Luod (<i>alias</i> Dod), ..	One " " " "	" " " " " "	.. 12d.
Roger Kilmore,	One " " " "	.. Fulburne, in right of Alice Silgyn, his wife, ..	.. 9d.
Rob. Assheburne,	One " " " "	.. Annice Lykyn, ..	.. 2s.
Wm. Walshe,	One " " " "	" " " " " "	.. 2s.
Abbess of the Hogges, ³ ..	One " " " "	" " " " " "	.. 12d.
Wm. Begge—Hibernicus, ..	One " " " "	" " " " " "	.. 12d.
Roger Kylmore,	Two " " " "	.. Kylmore, ..	.. 2s.
Roger Hogglyn,	One and a-half acre and one stang, ⁴ ..	Simon Neill, ..	.. 12d.
Vicars of S. Patrick's, ..	Diverse holdings, which are called Bougayne, ⁵ ..	Tho. Laundon, ..	.. 18d.
Matthew Keft (or Kest), and John Berneuale, ..	One holding, ..	" " " " " "	.. 12d.
Henry Hocket and David Hocket, ..	Two " " " "	.. Hayay, ..	.. 4s.
Vicars of S. Patrick ..	Two " " " "	" " " " " "	{ One nothing ; the other 12d.

¹ These free tenants, who were not liable to money rent, but were bound to acknowledge the authority of their lord by attending and assisting at the sittings of the manor court, and answering its processes (as well as the next group of waste holdings), occupy in the original a place at the end of the roll. They are transposed here in order to bring together all the tenants of this street.

² The Prioress of the nunnery of Timolin, Co. Kildare.

³ The abbey or nunnery of the Hogges, about the site of the present S. Andrew's Church, Suffolk-street.

⁴ Stang was a measure of land, the fourth of an acre.

⁵ In 1662 there was "a parcel of land lying at the south end of New-street, called Baugon's Park," which belonged to the Vicars of S. Patrick's—Monck-Mason's *Hist. of S. Patrick's*, p. 99.

TENANTS.		HOLDINGS.	PAST TENANT, WHEN NAMED.	RENT.
Henry Carpenter,	..	One holding, with six shops,	Simon Neell,	.. .. 20d.
Philip Tanner,	..	One holding,	Alice Rowe,	.. .. 12d.
John Sexteyn,	..	Half "	John Elstow,	.. .. 22d.
" "	..	Other half now es- cheated,	—	.. .. 2s.
Alice Carpenter,	..	One holding,	Tho. Wlfurred,	.. .. 22½d.
Rich. Kennagh,	..	Two "	—	{ One nothing ; the other 12d.
Roger Hogglen,	..	A piece of ground,	—	.. .. 20d.
Adam Bromley,	..	" "	—	.. .. 5s.
" "	..	" "	—	.. .. 20d.
<i>Waste.</i> ¹				
Henry Browne,	..	One holding,	—	—
—		One "	Formerly of Rich. Ferour, now in the hand of the lord [of the manor].	—
Nich. Sueterby,	..	One "	—	—
" "	..	One "	Shrewesbury.	—
" "	..	One "	Wm. Mene.	—
Prior of S. John Baptist,		—	—	—
Nich. Sueterby,	..	One "	—	—
" "	..	Two "	W. Prowdom and John Fornour.	—
" "	..	One "	Geoffrey Well.	—
" "	..	Diverse holdings,	John Hache.	—
Tho. Heyward,	..	Two "	—	—
" "	..	One "	Feschame.	—
" "	..	One "	Skarlet.	—
" "	..	Two "	Next the ground of A. Brumley.	—

*Tenants without Rent except Suit
of Court.*

Adam Blakebourne,	..	One "	—	—
Vicars of S. Patrick's	..	—	—	—
" "	..	One "	—	—
Roger Bekeford,	..	One "	Peter Wakefeld.	—

S. KEVIN'S STREET.

John More,	..	Two holdings,	Tho. Dier,	.. .. 2s.
A house assigned for the light of the Holy Cross. ²		—	—	.. .. 2s.
Vicars of S. Patrick's,	..	Two "	John Deen,	.. .. 2s.
" "	..	One "	Hy. Longsquier,	.. .. 18d.
Wm. Menys, junr.,	..	Two "	—	.. .. 2s.
John Fariian,	..	One "	John Walshe,	.. .. 2s.
Peter Woder, ³	..	Two "	Tho. Kylmore,	.. .. 2s. 6d.
John Norman,	..	One "	Rob. Dyer,	.. .. 18d.

¹ The waste holdings and tenants by suit of Court only are in the original at the end of the Rental.

² Apparently an endowment to supply candles to burn before the rood, either in the parish church, S. Patrick's, or the chapel at S. Sepulchre's.

³ Peter Woder was Mayor of Dublin, 1367.

TENANTS.		HOLDINGS.		PAST TENANT, WHEN NAMED.	RENT.
John Walsh,	.. ..	One holding,	..	—	—
Tho. Spynell,	.. ..	One "	..	—	—
Tho. Graffane, ¹	.. ..	Diverse "	..	Tho. Brauby, Roger Nias, Adam Miteyn, & Cecilia Baker.	Rent when built, 8s. 3d.; now, 2s. 6d.
S. Mary, the Virgin, and her Proctors, in Church of S. Kevin, ²	.. ..	Two holdings,	..	{ Rich. Chamber- layne, Rich. Baase, .. }	.. .. 12d.
Wm. Dermot,	.. ..			Henry Herte,	.. .. 12d.
" "	.. ..	Four "	..	—	Accustomed rent 6s. 6d., now 16d.
Tho. Grafon,	.. ..	One "	..	Geoffrey Horton,	.. .. 12d.
Master Tho. Botstone,	.. ..	One "	..	Roger Clane,	.. .. 18d.
Henry Carpenter and Wm. Meenes,	.. ..	Three "	..	—	.. .. 6d.
dom. Tho. Sparke, Waste. ³	.. ..	One "	..	Wm. Brownynge,	.. .. 2d.
Rector of Fynglas,	.. ..	One "	..	—	—
Roger Clane,	.. ..	One "	..	—	—
Nich. Sueterby,	.. ..	One "	..	—	—
" "	.. ..	One "	..	—	—
Prior of Holy Trinity,	.. ..	One mill,	..	—	Was accustomed to pay 4 marks.
Vicars of S. Patrick's,	.. ..	One holding,	..	Suit of Court only.	

SAINT JOHN LEYS.⁴—The Prior of S. John the Baptist, by the New Gate of Dublin, for pasture called Saynt Johnesleys, was accustomed to pay 22s. 8d.; now waste.

¹ This plot was situated between S. Kevin's cemetery and the street, along the east side of the lane going to the church, as we learn from a deed in *Lib. Nig. Alani* (p. 125), from Archb. T. (Thomas Cranley, 1397 to 1417) to Wm. Stafford, Vicar of S. Kevin, which describes it as 5 curtilages, formerly of Tho. Sueterby, Roger Naas, Alicia, daughter of Tho. Bradley, Adam M'Tenie, and Cecilia Baker.

² Endowment of an altar or chapel of the Virgin in the parish church.

³ This group of waste holdings appears in the original at the end of the Rental.

⁴ Saint John's leys. The leas, or meadows, belonging to the Prior of the Hospital of S. John, Dublin, occupied the S.W. portion of the present townland of Harold's Cross west, adjoining Terenure.

IN CITY OF DUBLIN.

	RENT.
Adam Boydon, ¹ for a hall, late of John Latoner, in Liththorne-street,	13s. 4d.
Same, ² for a hall of Thomas Faucon,	6s. 8d.
Same, ³ for a holding, formerly of the heirs of John Sadler,	6s. 8d.
(⁴ Perhaps in "vico sutorum," or lane by the Church [of S. Nicholas], late in tenure of Margaret Waiffer.)	
Heirs of John Foyle, ⁵ for a tenement formerly of Robert North, now of Agnes North, . .	3s. 4d.
Roger Giffard, for a holding formerly of William Alexander, next the Tollbooth, late in tenure of Janet Casse,	12d.
Thomas Marward, for a holding formerly of Robert Fold, was accustomed to render a pair of gilt spurs, or,	12d.
The Prior of S. John, for a ruined house near the Pillory,	2s.
Stonewey. ⁶ William Menes, for 12 acres, at 8d., . .	8s.
Le Paas. ⁷ Nicholas Suyterby, for 13½ acres, at 8½d., . .	9s.

¹ The archbishop owned a chief rent only from this house. The rent had been given in the beginning of the thirteenth, or end of the twelfth century, by the wife of Roger de Tantoun (a contemporary of the Norman invaders), to S. Mary's Abbey. The abbey exchanged it with the archbishop for the lands of Rathukena (Rahen Renan, in *Lib. Nig. Al.*). It is described as in Lithornstrete, between land of Gillibert de Liuet and land which John de Tanton holds of heirs of John Le Warre de Bristol (*Chart. of S. Mary's Abbey*, vol. i. p. 181). The name Lithornstrete is rarely met; it is not mentioned in Mr. Gilbert's *Hist. of Dublin*. There is here a gloss in the Rental, "forte pellipariorum alias Bouchstret," which would make it part of Skinner's-row—the present Christ Church-place.

² Probably also in "vicus Pellipariorum." The Register of the Priory of All Hallows contains a lease to John Latoner of a messuage between those of Tho. Fakom and Rob. North, and extending back to the lane leading to S. Nicholas Church.

³ This is probably the second rent included in the above-mentioned exchange between Mary's Abbey and the archbishop. It is there described as "in vico sutorum" between land of Walter de Lapolle and "terram Gillephridun."

⁴ Words enclosed in parentheses are later interlined or marginal notes, on the roll.

⁵ The will of John Foyll, in 1379, may be found in the Christ Church Deeds, "20th Rep. D. K. Records, Ireland," p. 83. Among the property left is "the holding where Agnes North dwelt, and a garden near his house, in the parish of St. Nicholas." A note on the Rental states that in 1533 it belonged to All Saints.

⁶ Over Stoneway is written, "now a gren cawey." Cawsey, or causeway, was commonly used in the sixteenth century to denote a path generally through bad ground or bog. Menes' holding is glossed as "now perhaps Stublyngs lands." Stoneway is evidently now represented by Stannaway, in the parish of Crumlin, and near Mount Argus. The boundaries given in *Lib. Nig. Alani* (p. 385), in a deed conveying part of this denomination, confirm the conjecture; 11 acres are said to have the king's land of Cromlin, south and west; lands of Stonywey north; and lands of the House of S. John, by Dublin (S. John's leas and Terenure), east. Campus S. Patricii, below, is described as lying between Stoneway and the road to Rathfarnham.

⁷ This is described in a marginal note as "on the east side of the king's way, which goes from Dublin to Rathfarnham."

		RENT.
Le Paas. ¹	William Menes, for 18½ acres and 1 stang, ² at 8d.,	12s. 6d.
Mean Rath. ³	Heir of William Mones, for eight score acres in the Rath,	44s.
Campus Sancti Patricii. ⁴	Nyckying Fysshe and Simon Lawbre (or Lawles), for 40 acres,	20s.
Colonee. ⁵	Richard Chamberlayne, for the Manor of Collone, newly taken by him for twenty- four years by indenture, as John de Saint Paul ⁶ held it,	10 marks.
Russell Rath. ⁷	John More Mason, for Russellrath, 60 acres, for the term of twenty years,	30s. 6d.
Corell land.	Philip Irrych, for 26 acres at Milton, for term of twenty-four years, at 6d. an acre,	13s.
	Roger Rabo, for 6 acres of the land of Suyterby, at 8d.,	4s.
Thany. ⁸	Richard Chamberlayne, for 80 acres,	20s.
Milton. ⁹	Henry Brygge, for 40 acres,	13s. 4d.
	The same Henry, for 2 acres, called Kylraschi, (<i>alias</i> Inch, where the Vicar of S. Kevin's has tithes—by the Doder and the mill.)	14d.

¹ This is described in a marginal note as "on the east side of the king's way, which goes from Dublin to Rathfarnham."

² Stang, a measure of land—the fourth part of an acre—as shown here by comparing the rent with the rate per acre.

³ Rathmines, originally "the Rath," called Meonesrath, later transposed to Rathmines, from the family of Meones, by whom it was held.—See introductory Paper above.

⁴ Interlined notes describe "Campus Sancti Patricii" as "next Russellrath," and as "otherwise lately called Magyn's farm"; as "a plane near Pas," and "between Stoneway and the road to Rathfarnham." A deed in *Lib. Nig. Alani* (p. 462) describes it as between S. John's leas and the road to Rathfarnham. It lay, therefore, S.W. of the village of Harold's-cross, and to the west of the road from it to Terenure.

⁵ Manor of Collon; the name is still preserved in Cullenswood, a suburb between Ranelagh and Sandford. Both the latter are recently assumed names imposed on parts of the old Collon. In 1326 this subordinate manor was in the archbishop's hands, when it is described in much detail in the "Extent" printed above.

⁶ John de St. Paul was archbishop, 1350–62. The person of that name above was probably a relation of the archbishop; or the entry may relate to the prelate himself, as the last who worked the lands in his own hands.

⁷ Russell Rath is glossed in this Rental "alias Routh land: Daclan (with — acres Bissshops mede." It is now apparently Rathland, between Mount Jerome and Dolphin's Barn. The lands of Dochlon were, in twelfth century, granted by Earl John to Aldred Gulafre; and Aldred's daughters, Matilda and Gladosa, gave to Archbishop Henry de Londres, the whole land of Daclan, outside Dublin (*Lib. Nig. Alani*). In common with other of the archbishop's lands, Rathland, in the seventeenth century, passed into the hands of the Earl of Meath (Inquisitions *Lageniæ*), and subsequently became absorbed in his adjoining manor of Donore.

⁸ Now preserved only in the parish name Taney; the lands meant are those now called Churchtown, north of Dundrum, on which the old parish church of Taney stands.

⁹ Now Milltown.

	RENT.
John Locumbe, ¹ for 80 acres there, (Tawney non Scherlocks xi acres.)	50s.
William Fitzwilliam, ² for 63 acres (modo Dundrome),	32s.
The same William, for a certain parcel of land (5 acres) between the Wood of Colon and his land,	20d.
Land at will. Henry Brigg, for Little Boley ³ (63 acres),	11s.
Newland. ⁴ There are in the Newland 85½ acres and 1 stang, at 20d. an acre,	£7 2 11
(Without 4 acres of Crofts, and without the ancient garden of the Church of S. Kevin.)	
Ric. Kenneghe, for 1 stang there,	6d.
Two Vicars of S. Patrick's, for 1 stang, for- merly of William Brawby and Walter Orlager,	6d.
(In 1532 they have there an acre more.)	
Waste ⁵ in the City of Dublin. The Abbess of Hogges, for a cell, was accus- tomed to render, per annum,	3s. 6d.
(In street of S. Nicholas, or Skinner's- street.)	
The Prior of S. John, by the New Gate, for a cell,	
(Formerly of Geoffrey de Levet. On the west side . . . of the Prior of All Saints.)	
One tenement, formerly . . .	
(Perhaps now the nuns and R. Talbotts.)	

¹ In 1414 Tho. Locum received a lease, for fifty years, of a messuage and 80 acres, in Tany juxta Dundrum, at a rent of 43s. 4d., subject to the condition of building a stone house (*Lib. Nig. Alani*).—See introductory Paper above.

² William Fitzwilliam was Sheriff of the county about this time; he was also Keeper of the Seal of the Exchequer, and Constable of the Castle of Wicklow (*Archdall's Lodge*, III., 3 and 129). The present proprietor of Dundrum, the Earl of Pembroke, is the direct representative of this Fitzwilliam.

³ The position of Little Boly had been forgotten apparently in the sixteenth century. Over the entry is written, "Non intelligo nisi confunditur hodie cum Magno Boly." Great Boly, not mentioned in this Rental, is treated as a separate denomination in the Extent of 1326, above, and appears to be represented by the townland of Farranboley, south of Milltown. From the reference to Little Boley in the Extent, it is probable that it lay outside the limits of the rest of the manor—perhaps nearer the mountains.

⁴ Newland seems to have lain near the suburban district, including the neighbourhood of S. Kevin's Church, and extending southward. It appears to include the land called in the Extent Ardinatanoke.

⁵ Following Newland on the roll are the list of free tenants in Patrick-street, and waste tenements in New-street and Kevin-street, which in this Abstract have been transposed for the purpose of giving a collective view of the tenants in each street.

		RENT.
Waste at	Nicholas Sueterby, ¹ for 11 acres, ² was accus-	
Stoneway.	tomed to pay,	6s. 8d.
	Same, for other 11 acres, was accustomed to	
	pay,	6s. 8d.
	(Pro istis duobus parcellis terre habeo in cista mea ferrea copias originalium . . .)	
<hr/>		
	Sum total of rents, ³	£34.

¹ A deed, conveying to Tho. de Sueterby, Canon of S. Patrick's, two plots, each of 11 acres, is entered in *Lib. Nig. Alani*, p. 385. The boundaries are given as "from the way called Stonyway, on the south, to land of the archbishop north; and from the Mill acre east to the land of Kilmaynan on the west." The second plot had the king's land of Cromlin on the south and west; land called Stonyway north; and land of the House of S. John (S. John's leas), east.

² Interlined, "called Stubbensland."

³ After waste at Stonewey, on the roll is entered the waste in Patrick-street, which has been introduced above.

NOTES ON SOME EARLY EXAMPLES OF CORK SILVER.

By ROBERT DAY, J.P., F.S.A., &c., FELLOW, VICE-PRESIDENT.

AMONG the MSS. collected by my late lamented friend, Doctor Caulfield—a portion of which I purchased at the sale of his library by Bennett, in January last—is an interesting corporate receipt, which throws some additional light upon the manufacture of silver plate in Cork, and has the autograph of Robert Goble, silversmith, of whose family and works records have already appeared in the pages of this *Journal*.

CORPORATION NOTE.

		£	s.	d.
" June y ^e 20 th , 1711.	For two silver Boxes wayd. 3 ^{oz} 18 ^d at 5 ^s 6 ^d per ounce,	01	03	06
	for makeing and grawing 2 boxes,	00	15	00
July y ^e 24 th ,	for one box for Cap ^t . Wood, w ^t 1 ^{oz} 19 ^{dwt} at 5 ^s 6 ^d pr. oz.,	00	10	10½
	for makeing and grawing,	00	07	06
Sep. y ^e 6 th ,	for 6 Boxes way ^d 11 ^{oz} 10 ^d at 5 ^s 6 ^d per ounce, for makeing and grawing 6 Boxes at 7 ^s 6 ^d apiece,	03	03	03
	apiece,	02	05	00
Sep. y ^e 29 th ,	for a silver Box for Cap ^t . John Alwood, Esquire, Commander of y ^e Rochester, 1 ^{oz} 19 ^d at 5 ^s 6 ^d per ounce,	00	10	10½
	for makeing and grawing,	00	07	06
		09	03	06

Paid Mr. Robert Goble nine pounds three shillings six pence, it being for the above note. Corke, Nov^r 6, 1711.

WM. GODDARD.

FRANCIS COTTRELL."

It has the following endorsed upon the back:—"Received of Mr. Jonathan Perry the contents of the within note this 5th day of November, 1711.
ROBERT GOBLE."

I cannot find in the "Council Book of the Corporation of Cork,"¹ either of the names mentioned in this inventory, but on referring to its pages I find that on June 19th, 1711 it was ordered that "Captⁿ Jonathan Span, commodore of the Jamacia fleet now in the harbour, be presented with the freedom in a silver box."

On August 20th, "That the freedom, in a silver box, be presented to the Lord Chancellor if he comes to town, as expected." And on Sept. 4th, "That Richard, Earl of Cavan, the Lord Chief Baron Rochfort, and Mr. Justice Nutley, be presented with the freedom of the city, in silver boxes." These exactly account for the item dated Sept. 6th, "for six boxes," &c. The records of the Council have frequent references to the

¹ Guildford, 1875.

freedom being granted in such presentation boxes, and in gold caskets when the freedom was conferred upon members of the Royal Family or upon Lord Lieutenants. No doubt, the School of Art Metal work that flourished in Cork during the 17th and 18th centuries was fostered by the municipal body, for on August 21, 1762, we find that £46 9s. 5d. was ordered to be paid to Alderman Hodder for one gold box and three silver boxes. Again, on Oct. 19th, 1763, "That His Excellency, Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, be presented with his freedom in a gold box." And on the 10th January, 1764, "That £41 16s. 10½d. be paid Wm. Reynolds, silversmith, for the gold box in which his freedom was presented to the Lord Lieutenant."

I am enabled to illustrate this subject with a box that has lately come into my possession. It has no Hall or Town mark, but bears the maker's stamp of **W. R.** in a ligature for William Reynolds, who has left some fine examples of his work in two-handled chased cups, sugar bowls, baskets, cream jugs, ladles, tea and coffee pots, &c., &c.: upon these, in addition to his own stamp, he also used the town mark of "STERLING," but upon small objects like this box he simply placed his trade mark. On May 23rd, 1764, it was ordered "That the Right Honourable William, Earl of Shelbourne, and the R^t Hon^{ble} W^m, Earl of Dunmore, be presented with their freedom in silver boxes." This minute of the Corporation was duly carried out: W^m Reynolds got the order and duly supplied the boxes. The Earl of Shelbourne was presented with one that was designed for him, and it is now here for your inspection. It is circular in form, measuring 3¼ⁱⁿ diam^r, by 1½ⁱⁿ high, and has the city arms, chased with considerable skill, in bold repoussé work upon the cover. It contains a vellum scroll 14¼ⁱⁿ long by 2ⁱⁿ deep, which has at its left hand, and immediately before where the inscription commences, an impression, in red sealing-wax, upon a purple ribbon of the city arms, impaled with those of Bennett;¹ and the legend—"SIG RECORD . . . OR CIV CORKE, 1738." And written in a fine clear hand in four lines:—"Be it remembered that on the twenty-third day of May, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, the Right Honourable William, Earl of Shelburne, was, by the unanimous consent of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of Corke, admitted and enrolled a freeman at large of the same. In testimony whereof the Seal of office of the said city is hereunto affixed the day of year aforesaid.

"Ex^d by WM. SNOWE, C. CLK."

This was William Petty, second Earl of Shelburne, a Major-General in the army, who distinguished himself at Minden and Kampen. In 1760 he was aid-de-camp to George III., and he succeeded to the Earldom in 1761. In 1782 he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and although his administration lasted little more than seven months, yet, in that brief period, the siege of Gibraltar was brought to a triumphal

¹ I can find no published list of the Recorders of Cork, but I am happy to say that our Associate, Mr. Cecil Crawford Woods, of Chiplee, Cork, will soon supply the want. I am indebted to him for the information, that Joseph Bennett, ancestor in the female line of the Bennetts, of Bennett's Court, county Cork, was Recorder from 1738 to 1768, when he died. The date upon the seal is that of his appointment to the office.

termination. The British fleet, under Howe and Rodney, obtained brilliant victories over the French, and an honourable treaty was negotiated with the Continental Powers and the American Colonies.

Another form in which the freedom was conferred, when not presented in a gold or silver box, was on a sheet of vellum, measuring 10ⁱⁿ × 8ⁱⁿ, from which a circular silver box 1½ⁱⁿ diameter, engraved with the city arms and motto, and containing the corporate seal in red wax, was suspended by a blue silk ribbon. I have brought one of these to further illustrate my subject. It has the city arms within a regally crowned garter, resting upon the mace and sword in saltire, with the following inscription:—

“THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL EDWARD NEWSOM, MAYOR.—Be it remembered that at an assembly of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of Cork, at the Council Chamber of said city, on the sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the freedom at large of this city was unanimously voted to John Lloyd, Esq^r, His Majesty's second Serjeant at Law, and chairman of the Special Sessions now holding in this city, for his upright and firm discharge of the important duty with which he was commissioned. Done under the common seal of the city of Cork, the 16th day of July, 1822.

W. JONES, *Town Clerk.*”

The Special Sessions of which Serjeant Lloyd was chairman was held under “the Insurrection Act,” and in a newspaper cutting of the period I have found the following note:—

“Cooper's trial, June 26th, 1822.

“Mr. Serjeant Lloyd, the Recorder, and a number of Aldermen took their places on the bench.”

These were the days when the old Corporation flourished in Cork, and when the honorary freedom was so frequently conferred, that the vellum engrossments were printed, blank spaces being left for filling in the name and date in manuscript.

In that portion of the Paper upon “The Silver Mace of the Cork Guilds,” now in the South Kensington Museum, contributed by me, I was enabled through the courtesy of Francis Hodder, Esq^r, to describe at p. 348, No. 65, vol. vii., 4th Series, a silver tankard preserved in his family to which I will refer the reader. Since writing that article I have learned from the Caulfield mss. that the arms of the city of Cork, as anciently borne, were three lions, as we see in the Royal Escutcheon of England. These arms were engraved in 1749, when the tankard “was re-made at the expense of George Hodder, Esq., Mayor;” and through the kindness of Francis Hodder, Esq., his direct descendant, I am enabled to place the tankard before you for your inspection. You will see it bears upon its front the arms of the city as they are at present used, while the cover is engraved with the more ancient heraldic bearings. The reason of these having been borne was, that Cork had never been granted to any feudatory, but always held by the Crown.

In a deed among the Caulfield mss., dated at Cork the Thursday after the feast of St. James the Apostle, *temp.* Henry V.; the Mayor, John Myagh, used the seal with three lions when attesting the document. The

fact of this having been previously the arms of the city must have been well known to its Mayor in 1749, who had them so well pourtrayed upon the tankard's cover. There is a letter in the State Paper Office, London; noted by Dr. Caulfield, from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Council of Cork, to the Lord Deputie, Sir Edward Bellingham, Knt., date 27th August, 1548, sealed with the arms as used at present; and among the same Papers another letter from the same body, date 16th April, 1563, in which the Royal Arms occur again: proving that seals bearing the two different devices were in actual use at one and the same time.

Among the Roche Papers was a deed with a castle at each side of a bridge. This bridge stood where Paradise-place is now, and one of the castles is called "Parentiz." It is constantly mentioned in old charters, &c., relative to the city. It is said in Cork that the two castles in the present arms are intended to represent the King's and Queen's Castles, which were situated at the entrance to a dock for foreign ships, about where Castle-street now stands. There can be no doubt from the motto¹ (which is from Virgil's *Aeneid*, Lib. II. 23, with the alteration of one word), that the natural capabilities and unrivalled excellence of the harbour was intended to be shown forth by the entire device.

¹ Statio bene fida carinis.

NOTES ON THE ARMADA SHIPS LOST ON THE COAST OF CLARE, 1588.

By THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A.

It is now nearly three centuries since the ill-fated Spanish fleet left three of its ships on the coast of Clare, so I think it an appropriate time to give a short account of that disaster, as derived from the records, and some knowledge of the district where the wrecks took place.

The energetic Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught—in which province Clare was then included—issued stringent orders for watching the Spanish fleet, and putting to death any of the crews that should land.

The people of Carrigaholt were first startled, September 5th, 1588, by the appearance of seven ships of Flanders and Spain, which took shelter in the river Shannon from the fierce N. W. gale; and Nicholas Cahane, the Coroner of Thomond, interviewed the intruders, but did not obtain much information. That same evening, as the light of a dull and stormy day was dying away, the watchers from the towering cliffs of Moher observed two sails beyond Arran, and, in the dim twilight, fancied they saw others farther out to sea. The Sheriff, Bœtius Clancy (who had raised a large levy of natives), encamped in the fields around Sir Turlough O'Brien's castle of Liscannor, and early next day it was found that one ship had anchored in an exposed bay, about a mile west of the castle. A cockboat, larger than the British ones, and painted with a red anchor, broke away from the ship, but the boiling sea prevented its landing, and only some wreckage and an oil jar drifted on to the strand behind Liscannor. Later on, the patron and purser (one Pedro Baptista of Naples) landed, disguised as merchants, in the hope of procuring water: the purser was at once arrested, but the patron escaped. The prisoner was examined on September 9th, and he stated that the ship was the galliass "Sumiga," and that the crew were perishing for want of water: the master and four men having already died on the coast.¹

Other ships were seen in the offing on the 9th and 10th, but none came near; one, however, bore down the coast (whether the "Sumiga" I know not): the storm blew it into the angle of Malbay, near Doonbeg, where it became a total wreck. 300 men perished on this occasion, most of them being drowned, but some threescore were killed by the natives, or executed by Sir Turlough O'Brien. The ship, it was found, hailed from St. Sebastian.

Meanwhile, a second ship attempted to follow the first (which, perhaps, had taken advantage of a high tide to pass inside Mutton Island); but just as it came opposite Tromoroe Castle² it ran with great violence on that dangerous reef—across which, at low tides, cattle are driven to or from the mainland. The fierce currents rapidly broke it up, and a thousand men are said to have perished. All the inhabitants of the country side poured down to the coast for plunder. Cahane, on the 10th

¹ Froude.

² "Calendar of State Papers"—Introduction.

of September, could with difficulty induce a boy to leave the wreck at Doonbeg, and carry a message to the Mayor of Limerick. The Sheriff Clancy, Sir Turlough, Captain Mordaunt, and Mr. Morton, were meanwhile engaged in the execution of the Spaniards and rescuing the heavy guns of the ships. A massive table, given by Clancy to his kinsman O'Brien, and still at Dromoland, testifies to the private gains of the men of Thomond. A hill near Lisdoonvarna was pointed out to me in 1878 as "the place where Bætiús O'Clancy hanged the Spanish grandee." Others—I presume those executed at inland places—were buried at Kilfarboy; and the mounds covering other corpses are to be seen at Ross and Kilkee, on Mutton Island and Spanish Point. Last year I was interested to observe that a body drowned at Kilkee, drifted northward along the coast, past the scenes of these two wrecks, and floated into Liscannor Bay, proving that many bodies must have drifted on to the sloping reefs of Spanish Point, which sufficiently accounts for the story of the wreck at that place. Two guns are still shown, in a pool near Mutton Island, as Spanish, but they really belong to a ship wrecked within the present century.

To return to the Spanish ships in the Shannon—two were of 1000 tons each, two of 400 tons, and the rest were small barques; they, like all the ships of the fleet, were suffering frightfully for want of water. They first sent a cockboat to Kilrush to offer a cask of wine for every cask of water they took; the townsmen would make no terms, so the Spaniards next offered a great ship, with all its ordnance and furniture, to the Sheriff, who dared not accept it. He repelled the few men who wildly attempted to force a landing, and these returned empty-handed to their comrades, who burned one of the galleys which had become unseaworthy, letting it drift on to the shore, and they then hoisted sail and went out despairingly into the storm.¹

Dyneley says six ships were wrecked round the Shannon mouth. This seems true, as I find from the Harleian Miscellany I., and the Calendar of State Papers, that one ship was lost at Tromoroe, one at Dunbeg, one at Kilrush, two in the Shannon, and one in Desmond.

The Lord Deputy and Privy Council, together with the Archbishop of Dublin, Adam Loftus, issued a Commission to Sir Thomas Norris, Sir George Bouchier, and Sir George Carew, to apprehend and execute all Spaniards, and take possession of the wrecks and treasure. "Torture may be used in process of this inquiry."²

¹ Froude, and "Calendar of State Papers."

² Dublin Castle, 22nd September, 1588.—"Carew MSS.

AN ACCOUNT¹ OF THE RECEPTION OF A NEW CHARTER
FROM KING JAMES II. TO THE TOWN OF NEW ROSS,
COUNTY WEXFORD, IN MARCH, 1687.

By P. D. VIGORS.

THE New Charter² [from King James the Second] was, with great solemnity, published in the Town Hall. The following is the copy of a letter (bound up in the 2nd vol.) describing its reception:—

“Ross, (10 ?) *March*, 1687.

“Honn^d Sir,

“It was my intention to write on y^e the 5th current as promised in my preceding letter, but that day unexpectedly as I was preceding to put foot in stirrup observing great preparations here with psons of quaility to meet his Majestys Charter gratusly granted & confirmed upon this Corporation, & out of curiosity to inspect y^e method, progress & designe of soe great preparations and Magnificent an Assembly, I resolved to bestow my attendance that day to be duly informed of the solemn reception allowed to congratulate the welcome appearance of y^e said Charter w^h was by my remarks and observations as hereunder.

“In the first place I had the honor to heare the sound of Drums, y^e harmonious voice of violins, the voyce of virgins & the musicall strain of pipes. Then appeared the New Mayor Patrick White Esq^{re}, a pson of commendable presence excellently mounted on a stately grey gelding attended by fifty proper comely young men all decently clad in white, marching before him to the Soveraignes house, of w^{ch} number the Mayo^r second sonne a young man of vigor & courage was leader.

“Secondly. The Mayor and Soveraigne were saluted by the Recorder, Luke Dormer Esq^{re}, Patrick Colclough Esq^{re} High Sheriffe, Cap^{tn} Walter Butler, Edward Fitzharris Esq^{re}, Robert Carew Esq^{re}, and divers other Justices of the Peace, their [] and numbers of other Gentlemen who came expressly about ten of the clock in the morning from the country to wait on the Mayor and to attend him to receive y^e Charter, and then assembled together all the Burgesses and M[embers] of the Corpora^{on} to augment that number, My Lord Chiefe Justice New[gent]. Alderman Edward Roth, M^r Jespar Roth, and M^r Nicholass White, only excepted that being caused by their absence.

“Thirdly. Those psons of note with allowance and place to each other according [to] their respective meritts & qualities marched and rid out of towne with the [fifty] white boys above mentioned with white rods in their hands like sheriffs [] before them, and then met with

¹ From a Letter in Vol. II. of the Records of the Corporation of that time.

² March 5th, 1687.

the companies of trades belonging to [said] Corpora^{ti}on, each company under y^e conduct and charge of a Cap[taine] with Collo^r flying, fdlers and fifers playing &c.

“Fourthly. The Mayo^r &c. betooke themselves in state to the bounds & liberties of [y^e Corpo]ration where they did not long continue when Robert Leigh Colclough Esq^{re}, William Hore Esq^{re}, Patrick Lambert Esq^{re}. Walter Hore Esq^{re}, M^r Amb[rose] Sutton, the Subsheriffe, his two proper sonnes and above one hundred of other Gentlemen divers whereof were Sq^r Leigh Colcloughs tenants and servants did approach guarding the Charter which was inclosed in a large stately case gilt with gold, and upon one of Sq^r Leigh Colcloughs best geldings by his chiefest gentleman, the Sq^r being the only pson on [] in surrendering the old Charter and obtaining the new with [many additional] Imunities and privileges, The Mayo^r returned his wors[hip ?] that great service which allowed at that time soe great Joy [] and content to y^e Corporation.

“Fifthly. When that friendly salutation was over as aforesaid all [the companies] of trades marched, first fower in a breast, then the seame [colors] flying, after y^m y^e Porters commanded by the Master porter, then [y^e serjeant] at mace, y^e Waterbayley, the Corporation Bailiffs before the Sov[eraigne], [then the] Sovereigne by himsele before the May^r, Recorder, High Sheriffe, [Sq^r Robert] Leigh Colclough, then all the persons of note with their respective [attendants], [then the said Burgesses and the freeman of the Corpora^{ti}on according to] their qualities attended by their servants and numbers of others exceeding in all above three thousand persons young and old, in which [order] walking and riding they soon met a troop of wellmounted Dragoons belonging to Capⁿ Huetson and Lieut^t. Daniel O’Neall commanded them by Quarter Mast^t Deney, who bestowed three volley shots to welcome ye Charter. Sq^r Leigh Colclough and to shew his respects to the May^r then did in good order march before them all, and S^r John Ivory Knight his Majistys Governor of the Royall fort of Duncannon being undisposed sent sevⁿ of his relations and servants well mounted and accoutred in excellent good order with his groom and lead horses to demonstrate his respect to that assembly.

“On their approach toward the Corporation they were met & saluted by above sixty young women well dressed, and dancing with their pipers before them, saying in Irish, ‘De Nahe Waister Meare agus vat bonne qu roe Rey Shames,’ then appeared a number of angelicall young virgins carrying in their hands laurells gilt with gold, consisting of above sixty in number, the best mens children of the corpora^{ti}on *very richly clad* and decently ordered, *and richly clad* dancing a part with themselves with a garland valued twenty guineas and musick playing for them, and were atended by psons appointed to guard them from the crowd, and also waited on by all y^e children male and female, so that none abided in the port of Rosse but two lame psons and a blind man, except the best sort of ladies and gentlewomen that attended in Balconeys and windowss to behold the manner of that Assembly on return of the Mayo^r and his attendants &c., who betooke himsele to the townehall where he and the Burgesses were sworne w^{ch} required five hours attendance, that Court being never so much nor bett^r crowded. The late Sovereigne surrendered the Rod, Maces, towne seale, Books of record, and all other things to the

Mayor, and then the Court adjourned till nine of the clock y^e day following, then the Mayor was atended on to the Market Cross where wine and ale was in good plenty for all manner of psons, and the Mayor having a glass of wine in his hand drank a good health to y^e King, and when pledged by the Burgesses &c., parted to his house to treat y^e Recorder, High Sheriff, Esq^r Leigh Colclough, & y^e rest w^{ch} was honnourably and gently done.

"I may assure that Thomas Crawford Esq^r Colleto^r of this port, a Gentleman of good education and well qualified with his Surveyo^r and other officers were sufficiently active on this occasion, and that all ye Inhabitants generally throughout y^e towne and liberties were overcome wth so great enjoym^t that y^e like tranquility was never more clearer observed in the people of any Corpora^{cion}, the inhabitants striving w^{ch} of them would enterayne and lodge those Justices of the peace and other psons of quality that made some nights stay in the Corporation, on w^{ch} account the Mayor, Sq^r Leigh Colclough, M^r Henry White, M^r Richard Butler, M^r Edward Smith, with divers others were most loyally & friendly active.

"[Mem^m.] It is not to be forgotten that the country people made bonfires [according as Sq^r Leigh Colclough, past the roads with the Charter and that [y^e same] would and was intended in Corporation till forbidden from [y^e L Lieuts] Proclamation that sometime since was proclaimed interdicting [ye same].

"Soe God bless the King and

"Your humble servant,

"AM . PARVEN" (?).

The new Corporation were named in the Charter thus:—

"Patrick White, Esq., Mayor.
 Luke Dormer, Esq., Recorder.
 Thomas Nugent. Esq., Lord Chief Justice.
 Sir John Ivory, K^t.
 Patrick Colclough, Esq.
 Robert Leigh Colclough, Esq.
 Walter Butler, Esq.
 William Hore, Esq.
 Cæsar Colclough, Esq.
 Patrick Lambert Esq.
 Edward Fitz henry, Esq.
 Robert Carew, Esq.
 Richard Butler, Mercht.
 Henry White, Mercht.
 Thomas Crawford, Esq.
 Nicholas White, Mercht.
 Nathaniel Quarne, Esq.
 Edward Roth, Mercht.
 Nicholas Dormer, Mercht.
 Nathaniel Steevens, Mercht.
 Jasper Roth, Mercht.

Nicholas Kealy, Apothecary (*d. ante* 19 Nov. 1689).
 Edward Smith, Merchant.
 Thomas White, Merchant.
 Simon White, Merchant.
 David Wadding, Merchant.

Ambrose Sutton, Prothonotary
 and Town Clerk.
 Butler, Thomas, Merchant, }
 Dowle, Patrick, Merchant, } *Bailiffs."*

N.B.—The above account was extracted from the Corporation Books of Ross, some years since, by Henry Loftus Tottenham, Esq., whose family have been for nearly two hundred years intimately connected with the town.¹

PHILIP D. VIGORS, Col.

1st December, 1888.

[It is proposed to give further Extracts from these interesting old Books.]

¹ As free Burgesses, Recorders, Sovereigns, and Members of Parliament, both in the Irish Parliament before the Union, and in the British House of Commons since then.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Illustrations of National Proverbs, Common Sayings and Obsolete Words and Customs.—Many old sayings and customs are rapidly dying out. What I have to place upon record, as far as I know, no author has hitherto written about. The first illustration is that of a very common proverb which is generally quoted as an excuse for selfishness, namely:—"The priest christens his own child first." Very few who use it have any idea that there is an old tradition which gives the origin of the saying.

A poor young couple found their family increasing at such a rate that they feared that with their limited means they would not be able to feed any further addition to the flock, and they wisely resolved not to have any more, and for a period of seven years the resolution was kept, but at the end of that time lo! and behold! seven children came at one birth. This, as may be supposed, was the cause of great consternation to the poor couple, who were not only nonplussed but ashamed, and the father (for we can hardly believe that the mother was a party to the plan) resolved to drown them, and accordingly put them in the skirt of his "cota more," in order that he might bring them to a neighbouring river; but on his way he was met by a little man (who according to the legend was an angel) who demanded to know what he was carrying, and was answered that they were puppies, which he was about to drown. "Oh," said the little man, "I want a dog, give me one." To this request the poor father at first gave an evasive answer, but was at length prevailed upon to tell the truth. "Well," said the little man, "you will at least get them christened before you drown them." So he brought him to the priest's house, and directed the priest to choose one for himself and send the others to six other priests in the neighbourhood, in order that they might be reared. "Well," said the priest, "I may as well christen my own child first."

The legend goes on to say that the seven brothers, were brought up according to the orders given by the "little man," and that in course of time they became seven bishops, and further that they are buried side by side in the parish churchyard of Freamstown in the County of Kilkenny.

"Kill a Hessian for yourself" is a reply often given to persons who seek to profit by the trouble of others without taking any trouble themselves. The saying cannot be older than the year 1798, when mercenary German cavalry, called Hessians, were employed against the insurgents, and they wore a peculiar kind of long boots which even to this day go by the name of "Hessians."

It would appear that on some occasion one of the insurgents had shot a "Hessian" and had taken the boots as his lawful prize, when he was asked by another to give them to him; "Kill a Hessian for yourself," was the ready answer, and it has become a proverb.

The origin of the saying "like the Kilkenny cats that ate one another all to the tails," is stated to be as follows:—Some German soldiers who were quartered in Kilkenny had a habit of catching cats, tying their tails together, throwing them across a clothes-line suspended in their room, and allowing them to fight. An order was made that this practice should be

discontinued, and any person acting contrary to the order would be severely punished.

One day two captive cats were, according to the before-mentioned custom, thrown across the line, when the foot of an officer was heard upon the stairs. There was no time to be lost, so a sword was drawn: the tails being cut across, remained on the line, while their feline owners made their exit through an open window. The remaining tails told the sad and horrible "tale" which has been handed down to posterity.

"Tallagh Hill talk" is an expression used regarding language made use of with reference to a person behind his back, which the speaker dare not utter if he were present. It is thus derived:—Long ago, when the sturdy beggars were whipped out of Dublin by the order of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, they made a halt on the top of Tallagh Hill which overlooks the city. Here they might safely shake their fists at the Lord Mayor, and defy the power of him and his myrmidons, as they were far beyond his jurisdiction and hearing.

Amongst people in the county Wexford it is not unusual to cry "Gorey" to persons who come into a room and leave the door unshut after them. It is stated that in 1798 the insurgents carried away to their own homes many of the doors of the houses in Gorey. People who do not shut doors after them are jocosely supposed to have been born in Gorey, where at one time there were no doors to shut.

I do not know whether the following lines are commonly quoted or not. I only heard them once from an old man.

"Munster for learning,
Connaught for breeding,
Leinster for feeding,
Ulster for thieving."

Munster has always been celebrated for learning: poor scholars from other parts of Ireland came to its schools, and among the peasantry in Cork and Kerry may be found first-class Greek and Latin scholars.

Connaught has the greater number of the old Irish aristocratic families resident within it. In Leinster there was more of the "good living," which is characteristic of the English people than in any other part of Ireland, for in it was Dublin, the seat of Government, and the whole of the Pale; and the great houses of Ormond and Kildare kept high state within its borders; and it is a fact that in the baronies of Forth and Bargo, in Wexford, day labourers must be fed by those who employ them, or they will not come to work for them.

I cannot account for the ill name given to the people of Ulster: it must have had its rise in some one of the other provinces.

"Bad cess to you" is one of the most common and vulgar of imprecations; and yet few know the meaning of the expression. Many imagine that it means "bad success;" but the words seem to me to have another meaning. It is possible that the saying is as old as the days of King Charles the First, as the word is used in an Act of Parliament made in the year 1634, as follows:—"Whereas there are many young gentlemen of this kingdom, that have little or nothing to live on of their owne, and will not apply themselves to labour, or other honest industrious courses, to support themselves, but doe live idley and inordinately, coshering upon the county, and "cessing" themselves, their followers, their horses, and their

greyhounds, upon the poore inhabitants, sometimes exacting money from them, to spare them and their tenants . . .”

This may serve to show in some sort what a “bad cess” meant ; but I incline to think that any cess under the circumstances was a bad one, and that the saying therefore must apply to a state of things where there was a possibility of a “good cess.” Thus, before barracks were commonly built in Ireland, it was usual to quarter soldiers permanently upon the inhabitants, and this was called “cessing” them. It was possible that the soldiers thus quartered might be well conducted and respectable men, but if (which was more than probable) they were not very desirable persons to have the run of a man’s house and premises, this might be reasonably called a “bad cess;” and a few things can be imagined to have been more disagreeable.

The common saying “paying down on the nail,” and which is alluded to in the old song of “Garryowen,” is derived from an old Limerick custom—

“Instead of Spa we’ll drink brown ale,
And pay the reckoning on the nail;
No man for debt shall go to gaol,
In Garryowen a Gloria.”

In the lower part of the old Exchange at Limerick, there is (or was some years ago) a pillar of about four feet in height, and inserted on the top of this pillar was a circular piece of copper. This was called the “nail,” and it was customary to lay down upon this the earnest money of any bargains which were concluded there.

The saying “Fire away, Flanagan,” is said to have its origin from the following circumstances:—Cromwell having laid siege to some town in Ireland, the commander of the garrison, whose name was Flanagan, wrote him a letter threatening that if he did not at once withdraw his troops he would fire upon them. In reply, Cromwell is said to have written upon the back of the letter, “Fire away, Flanagan,” and sent it back to him.

There are some terms formerly in use which are now nearly, if not altogether, obsolete. The “Codesfue” is the uppermost part of a leg of mutton; and when meat was sold, not by the pound, but by the joint, a customer would come to the shambles, and catching the leg of mutton by this end would say “Codesfue,” which was equivalent to asking what was its price.

“A Spur Saileen” is probably never heard of now. A fellow when about to ride, took off his brogue and inserted a nail in the heel with the point projecting, and this was a “Spur Saileen.”

“Boxty,” “Rasp,” or “Buck Cake,” was made from raw potatoes grated over a vessel full of water. The starchy part went to the bottom, and was commonly used in the making up of linen. The residuum, mixed with flour and a little butter, when baked upon a griddle, made what was called “Buck Cake” or “Boxty,” and was a great treat to children long ago. It is alluded to in the old lines which I may quote:—

“Here is my lady come to town,
As fine as hands and pins can make her; .
No buck potatoes shall go down,
She must have white buns from the baker.”

Mr. George James Hewson, Hon. Secretary for county Limerick, has added a note to this. He says he remembered, when a child, hearing the following rhyme repeated:—

“What will I do for starch and blue,
For my high call cap, for my two bow knots?
Get a ‘buck,’¹ and cut it in two, and that will do
For your high call cap and two bow knots.”

It was a common custom formerly in Ireland to send a bag of the first reaped corn to the mill. This was called a “shelling,” and the bread made from it was called “Shell Bread,” and this, which generally goes now by the name of “Wholemeal Bread” along with Cider, was the food given in the houses of gentlemen to their servants for breakfast, as most probably their dinner consisted of such things as are named in these old lines:—

“You shall daintily be fed
With bacon, beans, salt beef and cabbage,
Buttermilk and oaten-bread.”

“A Stookann Voriga” or market stack had a real as well as a figurative meaning. Stacks of turf or such other commodities were heaped in a market. They were constantly being sold away, and as constantly being added to. Thus the stack was always there. Examples of market stacks may be seen near the canal bank in Dublin, where both turf and brick are constantly unloaded from the boats and as constantly being carted away. Thus a person who was a constant visitor and continually in the way was called a “Stookann Voriga.”

A “Sthoka” was a name also applied to an uninvited guest to either a wedding or other entertainment. It was generally allowable that an invited guest might bring a Sthoka, who was jocularly said to “bring their stool along with him.” There were until recently young men who did nothing to earn a living, but having a large number of connexions and friends, were able to spend their time at the house of one friend or another. These were also “Sthokas.” The morning was spent in fishing, fowling, or coursing; the evening in dancing, if not drinking. The young man was handy as a second in a duel, useful to train a horse, and ride him at a hunt or race, being also a guard against bailiffs and peace officers.

When land is left long in fallow, uncultivated waste and unattended to, it is popularly called a “Cosheelagh;” but I believe the proper word to be Cosherigh, meaning that it owed tribute to the King, and that when enforcing his claims he left it waste and desolate. Words, as we all know, continue to be used long after knowledge of their derivation is gone, and it is probable that this word has been in use since the good old times in Ireland when kings and queens were plenty; and when the “Lauv Laither” was the best law going—when those who took who had the power, and those kept who could.

There are many other old sayings and customs of which the origin is more generally known, and to these I make no allusion, particularly as this Paper has without them extended to a rather unreasonable length.
JOHN DAVIS WHITE, *Hon. Local Sec. for Tipperary.*

¹ “Bucks” were potatoes, so named.

The Ox Fly.—The Irish ox fly—usually a full inch in length—is a formidable enemy, of which the peasant stands in some awe, and concerning which there exists a curious piece of folk-lore, which a certain Mr. Paddy O'Byrne kindly imparted to a party of ladies and gentlemen who were on a visit with me a few years ago. In passing with my friends through a hayfield I noticed Paddy examining the carcase of an enormous ox fly which he had just killed, and I at once "drew out" the old "historian," who delivered himself as follows:—

"Cattle are very much afeared of an ox fly—and why wouldn't they, the craychers, be afeared of him whin the divil himself would scrudge into an auger-hole from him? I often hear tell that the only sort of a sarpint St. Patrick allowed to stay in Ireland was an ox fly. The way it happened was this. All the time the blessed saint was turning the dirty varmint out of the country the divil was sittin' on a big rock on the top of Mangerton Mountain, with a sour look on his ugly face, and his tail streelin' out behind him. Well, at the ind of all the vinamous things, there came flying wan of these terrible quadrupeds, when all of a suddent it made a dart, and like that" [clapping his hands] "it clung in the divil's tail. Ah, thin" [shaking his head], "but 'twas the divil got up in a hurry—he jumped up screechin' and huzzain' like any lunatic, and before you could bless yourself he was gone. St. Patrick sot down on a stone, and he laughed till he nearly split his sides, and whin he come round sufficient to be able to spake, siz he to the ox fly, siz he, 'you may stay;'—and sure enough, ladies and gintlemen, there he is forenint us all."—C. C. W.

May I direct the attention of the members, particularly those that form the section for the preservation of the memorials of the dead, to the relic known as "the *Font*," said to be in the cathedral on the Rock of Cashel, and the subject of much comment. The late Dr. George Petrie (*Round Towers*, pp. 303–304) argued that it was the tomb of Cormac Mac Carthy, the founder of the chapel, King and Bishop, and made for a recess in the north wall of that most remarkable little building. But the late R. R. Brash, in his *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, p. 95, shows that it is five inches longer than the recess supposed to be constructed for its reception. I trust steps may be taken for its preservation, and the sculptures on its front, so very characteristic of early Irish art.—GEORGE M. ATKINSON.

At the sale and dispersal of Lord Londesborough's collection in London (July 4th, 1888), there was, with other interesting objects, "The chamber of an iron cannon, found at Passage West, Co. Cork, about 1842, and the chase of a cannon, six feet long, found in a bog at Bandon, Co. Cork. Lot 470." I have sketches and measurements. The chamber has two rings to lift it when loaded, and place it into a log of wood that served for a carriage. It was then, by wedges, fixed into the chase or barrel. We have similar guns, formed of iron bars hooped round, preserved in the armoury of the Tower, recovered from the wreck of the "Mary Rose," which ship sunk at Spithead in the year 1545. Her guns were found to be loaded with stone shot. One may still be felt (about 5 ins. in diameter), fixed in a chase, at the Tower.

This breech-loading gun-chamber is 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at the end, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter of the bore: so I suppose fired iron balls. Lord Mountjoy had stone shot supplied to him when in Ireland. This chamber was found when dredging the river Lee opposite the steam-packet quay, Passage West, co. Cork, in 1842, and supposed then to be a portion of a pump. Mr. Robert J. Lecky, recognizing its importance, got it soon after it came out of the bucket. I am indebted to him for the knowledge of its existence. He gave it to the late Mr. Crofton Croker, who presented it to the late Lord Londesborough. The Bandon chase I know nothing about. I have also a sketch of the ogam (amber) amulet, which I am glad to find is now in the British Museum. Sad to see them all dispersed; but I have pleasure in informing the members that they are now deposited in the Tower of London, where lately I had the pleasure of again examining and measuring the gun, and also the chase found in a bog near Bandon. This is of very early construction—a series of iron hoops welded, and shrunk on a centre tube. It must also have been for projecting iron balls. The chevron ornament and pits on the end and muzzle are interesting. There are no rings or means of mounting now visible upon it. A chamber similar to that found at Passage West, mentioned above, fitted the end; and perhaps it was, like that gun, mounted on, or in, a wooden carriage, very unlike the interesting breech-loading swivel-gun exhibited at the Irish Exhibition, Olympia, London, found under the tower known as Talbot's Castle, Kilkenny, described and illustrated in the *Journal* of the Association, vol. iii., p. 313, 1854–55.

Is there any evidence of guns ever having been mounted upon the walls of Cashel? What was the kind of defence? Have any stone balls—"shot"—ever been found? Can any of our members tell me the date of the chamber and chase referred to?—GEORGE M. ATKINSON, 28, St. Oswald's Road, London, S.W.

Anyone who has been occupied in agricultural pursuits in marshy districts in Ireland must be conversant with the black patches of stone, broken like road metal and discoloured by fire, so often found in close propinquity with springs, being ancient kitchen middens, in which is found the *debris* of broken pottery, bones, and other substances, which clearly show their nature. They are called by the people "*flúic-fiadh*," translated "deer's hearth," the tradition being that they were the pits in which our forebears roasted the deers' meat by covering it with heated stones; but I cannot find in any dictionary the word "*flúic*" translated "hearth:" the general translation is "soft, moist (oozy);" and "*fiadh*," though translated a deer, has also many other significations, such as "land." Thus the very appropriate translation might be the "moist land."

The people tell you that wherever you find one of these "kitchen middens" you find a spring, as if the latter was the result of the "*flúic-fiadh*;" whereas it is easy to see why the latter should occur near the spring. There is also a weed called the "*flúic-fiadh*," which grows in such spots and on old walls, but I cannot at present identify it.—JAMES MARTIN, M.D.

NOTICES AND NEWS.

 QUARTERLY RECORD OF NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF WORKS RELATING
 TO IRELAND.

Henry Grattan. By R. Dunlop. (W. Hallen, London.) Price 2s. 6d.

Life of Sir William Rowan Hamilton. Vol. iii. By R. P. Graves. (Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Dublin.) Price 15s.

Celtic Ireland. By Sophia Bryant. (Kegan Paul, London.) Price 5s.

The Irish Education Question. By Rev. D. Humphreys. (M. H. Gill, Dublin.) Price 2s.

The Writings of St. Patrick. By Rev. C. H. H. Wright. (Religious Tract Society, London.) Price 2s.

Mesca Ulad; or, the Intoxication of the Ultonians. By the late W. M. Hennessy. Vol. i., Part i., 58 pages. (Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.)

Words of Comfort to Persecuted Catholics, A.D. 1607. By Father H. Fitzsimon, S. J., edited by Rev. E. Hogan. (Keating, Dublin.) Price 6s.

Glimpses of Erin. By Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A. (Marcus Ward, Belfast.) Price 1s.

We congratulate the able and esteemed Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster, and Fellow of the Association, on his clever little work, running to another edition. It has been spoken of in the highest manner by the Press of all shades of opinion. Written in a clear style, and in a pleasant vein throughout, it forms a most readable book, and we cordially commend it to any of our readers who have not yet seen it.

The History of Sligo: Town and County. Two Vols. 8vo. With Four Maps and numerous Illustrations. By T. O'Rorke, D.D., M.R.I.A., Author of *Ballysadare and Kilvornet*. (Dublin: James Duffy & Co., Wellington-quay.) Price 15s.

No book that has issued from the Press in recent years has met with a warmer welcome than *The History of Sligo: Town and County*, by Archdeacon O'Rorke, a distinguished Fellow of the Association. Those who read it admire alike its matter, its method, and its style; and such of the publications of the day as have reviewed it, as well those of Dublin as of Sligo, bestow on it unqualified praise.

It is a most comprehensive work, discussing learnedly the various antiquities of the county, and treating, in great detail, its secular, religious, social, and natural history; for, as the Preface informs us, "it is not a monograph on Sligo antiquities, or any other single department of Sligo history, but a survey of the whole field."

While every one of the 1200 pages, which the two volumes contain, is full of interest, the bold and new views put forth in regard to Sligo antiquities, and, indeed, in regard to Irish antiquities in general, form

probably the feature of the work which will have most attraction for the readers of the *Journal*. Of the famous Carrowmore circles, about which so much has been written by Dr. Petrie, Sir James Ferguson, and others; the Calry Deerpark structure, so mysterious that our antiquaries class it by itself, and characterize it as "unique;" the entry in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, under the year 555, from which O'Donovan deduces the existence of Druidic religion in Ireland in the sixth century; and scores of other archæological puzzles, Dr. O'Rorke has made profound study, and now comes forward with solutions which it might be premature to pronounce irrevocable, but which those who try may find it difficult to disprove or damage.

The author's *modus agendi*, too, is peculiar. Instead of copying the statements of others, as is too commonly done; instead of regarding the authority of O'Donovan, Dr. Petrie, or Venerable Charles O'Connor, as decisive, Dr. O'Rorke—*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*—differs constantly from preceding inquirers, goes in every case for himself to the sources, and rests his conclusions on neglected or misunderstood passages of our old annals and other writings, disregarding, for the most part, oral traditions and gossip.

As to the way in which the book is written, it is enough to say that all his reviewers regard Dr. O'Rorke as a master of style.

The illustrations are from the pencil of the eminent artist and antiquary, Mr. W. F. Wakeman, Hon. Fellow of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association.

It is unnecessary to add that the eminent firm of James Duffy & Co. have done ample justice to this important work.

Skellig Lists.—*Notes and Queries* for May 4, 1889, contains the following explanation of the origin of these curious literary productions, which would seem to be peculiar to the south of Ireland; and have survived to much more recent times than the writer of the note in question, the Rev. R. S. Patterson, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces, Cork, appears to imagine. "Although marriage was forbidden from Ash Wednesday to Low Sunday in Ireland, at one time, the priest of the parish in which the rocky islets, called the Skelligs are situated, used to go out," Mr. Patterson writes, "and perform the ceremony on the Great Skellig after Shrove Tuesday." Accordingly, any couple who wished to get married during Lent started for Valentia, off the coast of which the Skelligs are situated.

This fact gave rise in Cork to the custom of publishing rhyming catalogues of unmarried women and bachelors which were called "Skellig Lists." These were printed and sold in immense numbers on Shrove Tuesday. Many of them were rather witty productions, the poetasters endeavouring in the most absurd manner to join the most incongruous pairs together. The printers' names were never appended to these lists, and of course an opportunity was sometimes taken of venting personal spite, so that advertisements in the local papers are occasionally to be met with, threatening to indict persons who may be discovered to have taken liberties with the names of the advertiser or his lady friend. The lists of the "Pilgrims to the Skelligs" were called by all manner of

names, such as "The Paul Pry Skellig List," "The Corkscrew Skellig List," "The Simple Paddy Skellig List," "The Virgins of the Sun Skellig List," "The Shrove Tuesday on Spificator List," &c. The custom reached its height about 1840, but has since gradually died away, so that at present no such lists are published.

A Precious Irish Relic.—Professor Mahaffy writes to the *Athenæum*:—"Here is an interesting discovery—or a re-discovery—of a precious Irish relic in Southern Italy. Searching Taranto lately for traces of the books and other remains of St. Cataldus, who founded the church there, I was shown an ancient simple gold cross (set in a large gaudy one), which was taken from the breast of the saint when his body was raised and turned into relics in the eleventh century. Johannes Juvenis tells of this discovery, and says the saint's name was on the cross in the letters C. T. This I found inaccurate. The characters were quite plain, CATALDUS RA; and on the downward limb of the cross a combination of letters, with a line drawn over them, reading apparently CHAV, but all so brought together that I was at first taken in by the reading CHRISTI adopted by the clergy in the church. Having drawn the thing carefully, I found, by consulting the *Lives of the Saints*, that Cataldus before he went abroad had been made Archbishop of *Rachau* in Ireland, and was known as *Rachaensis*. Here, then, was the solution! But the thing is that Colgan and other authorities, being unable to find any such diocese in Ireland, have been emending the text of Johannes, and reading *Rahan* or some such word. The letters on the cross confirm the old author, and leave us a record of an ecclesiastical foundation apparently not otherwise known. The saint cannot date later than the seventh century. Tradition, at Taranto, says the fourth. Further research disclosed to me that Ussher (Works, vol. vi. p. 306) had learnt the truth about the cross from the epic poem of Bonaventura Moronus, called 'Cataldias,' or rather from the notes on this poem in the edition of Bartholomæus Moronus (Rome, 1614). The poet says the cross was *jewelled*, which is false. The commentator describes the cross as plain gold; he does not notice the line of abbreviation over the last syllable, but adds that the present larger cross, in which it is now set, was made for it in the year 1600 by Joannes de Castro, a famous Spanish Archbishop of Taranto."

Grattan's Unpublished Speeches.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has the following:—"Mr. Dunlop, of Owens College, in the preface to his recently published *Life of Grattan*, refers to the existence of a number of manuscript volumes of the Irish Parliamentary debates, in which he believes there will be found many of the 'lost' masterpieces of Irish oratory, including some of the earlier speeches of Grattan himself. Much curiosity exists as to what the nature of these manuscript debates may be. I should like, therefore, to take the opportunity of stating that the mss. in question consists of thirty-seven volumes, quarto, of the debates held in the Irish House of Commons between 1776 and 1789, with the corresponding shorthand notes contained in oblong notebooks interleaved with blotting paper. These notes are believed to have been confidentially made by a shorthand writer under the direction of the Government, to the influence of which he probably owed the possi-

bility of his presence in the House, as regular reporters were not admitted at that period. The collection was preserved till 1817 at the Stamp Office in King William-street, Dublin, and was sold as lumber in that year at the time when the Exchequers of Ireland and Great Britain were united. In 1842 these mss. volumes were advertised in a Catalogue, by the Dublin booksellers, Messrs. Grant and Bolton, and were bought by Mr. W. M. Torrens, who was for many years member of Parliament for Finsbury. Of the great historical importance of these mss. there cannot be a reasonable doubt, and it is hardly creditable to us as a nation that they have remained for so long a period unpublished. I understand that an effort is about to be made to bring these mss. to the light."

The Old Black Friars.—The *Waterford News* of the 6th July, 1889, has the following:—"We perceive that the 'Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland' have taken up the question of the Old Black Friars' Church and Tower in this city. We need hardly say that this Society, composed of all creeds and classes, and whose chairman is Lord James Butler, D.L., has done more than any other in Ireland to look after the old towers and ecclesiastical buildings and monuments in this country; and that being so, we are glad to find by communications which have been handed to us from the Local Secretary, Mr. James Budd, that the Society takes a deep and lasting interest in the grand Old Tower and Church in the Blackfriars, Waterford, which was erected so far back as 1229, or about the same time that Jerpoint Abbey was built (1180), and before Tintern Abbey, Co. Wexford, was erected in 1447. The able Secretary of the Society, Mr. Robert Cochrane, C.E., M.R.I.A., asks Mr. Budd to inform him as to what is proposed to be done relative to the Dominican Church and Tower in the Blackfriars. In reply we beg to inform that learned gentleman, as also Mr. P. J. Lynch, Local Secretary, Tralee, who has likewise written on the subject, that as soon as our Mayor, Captain Toole, comes from London in a few days, Alderman Redmond will summon the Special Committee together, when they will visit the place, and make a full report on the whole subject to our Corporation at its next meeting."

The Ruins of Kilmallock.—In response to the resolution passed at the Quarterly Meeting of the Association, held in Kilkenny 3rd April last, wherein it was resolved to take steps to collect funds for the preservation of the ruins and tombs at Kilmallock, in the event of their not being vested as a national monument, the following sums have been promised—those marked * have been paid:—

	£	s.	d.
The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland,	5	0	0*
The Right Hon. Gerald Fitz Gibbon, Lord Justice of Appeal,	5	0	0*
Robert Fitz Gibbon, Esq., Montreal, Canada, 25 dollars,	5	2	7*
Mrs. Fitz Gibbon, Moorside, Herts,	5	0	0*
Gerald Fitz Gibbon, Esq., Fairview, Chester,	3	3	0*
The Misses Fitz Gibbon, Crohanna,	3	0	0*
Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench, Ballyredmond, Clonegal,	1	0	0*
<i>Carried forward,</i>	£27	5	7

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	£27	5	7
Robert Cochrane, Esq.,	1	0	0*
F. E. Currey, Esq., J. P., The Mall House, Lismore,	1	0	0*
James Grene Barry, Esq., J. P., George-street, Limerick,	1	0	0
James Frost, Esq., J. P., M. R. I. A.,	1	0	0
John Hill, Esq., C. E., M. R. I. A.,	1	0	0
Robert Vere O'Brien, B. A., (Oxon).	1	0	0
P. J. Lynch, C. E.,	1	0	0
M. J. Clery, J. P.,	1	0	0*
Philip B. Davies-Cooke, Gwysvney, Mold, North Wales,	1	1	0*
Deputy Surgeon-General King, M. D., M. R. I. A.,	0	10	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of Cashel,	0	10	0
	£37	6	7

Further subscriptions are invited from Members and others, which will be duly acknowledged in the *Journal*. It is confidently hoped that the exertions now being made by the Board of Works to obtain permission to include this Abbey in the list of buildings vested as national monuments will be successful, in which case the money subscribed need not be spent in the preservation of the fabric, but will be available for the preservation of the tomb of the White Knight in the Abbey and the other ancient memorials of the dead in the adjoining Priory to which the operations of the Board of Works may not extend.

The Ruin of Kil-na-Marbhan, Parish of Brigoun, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.—An effort has been made recently to repair this ancient church, the greater portion of which dates from about the sixth century, and to put the churchyard in order. A sum of £23 has already been raised and spent upon this purpose, with very satisfactory results. The dangerous gaps and breaches have all been built up and secured. An ancient doorway has been restored, and nearly the whole of the north wall of the nave refaced on the outer side, which had been grievously honeycombed by wanton destruction. This work has all been done with stones originally belonging to the church, but which had been removed to serve as headstones: these have carefully been replaced in the building. The contractor's work, which includes the refacing of a remaining section of the north wall, is at present at a standstill for want of funds; but the amount required is only £6 10s. Contributions will be thankfully received by Canon Moore, the Rectory, Mitchelstown.

The Honorary Provincial Secretary for North Munster, Mr. P. J. Lynch, C. E., Tralee, is prepared to receive subscriptions for exploring and excavating at the site of the ancient church of Kilelton, described by Miss Hickson at p. 114, and illustrated by Mr. Lynch. There are many objects of interest lying buried in the *debris*, and it is calculated that a sum of £5 will be sufficient to do all that is necessary to show the extent of this primitive Christian settlement. The work will be altogether done by unskilled local labour, as Mr. Lynch has kindly undertaken to supervise the work; hence the smallness of the sum required, which will, it is hoped, be forthcoming in answer to this appeal. The result of the exploration will be described and illustrated in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. David H. Creighton, Hon. Curator of the Museum, in a letter to the *Kilkenny Moderator*, of 27th July, 1889, reports the discovery of an ancient baptismal font at St. Ciaran's Well, nere of Kyteler's Inn, King-street, Kilkenny. Mr. Creighton says:—"Mr. Murphy, with his usual energy, set men to work, and a beautifully wrought baptismal font of fourteenth-century workmanship was taken from its resting-place of perhaps three centuries, and removed to the place from which most probably it was originally taken, viz. St. Francis' Abbey, Kilkenny. I say three centuries, because the font was no doubt removed from the Friary (Abbey is not strictly applicable to St. Francis', Kilkenny) subsequent to the dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII.'s reign; and I can adduce fair grounds to support the view that the font formed part of the furniture of that religious house. As before stated, the well in which this relic lay hidden so long rises at the back of Kyteler's Hall, in which very probably Dame Alice herself lived at the beginning of the fourteenth century (that to which the construction of the font may be ascribed), and had it proved of earlier date we might construct a very pretty theory of its theft by that famous witch, and its subsequent use in her nefarious practices. The font itself is of the black marble of which Kilkenny may well feel proud, and is almost similar in form to the one in St. Canice's Cathedral, ascribed by the late Rev. James Graves to the twelfth century, but is much more elegantly worked and ornamented. It weighed 11 cwt., and was originally polished, no doubt to be in keeping with the altar of black marble known to have existed in St. Francis'. Its dimensions are as follows:—Square of top, 31 inches; diameter of basin, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of same, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; external depth, 19 inches. It was supported by four circular corner pillars of four inches diameter and a central shaft of $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, through which the discharging passage ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter) passed. The upper surface has an incised square passing round near the edges, and in the corner spaces between this and the circle of the basin are gracefully carved in low relief the vine-leaf trefoil. On each of the four sides are indented seven leaves, ribbed perpendicularly in the centre, each corner being filled by a larger leaf, also ribbed. The edges above are rounded, and within one inch of the top runs an incised moulding, one inch wide all round, and within one and-half inches of the indented leaves above-mentioned. Between this moulding and each pair of the indented leaves, but on only two adjacent sides of the font, are cut triangular pockets similar to those found in the cuspings of Gothic windows. On one side also the ribbing of the leaves terminates on their upper circles, but on the other three sides it terminates within half an inch of the same. In opposite corners of the upper surface there still remain portions of the iron fastenings of the cover, leaded in. There are one or two trifling flaws on this valuable stone, which is, indeed, in a wonderful state of preservation, and altogether untouched by atmospheric influence, owing to its place of sepulture beneath a sacred well for so many years. It now looks very chaste, indeed, erected near the east window of St. Francis', on four stone pillars, and adds greatly to the many beauties of this church, now so greatly improved by the Board of Works. It was no easy task in the present instance to secure, undamaged, so great a treasure of the past, for it should be stated that above it stood a pile of masonry five feet high, surmounted by a heavy flagstone, and that as the earth was cleared out the flow of water into the well became very great."

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

The QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Association was held in the Athenæum, Limerick, at 3 o'clock, P.M., on Wednesday, 17th July, 1889, MR. MAURICE LENIHAN, J.P., M.R.I.A., Vice-President, in the Chair, which was afterwards occupied by the President, LORD JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER, D.L, J.P.

The following attended :—

Robert Cochrane, C.E., M.R.I.A., Hon. Secretary ; Rev. James F. M. Ffrench, Hon. Local Secretary for Wicklow ; Dr. Alexander Patton, Finglas ; Jas. Frost, J.P., M.R.I.A., Limerick ; M. E. Conway, Limerick ; John Hill, C.E., M.R.I.A., County Surveyor, Ennis ; George Hewson, M.A. ; Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.R.I.A. ; Very Rev. Robert Humphreys, Dean of Killaloe ; James Grene Barry, J.P., Limerick ; N. A. Brophy, Master Limerick School of Art ; P. J. Lynch, C.E., Hon. Provincial Secretary, Tralee ; W. Barrington, C.E., Limerick ; William Spillane, J.P., Limerick ; James T. Ryan, J.P., Limerick ; Rev. Timothy Lee, C.C., St. John's, Limerick ; R. W. Lowry, D.L., Pomeroy House, County Tyrone ; James Quin, J.P. ; Rev. Edward Lloyd, Kilkishen ; J. J. F. Browne, C.E. ; William J. Hall, B.E., Limerick ; David H. Creighton, Hon. Curator, Kilkenny ; Edward Walsh Kelly, Tramore ; Rev. Precentor Meredith, Limerick ; Arthur Hill, B.E., Hon. Provincial Secretary, Cork ; Rev. Jeremiah Crowe, Thurles ; E. Langley Hunt, Dublin ; Rev. James J. Ryan, Thurles ; Rev. Lucius H. O'Brien, Adare ; Edward Maunsell, M.A., Newborough, Patrick's Well ; Rev. Hill Wilson White, D.D., Multifarnham ; W. R. Molloy, F.S.S., M.R.I.A., Dublin ; William Ebrill, Limerick ; Rev. Canon W. F. Wilcox, Bagnalstown ; Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., Mitchelstown ; Rev. J. H. Levington, B.A., Kilbehenny ; Philip Raymond, Mitchelstown ; Joseph H. Moore, C.E., Navan ; Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., Hon. Provincial Secretary, Belfast ; Charles Brown, Chester ; Major Otway Wheeler Cuffe, Waterford ; Rev. G. B. Power, Kilfane, Thomastown ; Peter Burtchaell, C.E., County Surveyor, Kilkenny ; John Vinycomb, Holywood, County Down ; L. B. B. King, London ; Charles Mullin, Solicitor, Omagh ; Very Rev. Dean Bunbury, Limerick ; Robert Malcomson, M.A., Carlow ; M. O'Connor, M.D., Limerick ; Rev. John Healy, LL.D., Kells ; Rev. James Dowd, B.A.,

Limerick ; Julian G. Butler, Dublin ; James Budd, Tramore ; Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A. ; Dr. Norman, Bath ; Rev. Wilfrid Dallows, Upton Hall, Birkenhead ; Thomas Plunkett, M.R.I.A., Chairman of Town Commissioners, Enniskillen ; John Davis White, Cashel ; Robert Fogerty, C.E., Limerick ; Rev. T. Olden, M.A., M.R.I.A., Mallow ; Mrs. Fairholme ; Dr. Sven Soderberg of Lünd, Sweden, &c.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said :

"GENTLEMEN,—Little more than a year ago the condition of this Association, which has been in existence for 40 years, was critical, but, thanks to the present vigorous and judicious management, it is now in a state of prosperity not hitherto attained. In 1887 its membership numbered 415 ; now we have 503 on our list, and it will be the pleasing duty of this meeting to-day to vote for the introduction of 134 candidates, which, if elected, will bring our roll of membership up to 637.¹ This increase is, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of any association, and we now have the proud pre-eminence of being, in point of numbers, the largest archæological association in existence. Let us hope that this satisfactory state of things will not only long continue, but that our numbers will increase as our work becomes better appreciated. We have to-day the honour of receiving as a visitor Dr. Soderberg, the eminent archæologist from Sweden, Director of the Museum of Antiquities connected with the famous University of Lünd. Dr. Soderberg has been employed by the King of Sweden, who takes the greatest interest in archæology, to report on the antiquities of this country. He may find in Limerick, where his ancestors, the Danes, once held sway, many objects of interest."

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following were elected Members of the Association :—

John Coyle, J.P., Mayor of Kilkenny ; Rev. Canon George W. Rooke, M.A., Precentor, St. Canice's, Kilkenny ; C. J. Kenealy, Town Clerk, Kilkenny ; Arthur M'Mahon, J.P., Danville, Kilkenny ; John Willoughby, High-street, Kilkenny (re-elected) ; Robert T. O'Shea, Parliament-street, Kilkenny ; Louis Prim, High-street, Kilkenny ; Richard G. Callanan, Patrick-street, Kilkenny ; J. Byrne Hackett, M.D., Patrick-street, Kilkenny ; Joseph Frizelle, Acting-Postmaster, Kilkenny (re-elected) ; Thomas Conroy, Inland Revenue, Kilkenny ; Charles Miniken, National Bank, Kilkenny ; James White, M.D., Walkin-street, Kilkenny ; Luke M'Redmond, Inland Revenue, Kilkenny ; John Birch, Merchant, High-street, Kilkenny ; Martin Carroll, Merchant, High-street, Kilkenny ; Patrick Butler, Merchant, High-street, Kilkenny ; John Campion, Patrick-street, Kilkenny ; Henry M'Elroy, Provincial Bank, Kilkenny ; Michael O'Neill, Merchant, High-street, Kilkenny ; Michael O'Neill, Parliament-street, Kilkenny ; Robert Barry, Patrick-street, Kilkenny ; E. J. Murphy, High-street, Kilkenny ; T. J. Bennett, Solicitor, Parliament-street, Kilkenny ;

¹ The actual number at date of publication is 714.

Daniel Kerwick, Merchant, Parade, Kilkenny; John Meany, *t.c.*, High-street, Kilkenny; James Wade, *t.c.*, King-street, Kilkenny; Rev. Canon R. H. Rogers, *m.a.*, St. John's Vicarage, Kilkenny; John F. Smithwick, *j.p.*, Drakelands, Kilkenny; Mrs. Sands, High-street, Kilkenny; Michael Phelan, *t.c.*, Vicar-street, Kilkenny; Nicholas Kenny, Merchant, Parliament-st., Kilkenny; Michael Quinn, Merchant, Parliament-street, Kilkenny; Daniel M'Grath, Merchant, Parliament-street, Kilkenny; Thomas Brennan, High-street, Kilkenny; Rev. Tobias R. Walsh, *Adm.*, St. Mary's, Kilkenny; William A. Shiels, Patrick-street, Kilkenny; James Doran, Merchant, High-street, Kilkenny; Daniel O'Carroll, High-street, Kilkenny; Patrick Rowan, Alderman, Rose Inn-street, Kilkenny; W. K. Cleere, Archer-street, Kilkenny; John Jackman, King-street, Kilkenny; P. J. Dillon, Borough Treasurer, Kilkenny; Surgeon-Major R. J. Magee, Parliament-street, Kilkenny; Mrs. Hanlon, Imperial Hotel, Kilkenny; John Fogarty, Victoria Hotel, Kilkenny; Rev. R. Y. Heatly, *d.d.*, Rosbercon, New Ross: proposed by David H. Creighton, *Hon. Curator of Museum*, Kilkenny.

Jerome Counihan *j.p.*, 51, George-street, Limerick; Rev. James Dowd, *b.a.*, Limerick; J. R. Jennings, *d.i.r.i.c.*, Mullingar; John de Courey MacDonnell, Fairy Hill, Co. Clare; M. J. Nolan, *m.d.*, Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin: proposed by James Frost, *j.p.*, *M.R.I.A.*

Rev. T. Lee, *c.c.*, St. John's, Limerick; William Lloyd, Pery-square, Limerick; James Nash, *j.p.*, George-street, Limerick; Ralph Nash, George-street, Limerick; Rev. Jeremiah O'Grady, *c.c.*, St. Michael's, Limerick; John Bernal, *t.c.*, Laurel Hill, Limerick; Laurence E. Regan, North Strand Villa, Limerick: proposed by Maurice Lenihan, *j.p.*, *M.R.I.A.*, Vice-President.

Michael J. Clery, *j.p.*, Moorfield, Dundrum, Co. Dublin: proposed by William Augustus Mahony.

Rev. John Pratt, *m.a.*, *t.c.d.*, Precentor, Cork Cathedral, Durrus Rectory, Bantry; Rev. Edwin Sandys Donovan, *b.a.*, *t.c.d.*, The Rectory, Timoleague, Co. Cork: proposed by The O'Donovan of Lissard, *m.a.*, *t.c.d.*, *j.p.*, *d.l.*

S. M. F. Hewat, *m.a.* (Cantab.), Abbeylands, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin: proposed by Rev. Canon Grainger, *d.d.*, *M.R.I.A.*

William Barrington, *c.e.*, 91, George-street, Limerick; William J. Hall, *c.e.*, Hartstonge-st., Limerick; John Roberts, Waterford and Limerick Railway, Limerick; Archibald Murray, Portland, Limerick; James Quin, *j.p.*, George-street, Limerick; John Morton, Provincial Bank, Limerick; William Spillane, *j.p.*, George-street, Limerick; Edmund L. Hunt, Cecil-street, Limerick; Charles B. Barrington, *d.l.*, Glenstal Castle, Co. Limerick: proposed by J. Grene Barry, *j.p.*

Edward M'Craith, *m.d.*, King's-square, Mitchelstown; Rev. Canon Francis Connor, *m.a.*, Rector of Ballyhooly, Co. Cork; Graves A. Leech, *b.a.*, 74, Drumcondra-road, Dublin; Rev. Joseph D. Sexton, *c.c.*, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork: proposed by Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, *m.a.*

W. Grove White, *ll.b.*, Crown Solicitor for Co. Kildare, 18, Elgin-road, Dublin: proposed by Edward Glover, *m.a.*, *c.e.*

Henry F. Berry, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin : proposed by James Mills.

The Very Rev. Thomas Bunbury, Dean of Limerick : proposed by the Right Rev. Dr. Graves, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

J. J. Glover, 124, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin : proposed by Edward H. Earl, M.R.I.A.

Mark Stirrup, F.G.S.L., High Thorn, Stamford-road, Bowdon, Cheshire ; Alexander Patton, M.D., Farnham House, Finglas ; Lieut.-General R. H. Sankey, R.E., C.B., Floraville, Donnybrook ; Shireft Middleton, 11, Lower, Dominick-street, Dublin ; Frederic Willson M.I.C.E.I., County Surveyor, Prospect Hill, Enniskillen : proposed by Dr. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

Thomas R. J. Polson, Proprietor and Editor *Fermanagh Mail*, Enniskillen : proposed by O. Ternan, M.D.

Rev. James Bennett Keene, M.A., Navan : proposed by Joseph H. Moore, C.E.

George Weldrick, University Press, Trinity College, Dublin, and 40, Park-avenue, Sandymount ; The Dowager Lady Fitz Gerald, Glanleam, Valencia Island, Co. Kerry (re-elected) ; John L. Robinson, C.E., A.R.H.A., Architect, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, Chairman of Town Commissioners, Kingstown ; Robert White, Scotch Rath, Dalkey ; Arthur P. Morgan, B.A., District Inspector National Schools, Galway ; Rev. Marshall Clarke Vincent, M.A., 8, St. James's-terrace, Clonskeagh ; Rev. Francis Meredyth, M.A., Precentor and Sub-Dean, St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick ; P. A. Pope, Clerk of the Union, New Ross ; Rev. W. J. B. Kerr, Cathedral Close, Ferns ; S. Ussher Roberts, C.B., 6, Burlington-road, Dublin ; James H. Owen, M.A., R.H.A., 16, Molesworth-street, Dublin ; Frank Mullen, Custom House, Whitehaven ; Rev. P. Mannion, Administrator, The Presbytery, Elphin, Co. Roscommon ; Dr. Michael F. Cox, M.R.I.A., 45, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin ; Nicholas Synnott, B.L., 1, Garden Court, Temple, London ; W. A. Copinger, The Priory, Manchester ; James Flynn, Cruise's Royal Hotel, Limerick ; David Mac Ritchie, Hon. Secretary, Gypsy Lore Society, 4, Archibald-place, Edinburgh : proposed by Robert Cochrane, C.E., M.R.I.A., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Rev. Jeremiah Crowe, Professor, St. Patrick's College, Thurles : proposed by Rev. John Power, P.P.

William M. Nolan, 8, Mallow-street, Limerick : proposed by William Ebrill.

Hon. Mrs. Charlotte M. Smyth, Ballynatray, Youghal : proposed by Miss Rowan.

The Ven. Archdeacon O'Sullivan, P.P., V.G., Holy Cross, Kenmare ; James T. Ryan, J.P., Limerick ; Rev. Joseph Burke, P.P., Askeaton ; Rev. Denis Shanahan, C.C., St. Michael's, Limerick : proposed by P. J. Lynch, C.E.

Edward Maunsell, M.A., Newborough, Adare, Co. Limerick ; Rev. Lucius H. O'Brien, M.A., The Rectory, Adare, Co. Limerick ; John Horan, C.E., County Surveyor, Churchtown, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick ; Rev. Malcolm Foley, The Rectory, Askeaton, Co. Limerick ; Henry Moloney, M.D., Odellville, Ballingarry, Co. Limerick : proposed by George J. Hewson, M.A.

William Lane Joynt, D.L., The Grange Abbey, Raheny : proposed by W. F. Wakeman.

Charles Mullin, Solicitor, Omagh ; J. Gifford, Riverside, Holywood : proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A.

Percy Swan, Manager, Bank of Ireland, Skibbereen, Co. Cork : proposed by Rev. James Allen, M.A.

John Sarsfield Casey, Mitchelstown : proposed by Philip Raymond.

William Moore, Castle Mahon, Blackrock, Co. Cork (re-elected) : proposed by Robert Day, J.P., F.S.A.

Rev. Richard Mullins, Professor, Thurles College, Thurles, Co. Tipperary : proposed by Rev. T. W. Jones, c.c.

G. E. J. Greene, L.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., The Dell, Ballycarney, Ferns, Co. Wexford ; J. E. Dormer, L.R.C.S.I., Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford : proposed by Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench.

Rev. Samuel W. H. Nesbitt, Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford : proposed by Samuel Guilbride.

Rev. T. A. P. Hackett, D.D., The Rectory, Kilmallock : proposed by R. Fogarty, c.e.

Rev. James J. Ryan, St. Patrick's College, Thurles, Co. Tipperary ; Rev. Wilfrid Dallow, Upton Hall, Upton, Birkenhead : proposed by Rev. Denis Murphy, s.j.

Michael Egan, Pery-square, Limerick : proposed by N. A. Brophy.

H. B. Harris, Millview, Ennis : proposed by John Hill, c.e., M.R.I.A.

Rev. L. Hartstonge-Weld, Mountain View, Carlow : proposed by John Cornwall Brady.

W. J. O'Donnell, City High Sheriff, Crescent, Limerick : proposed by the President.

The following Members were advanced to the rank of Fellow :—

William Edward Wilson, J.P., M.R.I.A., Daramona, Streete, Rathowen, County Westmeath.

John Davis White, Solicitor, Hon. Local Secretary, County Tipperary (elected Member, 1850) was elected Honorary Fellow.

KILMALLOCK ABBEY.

The Hon. Secretary stated that a report had been received from Mr. Arthur Hill, c.e., on the present state of these ruins, and added that the Rev. Mr. Ffrench would make some remarks, as it was chiefly through that gentleman's exertions that the present amount (£30), had been collected.

The Rev. Mr. Ffrench said :—The Secretary some time ago wrote to me, to assist in sending some names to put on the list of subscribers to the Kilmallock Abbey Fund. I replied that I should make every effort I possibly could, but that our side of the country would not compare to any great advantage with a rich district like Limerick. I am happy to say that at least one family, to whom I am much obliged, the Fitz Gibbon family—the representatives of the White Knights of old, and, I believe, the builders of Kilmallock—responded in a most liberal manner. To almost every letter I wrote to the mem-

bers of the family I received a reply with a subscription enclosed. Limerick, of all other places, ought to take a great interest in the movement, and I hope before our meetings here conclude that she will improve her position in this matter in a proper degree, and worthy of the county in which the ruins are situate.

The reading of Mr. Hill's report was deferred until the visit of the Association to Kilmallock on Saturday.

EXHIBITS.

Several objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited in the hall for the inspection of visitors, conspicuous amongst them being the mitre and crozier of Bishop O'Dea, one of the founders of the Cathedral, who flourished in the 15th century; an illuminated pedigree of the Grene family, from the time of King Stephen, exhibited by Mr. Grene Barry, J.P., the present representative of the family; several bronze spear-heads, found in the river Inny, and some old maps and plans. A manuscript history of the reign of George III., with notes by Henry Grattan, was shown by Mr. J. de Courcy Mac Donnell; and Mr. Lenihan exhibited a drawing of old Thomond Bridge, as it stood before the siege, and part of the support of a fire-rocket used at the time. St. Senan's Bell was exhibited, some old Limerick lace, and a metallic plate, portions of the dowry of a peasant girl 150 years ago, were also on view.

The Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench, Hon. Local Secretary for the County Wicklow, exhibited a cast taken from a Celt mould, in the possession of a dealer, which was found on the Hill of Inyard, in the county Wexford, and read a Report commenting on the fact that the mould would cast double-looped socketed celts with a chevron ornamentation of a very rare if not of a unique type, among Irish bronzes.

Mr. D. H. Creighton, Hon. Curator, exhibited the following objects from the Museum, Butler House, Kilkenny:—Banner of the Confederate Catholics, 1641; sword from siege of Londonderry; ancient double-headed crozier; scold's bridle from Louth County Prison, used till beginning of present century; ancient jet beads of large size, found at Cullohill, Durrow, Queen's County; seal of Corporation of Irishtown, Kilkenny, showing St. Canice's Cathedral before Bishop Pococke's alterations; Jacobite seal of Gowran, County Kilkenny.

REPORTS, DONATIONS, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., Hon. Secretary for Ulster, read an interesting Report, on "Archæological Notes from Ulster," in which the author gave some account of the working of the Association in the North of Ireland, and directed attention to several objects of archæological interest in that part of the country, which, with Rev. Mr. Ffrench's Report, will be found in "Archæological Notes" of present issue.

Mr. John Browne, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Secretary, Londonderry, also submitted a Report.

Another interesting communication was made on a specimen of

bog butter, which was found in the County Westmeath, and presented to the Association by Mr. Joseph Frizelle, acting postmaster, Kilkenny. The wooden vessel which contained it was even more interesting. It was hollowed out from a single block of timber, and contained two handles, formed by the prolongation of the sides. The thanks of the Association were tendered to the donor, as also to Canon Meredith, for the gift of a recent valuable work of his on St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick.

The Secretary said he had received from their President, Lord James Butler, a book entitled "The Pedigree of the Most Noble House of Ormonde." It was written in MS. by the late Rev. James Graves, and presented to Lord James Butler, who now presented it to the Association. At their last meeting in Kilkenny it was suggested to make a collection of the MSS. of the late Secretary, and their President gave them this book by way of commencement.

A vote of thanks was passed to the donor on the motion of the Hon. Secretary.

The following letter was ordered to be inserted on the Minutes :—

"28, ST. OSWALD'S ROAD,

"West Brompton, London, S.W.

"July 15, 1889.

"DEAR SIR,

"Allow me to congratulate the Members on what, judging by the programme, promises to be a most successful meeting of the R.H.A. Association at Limerick. Several of the subjects down for consideration interest me much. First, the Ogam stone from the ancient Church of Claragh. I would suggest that a good photograph and careful drawing be made of its position. The late R. R. Brash, in his book *Ogam Monuments*, p. 291, gives a dissertation upon this church and stone, and Sir Samuel Ferguson, in the pages of our *Journal* for 1872, p. 237, also mentions it. But it evidently deserves more consideration; and while on the subject of Ogams, let me remind the Members at the meeting that the only stone found in the county Limerick, that from Knockfierna, Knock-Dhoin-Firinne—*i. e.* the 'Hill of Down of Truth'—since the dissolution of the Philosophical Society of Limerick, is missing. The late Mr. John Windele's copy of the inscription and circumstances of the find is preserved in Brash's *Ogam Monuments*, chap. xiii., p. 293: he failed to trace it. Perhaps some of the local members may be now able to do so, and I would urge it as a subject worthy of their efforts.

"Is there any inscription on the so-called treaty-stone of Limerick? Is it a Dallan or Phallus? What is its geology?"

"With regard to the letter from Mr. J. Coleman, published in the last Number of the *Journal*, as to the appendices of the annual reports of the Board of Works ('Preservation of National Monuments'), something should be done to get these into a convenient form. To hunt

¹ This stone is a limestone boulder. Local archæologists are not agreed that the stone now exhibited on the pedestal, as the Treaty Stone of Limerick, is the original "Treaty Stone."

up a lot of massive Blue Books, and find them out, is more than most people can find time for ; and the plates, or some of them, could be reduced by photography, and others of more interest added. For instance, the Sheela-na-gig, in the round tower at Ratto, its position, and all such information. Is there a photograph or cast taken of it ?¹ I trust to see a good report of the state of the antiquities at Iniscaltra and Killaloe, and a detailed description of the Bell of St. Senan, the crozier and mitre of Bishop O'Dea, and the long-missing crozier of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise.

"While at Lough Gur, would any of our members kindly observe if there is anything in the landscape to indicate the cardinal points ; or if any outlying stones or cairns show the E., S., or S.S.W. points from the centre of the stone circle, or any indication of a monument having existed there. I hope this is one of the national monuments preserved by the Board.

"Kilmallock I know will be safe in the hands of Mr. Hill. While there (Kilmallock) inquiries may be made if anything like the little leaden vessel, with Ogam inscriptions, found in 1843 by Mr. W. F. Wakeman, has turned up. Wishing you and the Members a very pleasant meeting, I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

"GEORGE M. ATKINSON.

"To ROBERT COCHRANE Esq.,

"Hon. Secretary, Royal Historical and Archaeological
"Association of Ireland."

The Hon. Secretary observed that a number of the original Members still continued to pay an annual subscription of 6s., and these received yearly what cost the Association 12s. in the shape of printed matter. He had received a letter from an eminent archæologist in Oxfordshire (the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A.), which he would read as an example worthy of imitation :—

"DUCKLINGTON RECTORY, WITNEY, OXON,
"July 13th, 1889.

"DEAR SIR,

"I enclose an order for 10s. for my subscription to the Irish Historical Society for the current year. You appealed to me very urgently some time ago to increase it to that sum from 6s. ; and hard as it is in these times of annually decreasing parochial income to keep up existing subscriptions of this kind at all, much more to increase them, I feel that the *Journal* of the Society (especially if the last part is to be taken as a specimen of what future parts will be) is brought out in a way which is certainly worth the increased sum, and that to give only 6s. in return is to get more from the Society than I ought.

"I am, yours faithfully,

"W. D. MACRAY.

"To ROBERT COCHRANE, Esq."

¹ There is a cast of this Sheela-na-gig in the Museum at Kilkenny, the property of the Association.

The Hon. Secretary mentioned that a communication had been received from Mrs. Graves, widow of their late lamented Hon. Secretary, Rev. James Graves, tendering her warmest thanks to the Association for the successful efforts made in securing for her a pension of £50 a-year from the Civil List in acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by her late husband to the cause of Irish archæology.

The Chairman referred in feeling terms to his appreciation of the worth and labours of their late esteemed Secretary, who, with his colleague, the late G. A. Prim, of Kilkenny, had founded and carried on, in the face of great difficulties, the work of their Association for so many years.

A communication was also received from Mr. J. P. Graves, Waterpark, Waterford, cousin of the late Rev. James Graves, regretting his inability to attend the meeting, and congratulating the Hon. Secretary on his efficient working of the Association, adding "that in this marked success his late cousin's fondest hopes were realized."

The Hon. Secretary reported that a deputation of the President and some Members of Committee waited on the Lord Lieutenant recently to promote an application made to the First Lord of the Treasury on behalf of Mr. W. F. Wakeman, a distinguished Fellow of the Association, for an allowance from the Civil List. His Excellency kindly undertook to forward the matter, and a reply has been received to the effect that the application made on behalf of Mr. Wakeman will receive the careful consideration of the Treasury.

A telegram was received from the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Limerick, M.P., regretting his inability to take part in the proceedings of the meeting owing to his detention in the House of Commons.

The city High Sheriff, W. J. O'Donnel, Esq., attended at the station to receive the President, and took him in his carriage to the various places of interest in the city visited by the Members.

At the conclusion of the inaugural meeting the Members visited St. Mary's Cathedral, where they were joined by the President, Lord James Wandesford Butler. The party were conducted through the sacred edifice by the Dean of Limerick and the Rev. Canon Meredyth, M.A., Precentor. The cathedral, which was founded by Donald Mor O'Brien, King of Thomond, in 1179, is a plain but massive Gothic building, chiefly interesting on account of its antiquity and of its connection with the history of Limerick. A number of interesting tombs and mural inscriptions were viewed with much interest. These included the carved lid of the stone coffin of King Donald, the founder of the cathedral; the tomb of Bishop Donal O'Brien, dated 1217; the tomb of Bishop O'Dea, 1427, whose crozier and mitre had been exhibited at the meeting. The life-sized effigies of Donogh O'Brien, Earl of Thomond and President of Munster, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the eleventh Earl of Kildare, dated 1624, were also to be seen, at least such portions of them as had not been broken off by Ireton and his soldiery. Adjoining the cathedral is to be seen the house in which Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law, died in 1650. The house is a massive stone structure and is still inhabited. Also in the neighbourhood of the cathedral stands King John's Castle, which dates from 1210. It has been maintained in repair since the time of Charles II.

as a military barrack, and is one of the finest specimens of fortified Norman architecture in Ireland. King John placed his castle in charge of a Constable; and the office was continued down to 1842, when, on the death of Viscount Gort, the last Constable of Limerick, the post was abolished.

From the cathedral the Members passed to the old Dominican Abbey, through which they were conducted by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J.

The Treaty Stone at the western end of Thomond bridge was duly noted; as also were portions of the old walls and gates, and the King's Island, on which stood Cromwell's Fort, still traceable at the north-western part. Sarsfield's monument, too, was not forgotten. It stands in the grounds of St. John's Cathedral, and was erected by public subscription, the site being given by the late Bishop Butler. The last place of note visited was St. John's Church, an example of substantial masonry of Anglo-Norman design, and memorable as the busiest battle-ground in the last siege. Opposite to the church are to be seen the ruins of the old Black Battery.

Returning to Cruise's Royal Hotel dinner was served, more than fifty Members sitting down. The President, Lord James Butler, in the Chair.

Owing to a change in the arrangements for the following day (a special train being substituted for the carriage drive), on the suggestion of the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., Mungret Abbey was visited after dinner, the Members proceeding thither on cars; it stands about three miles to the west of Limerick. This abbey and its surroundings well repay inspection. The ruins consist of an ancient church; an oratory of so-called "cyclopean" masonry, dating from the sixth or seventh century; and the abbey itself, with the conventual buildings and tower, ranging in date of erection down to the fourteenth century. The tower, which is square, may be classed in the third transition stage from the round towers.

THURSDAY'S EXCURSION.

On Thursday, 18th, the Association left for Askeaton, at 10 A.M., by special train, provided by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, and arrived there in forty minutes. Askeaton was once a place of considerable importance, and for almost two hundred years had the privilege of returning two members to the Irish Parliament. It has a quay, but that quay is deserted. The streets are lonely and silent, and the grass grows on the thatched roofs of the half-decayed houses. The situation of Askeaton is picturesque. Just above the town the Deel tumbles over a ledge of rocks, forming a series of rapids, whose beauty is somewhat marred by the construction of a mill-dam. The fall is considerable, and the river bursts its way between lofty limestone cliffs. These cascades give their name to the town, for "Askeaton," anciently written "Eas-gephatine," means the cascade of Gephatine, some ancient chieftain, concerning whom no other memorial has been preserved. The party viewed the historic castle of the Desmonds, founded in the first half of the fifteenth century by Gerald, seventh Earl, who was also the founder

of the Franciscan monastery, visited subsequently. This castle, situated on a rocky islet in the Deel, is undoubtedly one of the finest ruins in the west of Ireland. Its topmost stones at present reach a height of 90 feet from the ground level. Across the courtyard, and originally connected with the main building, stands the banqueting-hall, above a vaulted floor, under which were the kitchens. This vaulting shows the markings of the wattle-work supports placed under the masonry while the mortar was setting. The gable-wall of this portion includes the gable of an ancient church. Within these walls, in 1588, died James, the fifteenth Earl, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, and the last of his race who preserved his estates and dignities to the end of his life. It was to Askeaton that Garret, the last Earl, repaired when he eluded his guards in Dublin and effected his escape to his own dominions. Again, a second time after the battle of Monaster-Nenagh, the unhappy Earl fled for refuge to Askeaton, and shut himself up in the castle. Sir Nicholas Malvy closely pursued him thither, but the place was impregnable, and the English leader spent his fury on the town and abbey. In the following year the Castle of Askeaton surrendered to Sir Henry Pelham and the Earl of Ormonde, being terrified by the introduction of cannons, which had been introduced for the purpose of reducing Carrigfoyle. By the reduction of Askeaton the Earl of Desmond was left without a single fortress. During the short and inglorious expedition of the Earl of Essex, in 1599, an unsuccessful attempt was made to reach Askeaton; but the Viceroy was compelled to turn aside to Croom, after having suffered a severe defeat from the Irish at Finneterstown. In 1600 the Castle of Askeaton was garrisoned by 700 foot and 75 horse, under command of the Earl of Thomond—the largest force that had hitherto been seen in Munster under anyone less in dignity than a Lord Lieutenant. In the wars of the seventeenth century Askeaton held out until 1650, when the castle was taken and demolished by Colonel Axtell, the Parliamentary Governor of Kilkenny. Under the rock on which the castle stands is to be seen the comparatively modern building in which the Hell-fire Club of the last century held its midnight orgies, and from which the members sallied forth to molest the passing wayfarer.

Leaving the castle, the party passed to the ruins of the Franciscan Abbey, where, in the nave of the church, the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., read an interesting Paper on the "Antiquities of Askeaton" (which will appear in next issue of the *Journal*), on the conclusion of which the President called for three cheers for the reverend author, which were heartily given.

From Askeaton the Association proceeded to Adare by train, where they were met by the Rev. T. S. Flanagan, P.P., and the Rev. Lucius H. O'Brien, rector of the parish. Here the three Abbeys were visited, the Castle (where lunch was prepared), and Adare Manor, the residence of Lord Dunraven. The name, according to a well-known legend, is derived from an incident in the life of St. Patrick. Adare is mentioned so far back as the year 1310, when a grant was made "to the bailiffs and good men of Adare," conferring on them the power to levy tolls during the three ensuing years off all goods coming for sale to the town, the proceeds to be applied to surrounding the town with a stone

wall for protection and defence. In the reign of Edward III. Adare must have suffered severely, for a grant was made in 1376, because the town of Adare was "burnt, destroyed, and laid waste" by the Irish enemy. Camden describes Adare as "anciently a little fortified town," and places it third in rank immediately after Limerick and Kilmallock. At the close of the sixteenth century the well-known Leverous, who had been deprived of his Deanery of St. Patrick's and his Bishopric of Kildare for not accepting the Reformation, maintained himself by keeping a grammar school in Adare, whence he subsequently removed to Limerick. In 1756 John Wesley visited the neighbourhood, and describes Adare as "once a strong and flourishing town—well walled, and full of people, but now without walls, and almost without inhabitants, only a few poor huts remaining." In the middle of the village stands the Trinitarian Abbey, one of the earliest ecclesiastical foundations in Ireland, founded by the Earl of Kildare. Lopez gives a long list of eminent members of this community, whose talents and learning had exalted them to high positions in the Church. He mentions the names of two cardinals, five archbishops, and three bishops who had been connected with the Trinitarians of Adare. At the beginning of the present century the church was used as a ball-alley, and it had been intended to turn it into a market-house. The first Earl of Dunraven saved it from further desecration, and fitted it up as a Roman Catholic Church. Near the Abbey is a drinking fountain, erected, in 1851, by the Countess of Dunraven, "in grateful memory of the zeal shown by the people of this village in quenching a fire at the office of Adare Manor on the 15th April, 1844." The various ruins connected with Adare are in an excellent state of preservation. The Castle was erected on the site of an ancient Irish rath, probably one of the strongholds of The O'Donovan, and belonged to the Kildare branch of the Geraldines. In an inquisition taken at Adare in 1831 there occurs the following description:—"There is a Castle in which there is a hall; a Chapel with stone walls and covered with thatch; a tower covered with planks; a kitchen covered with slates; a chamber near the stone part covered with thatch." Thomas, Earl of Kildare, who held the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, died here in 1478; and from this, in 1520, departed another Lord Deputy to answer charges brought against him by Wolsey, the imperious minister of Henry VIII. The Castle of Adare is frequently mentioned during the Desmond Wars, and held a garrison of 450 men. Near the Castle is the old parish church, the chancel of which is considered to be of the thirteenth century. The bridge of Adare is said to have been built by Gerald, the fifth Earl of Kildare, but it has since been doubled. The first stone of the Franciscan Abbey—that standing in the demesne—was laid, in 1464, by the seventh Earl of Kildare, and the chapels and cemetery were consecrated, in 1466, on the festival of St. Michael the Archangel, of whom the chancel was in honour. This building, like many others, owes its preservation to the Earls of Dunraven. The Augustinian Abbey, now used as the Protestant Church, was founded by John, first Earl of Kildare, in the year 1315. In the late years of the present century, the old Protestant Church having fallen into decay, this building was fitted up, and has since been used for the

celebration of Divine Service. Subsequently the large and spacious refectory was roofed over and converted into a Parochial School. In the cloister stands the family mausoleum of the Earls of Dunraven, erected in 1826.

The party returned to Limerick by special train, highly pleased with the day's excursion.

EVENING MEETING—THURSDAY.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Athenæum, Lord James Butler, the President, in the Chair. He expressed his gratification at his visit to the county, with which his family had been connected for many years. In the county there were archæological objects of extreme interest. He hoped the Society would succeed in getting the authorities to expend more money in their preservation.

The Rev. D. Murphy read a Paper on "Mungret Abbey," which, on the motion of the President, was referred to the Committee for publication, and is printed at page 171 of present issue.

The Rev. Timothy Lee, c.c., read a Paper on "The Northmen of Limerick" which was also referred to the Committee for publication, and will be found at page 227.

Dr. Soderberg, of Lünd University, who was received with great applause, on the invitation of the President to speak on the subject of last Paper, said he was sorry he was unable to address but a few words to the meeting, not being well able to speak the English language fluently, and consequently not being well able to follow Father Lee's lecture. There were but little traces in Ireland of the influences of the Scandinavians on the country, but in Scandinavia Irish influences could be traced in its antiquities—not only of Norway but of Sweden. The ornamentation peculiar in Irish manuscripts of the ninth and tenth century was imitated in Scandinavia. Classical old tales had come to the Norsemen from Ireland, which formed part of Scandinavian mythology. He wished Scandinavian history would be studied in Ireland, for Irish scholars could help them to know their own people better.

His Lordship said in reference to Dr. Soderberg's apology for being unable to fluently speak the English tongue, that he would venture to say there were very few present who could address a meeting of Dr. Soderberg's countrymen, in their own language, with the kindness and grace with which Dr. Soderberg had addressed them in English.

Rev. Denis Murphy, s.j., Rev. T. Lee, c.c., and other Members of the Association then explained the different objects of antiquity on exhibit, after which the proceedings ended for the evening.

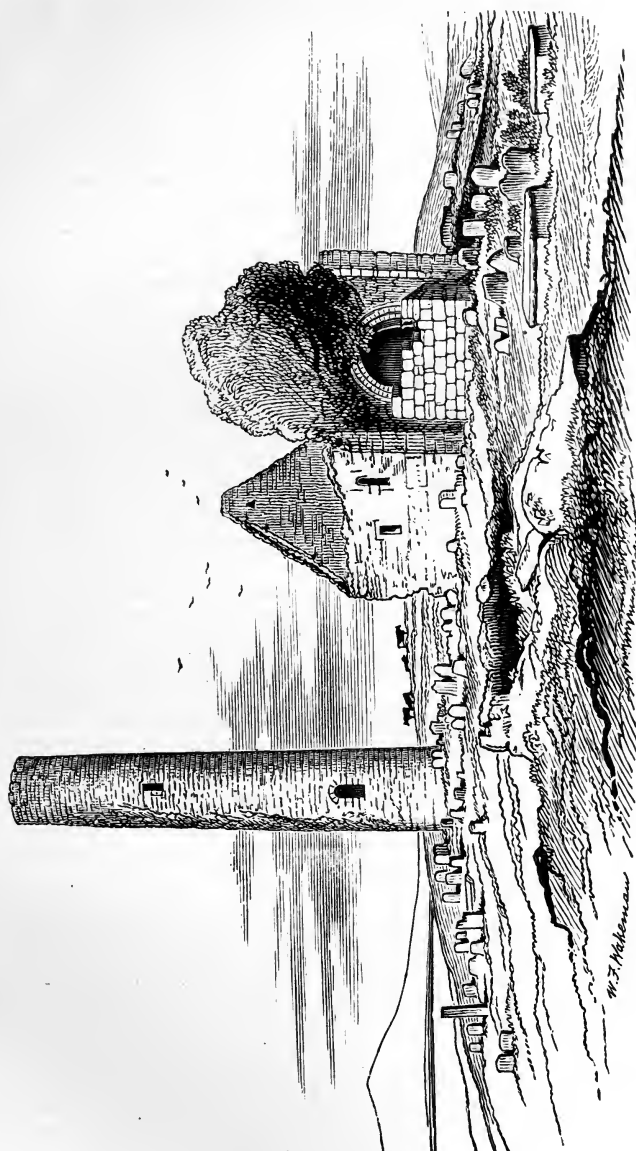
FRIDAY'S EXCURSION.

On Friday, 19th, the Association went by special train to Killaloe, and having inspected the Cathedral, founded 1160 (in which much judicious restoration has been recently carried out), and St. Molua's Oratory, a sixth-century stone-roofed building; embarked on a steamer

placed at their disposal, and proceeded up the Shannon and Lough Dearg to Iniscaltra, the Island of Pilgrimage. Here the churches, the tombstones with their Irish inscriptions, the crosses, and the apparently unfinished round tower, were examined; and the following Paper was contributed by Mr. Maurice Lenihan, J.P., M.R.I.A., Vice-President:—

“ A VISIT TO INISCALTRA.”

“ The Annals of the Four Masters tell us that, A.D. 548, Colman of Iniscaltra died. He is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster as dying of the *mortalitas magna*; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 550, as dying of the great pestilence, *cron chonneal*, which Colgan calls the yellow jaundice. A.D. 898, Cosgraich, anchorite, who was called Truaghan, otherwise the meagre, and who, Dr. O’Conor erroneously states, has given his name to the anchoritic tower on the island, died, and Tuathal, the anchorite, A.D. 951 (Annals of the Four Masters). Cosgraich is called one of the most enlightened ecclesiastics in Western Europe, and is said to have collated a Latin translation of the Psalms with the Hebrew Text. Diarmaid, son of Cathar, Bishop of Innishcaltra, died A.D. 1009. The Comharba of Colum, son of Crimhthann, *i.e.* of Tir da Ghlas, Iniscaltra, and Kildalua, died in 1009. Maelgorm, son of Maelschealligh, Abbot of Innishcaltra, died A.D. 967. It was here that St. Camin founded an abbey or church in the seventh century, which was afterwards called Teampul Camin. Brian Boromhe worshipped here, and here he is said to have erected or enlarged St. Mary’s, the principal church of the seven which are on the island. This place has been visited from the earliest times by foot-sore pilgrims, who, remote from intrusion, in the midst of the broad bay of Scariff, some five or six miles from the Tipperary shore of the Shannon, and some three miles, at least, from our intended point of departure at the Clare side, pursued their devotions without interruption. The island was called the Island of Pilgrimage. The island is in the barony of Leitrim, county Galway. I should have stated that the view of the Holy Island from the shore imparted the most lively excitement; it was as if one were regarding some darling object which we had longed for years to behold, and which, at length, was well nigh within our anxious reach: there it lay, calm, green, filled with the storied remnants of antiquity, remarkable, above all, for the noble Round Tower of other days, which, towering upwards to the sky, is a thing of perennial, unfading sublimity, venerable in its mystic habit of a remote antiquity, and associated with myriads of legends, in the minds of the people—holy, too, tranquil—we may add, majestic, in those broad blue waters from which the island rises. We neared the island in good time; and, in truth, I may add that, except when I first beheld the ruin-crowned Rock of Cashel, I do not know when I experienced such a sensation of delight, mingled with the most profound veneration. The Round Tower appeared to be one of the noblest in the land—high, symmetrical, broad-based—full of the strength and beauty, which, defying the wear and tear of ages, preserves all the attractiveness of youth—hoar, but full of life—a monument destined to remain there for further



Iniscaltra, or Holy Island.—View of St. Camin's Church and Round Tower.

centuries more, as it has flourished on the spot from which it springs up from time untold—the tower under which Brian of the Hostages sailed to meet the Danes at the final victory of Clontarf, and which was there for ages before the illustrious king himself saw the light. We landed; and as we had not many minutes to spare, and none to idle, we made the best of our time. Among the wild legends we may mention, the people say that the tower should have reached the sky, had it not been for a woman who was passing whilst it was being built forgetting to bless the work of the builders; the building of it was brought to a standstill, and the last unfinished stone might be seen at the top to tell the tale that had happened. A bell was in the tower—a sweet bell—whose tones could be heard afar over the waters of the lake, and which tolled daily, though no human hand was near it, until it was removed some years ago to the Cathedral of Killaloe. Among the traditions of the place is one to the effect that the island was desecrated on a certain occasion by one of the sons of Brian Boroinmhe, who paid the penalty of his crime. Some years ago, it is stated, that it was desecrated by some members of the Burke family of Meelick, and that evil befell them in consequence. A long poem in Irish, of which we possess a translation in English, laments the fact in bitter language. St. Mary's Church, about which there are many legends, some of which are noticed at length in the first volume of my notes about Killaloe, has been architecturally described and measured by Mr. Petrie (*vide* Round Towers of Ireland, pages 282, *et seq*). The arch of St. Mary's Church is a truly noble one; the view of the lake, of the coast and mountains of Tipperary, King's County, &c., through the arch is a glorious view truly; it is one to be remembered even by those who are accustomed to look upon grand scenery, and feast heart, imagination, and soul on the transcendent loveliness of nature as exhibited in the choice handy work of the Eternal Creator of all things. Our attention was attracted by a mural tablet at the extreme left as you enter the arch, bearing the date 1703 on the upper part. We endeavoured to take a rubbing of it, but it resisted every effort to that effect. The following is the legend cut on it in old black letters under the Grady or O'Grady arms [*viz.* per pale gules and sa., three lions, passant per pale argt. et or; crest, a horse's head erased, arg.]:—

VVLNERATVS NON VICTVS.

JA. GRADY REPAIRED THOSE CHURCHES

AND MONVMENTS

TO THE GRACE AND GLORY OF GOD.

We may mention that the island formerly formed part of the territory of the Kinel Dounghaile, or the O'Grady Territory—and no wonder that as long as the O'Gradys remained in the district they should take care of the churches with which it was associated. Near the great arch, above referred to, is a flat stone laid on the ground, which the people call "the altar," but which appears to us to be an old tombstone, with a cross of considerable size traversing it.

The *debris* of several similar crosses are to be met near as well as throughout the island, and many tombstones, with incised crosses, quite perfect, being free from that constant intrusion to which they would be subjected if they were placed in a more frequented place. Several of them, too, look quite new, though, no doubt, they date from a great antiquity.¹ Near the arch is the base of a cross, in the graveyard.

A fac-simile of the base is given, with inscriptions in Celtic characters, in the forty-eighth report of the Commissioners of Public Works, 1879-80, where the figures of twenty crosses, some few with Celtic inscriptions, are given.²

The interior of the church is strewn about with tombstones, many of them comparatively modern, some of them ancient incised ones, with crosses traversing them, scarcely any of them, as far as we could discern, with interesting inscriptions. We were told that some years ago an effort was made by some individuals who coveted the tombstones to remove them from the island. With immense exertion they were brought to the shore, but further it was impossible to take them. One of these was pointed out to us not far from the church, between it and the shore. It bore a longitudinal cross.

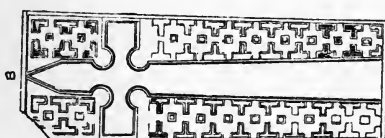
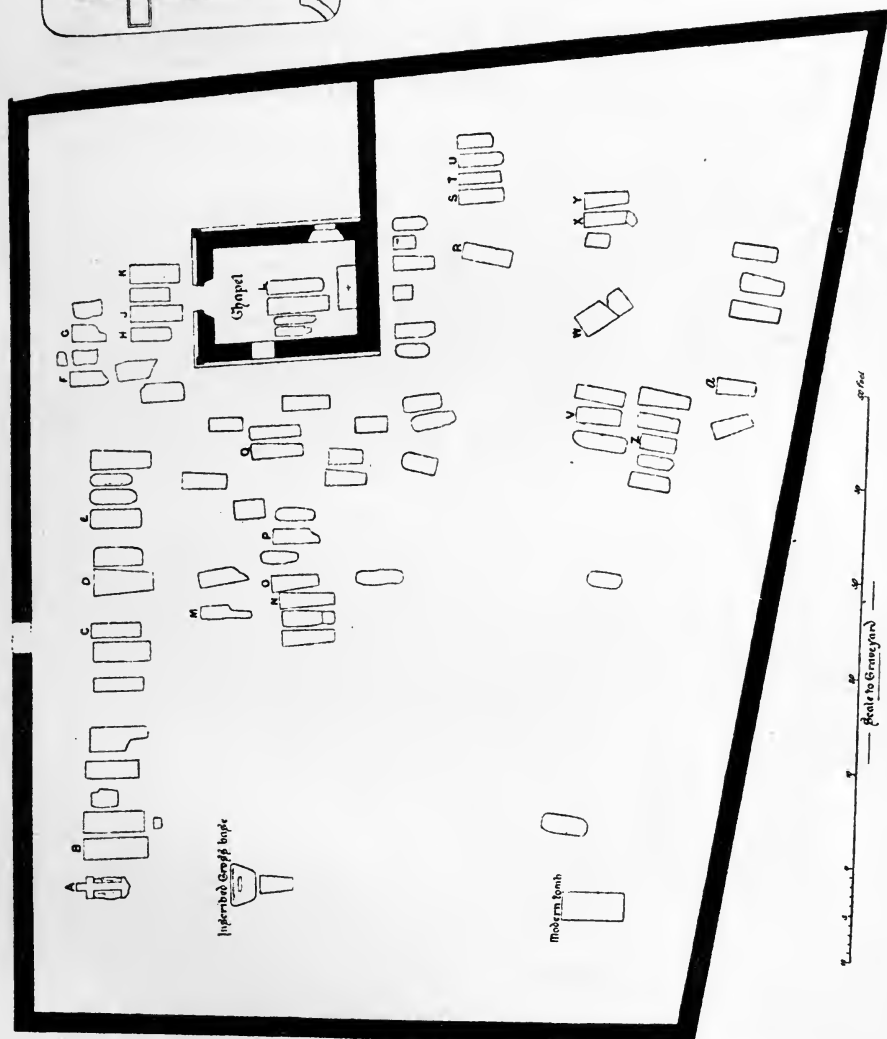
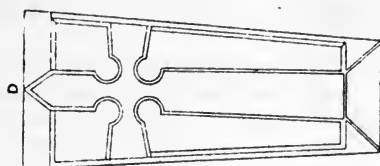
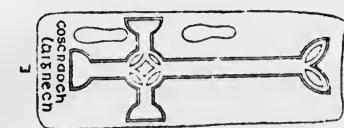
The round tower is twenty paces round at the base, or six yards in diameter. The unfinished top gives occasion for the legend to which I have referred; the door is very beautiful, and, like all similar doors, it looks to the north-east. Above it, at the side, is a window, and a few other opens are between it and the top. A floor is said to be inside the door.

In reference to the round tower, we were told that it is considered a feat of dexterity and strength to fling a finger-stone right over it, and that a man named Pat Ryan, some years ago, became famous because he was able to throw a four-pound-weight stone right over it.

This is also called the Anchorite's Tower from St. Cosgraich, an anchorite, having lived and died in it in the tenth century. The tower is within about thirty paces of St. Mary's Church. It should be stated that in St. Mary's Church, particularly about the arch, there was an aged ivy tree—very aged indeed—the trunk of which seemed to have been cut through. St. Camin's Church, with its beautiful west doorway and concentric arches, its Celtic-inscribed tombstones, its curious windows in the south wall, its ancient Celtic crosses inscribed on the confessional of rude architecture, is that next in size and importance to St. Mary's. It is unroofed, but otherwise substantial; the walls look perfect, and, with a little outlay, it could be again converted to pious uses. Here, at the right-hand side from the principal arch, is a mural

¹ Vide "Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language," published by the Association as an Annual Volume, where drawings of many of the tombstones are given.

² A copy of the plan of the monk's graveyard is reproduced at p. 164, showing the site of an ancient church, called on the Ordnance Survey the "Church of the Baptism," and sometimes called the "Church of the Slain Men," wherein the bodies of those killed in battle are said to have been buried. In the upper left-hand corner, marked E, is the tombstone of Cosgraich, the anchorite. The inscription is in Irish characters, and reads, "Cosgraich the Leinsterman." Unfortunately this stone disappeared in the summer of 1888.



Plan of the Baptist Church and Monks' Graveyard, Iniscaltra.

monument, of which I had often heard, and which I was extremely anxious to see. It is that of Sir Tirlagh Mc Y-Brien, of Arragh, and of his lady, Eleanor, daughter of Walter Butler, Earl of Ormonde. The monument—which has nothing in the way of beauty of design, or architectural taste, or expensive materials to recommend it—has suffered from the ravages of the despoiler; and that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, within the last twenty or twenty-five years. The inscription runs thus :—



[Fleur de Lis.]

THIS

[Arms defaced.]

[Inscription defaced.]

BY THE LADYS

HERE LYETH THE BODIES OF THE NOBLE KNIGHT, SIR TIRLAGH MCY-BRIEN,
BARRONET, WHO DIED THE 28TH OF MARCH, ANNO DNI 1626,
AND HIS LADYE, ELEANOR, DAUGHTER OF THE RIGHT HONOVABLE WALTER,
EARL OF ORMOND, WHO DIED X OF FEBRUARY, 1625.

PRAY FOR THEIR SOULS.

MEMENTO MORI.

I have been told by a friend of mine who visited Iniscaltra forty-five or fifty years ago that the tablet in memory of Mc Y-Brien contained a further legend to the effect that Sir Tirlagh Mc Y-Brien was Member of Parliament for Thomond. That he was member for Thomond, or Clare, there is not the slightest reason to believe. Sir Daniel O'Brien, Knight, represented that county in the Irish Parliament from 1613 to 1639;¹ and we could not trace anything to lead to the inference that such an inscription had ever been on the monument. The Mc Y-Briens, we should state, were descendants of Brian Rua, King of Thomond, and ruled and expelled the O'Donnegans of the Earinan race from their patrimony, A.D. 1318. The Mc Y-Briens were themselves driven forth from their broad lands in Arragh by the ruthless hand of Cromwell, the spoliator.

Terence, *alias* Tirlagh Mc Y-Brien, of Arragh, was created an Irish Baronet in the reign of James I., 1623; and was one of the earliest amongst the creations. He and his lady, one of the great Butlers of Ormonde, sleep the sleep that knows no waking in this lonely church, where there are a few who visit and pray, as the tablet requests, for the repose of their souls.

The round tower is at present 80 feet high. It wants the upper story (say over 12 feet), and the conical roof (say 15 feet), and allowing a few feet for the part concealed at the base, we have the whole height, 116 feet. It has been pointed by the Board of Works. The following are the dimensions of St. Mary's Church in Iniscaltra :—length of the

¹ See Lenihan's *History of Limerick*.

nave internally, 30 feet ; breadth of do, 21 feet ; the chancel consists of a square of 15 feet. These are, Dr. Petrie thinks, the measurements of the church erected in the 7th century, by St. Camin ; the nave, " though unquestionably remodelled," was never, he says, wholly destroyed. The entrance doorway consisted externally of three concentric and receding semicircular arches, ornamented on their faces with the chevron moulding in hollow lines. The piers of these arches were rectangular, but rounded at their angles, so as to form slender semi-cylindrical shafts, with angular mouldings on each side, and having in capitals well-shaped human faces in low relief. The interior of the doorway was ornamented with a single semi-column at each side, the capital of which was a simple scroll.

The chancel arch, which is less ornamented, is also triple-faced, or formed of three concentric and recessed arches on its western face, and is double-faced on its eastern or inner side ; but the arches consist of square-edged rib-work, and the ornamented sculpture is confined to the piers, which are rounded into semi-columns and adorned with capitals. Dr. Petrie says that there is no reason to suppose that the doorway and chancel arch are of later date than Brian's time, even though they may not be of contemporaneous architecture. Dr. Petrie says that " Brian Boromhe's restoration was confined to the chancel, the side walls of which are of ashlar masonry, which is in a totally different style of masonry from the nave, and to one or both of the ornamental features already described. The masonry of the nave throughout seems clearly to belong to the original Church of St. Camin, though perhaps the windows, or at least one of them, may have been inserted in Brian's time. Of these windows, which are in the south wall, one has a semi-circular head, and is ornamented with an architrave very similar in style to that of the doorways of many of the round towers. The other has a horizontal head and inclined sides. There is also a triangular window, formed of three stones in the west gable, which, as far as I know, is unique in form in Irish architecture."

St. Stellan, the Abbot, died before St. Camin.

St. Coelan, a monk of this Abbey, who lived in the end of the 7th or beginning of the 8th century, says in his life of St. Brigid :—

" *Keltra est conventus vite virorum*
Prudentum Sacro Benedicto dogmate florens."

Therefore the monks were of the Benedictine Order.

834. Ravaged by the Danes, and the same year destroyed with fire, by Tomar, a Danish Commander, from Limerick.

1027. Brian erected the church about this time.

1040. Corcraan died at Lismore.

1043. St. Ammican, disciple of the above, died.

1315. Brian O'Brien, brother to Donogh, King of Thomond, obliged to take shelter in the Island.

The last six annals have been taken by me out of Archdale's

“*Monasticon Hibernicum*.” His authorities are Tr. Th., McGeogh, Keating, Act. SS., Calendar, Collect, and O’Halloran.

About 200 yards west of the round tower are the vestiges of one of the seven original churches, which appear to have stood upon an entrenched terrace. Here a certain number of rounds or stations are made by the pilgrim visitors; the rounds generally terminating at the external altar-stone of St. Mary’s. On the western side, outside St. Mary’s, we observed a very primitive and extremely ancient-looking holy water-font, now lying upon the ground. The vegetation of the island exactly resembles that of the mainland on the opposite side. It abounds with fern, with thistles, the middle part being covered with a rich soft grass, and on the eastern shore being some brushwood and hawthorns.

There is a tradition that a communication, subterraneous, exists between Iniscaltra, which O’Brien (*Irish Dictionary*) calls the Island of Pilgrimage, and Innis Scattery, opposite Kilrush, county Clare. St. Camin, the founder of the Abbey, is said to have written a commentary on the Psalms which he collated with the Hebrew Text. In 934 the island was ravaged by the Danes from Limerick; and in 1027 the great Brian Boroihme rebuilt the church; St. Coelan wrote a *Life of St. Bridget* in Latin verse.

EVENING MEETING.—FRIDAY.

Returning by steamer and special train from Iniscaltra at seven o’clock, a Meeting was held at eight o’clock in the Athenæum,

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The Rev. James Dowd, B.A., *Member*, read a Paper on “The Antiquities of Kilmallock,” which was referred to Committee for publication, and will be found at page 204 of the *Journal*.

Mr. James Grene Barry, J.P., *Member*, read his Paper on “The Bourkes of Clanwilliam”; and a second Paper on “Ancient Inscriptions in the County of Limerick,” illustrated by photographs—both of which were referred to the Committee for publication. The first Paper is given at p. 192 of *Journal*, and the second will appear in a succeeding issue.

The Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., read his Paper on “The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Parish of Brigown,” and gave a description of the work undertaken by him in preserving the ruins of the ancient Church of Kill-na-Marbhan. This interesting Paper is given at page 221.

The following Papers were taken as read, and referred to the Committee for publication:—

“The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Limerick and Kerry,” by Miss Hickson, *Member*.

“Notes on an Ogam Stone in the Ancient Church of Claragh, Co. Kilkenny,” by Robert Cochrane, *Fellow, Hon. Secretary*.

"The History of the Abbey and Battles of Monasterinagh, Co. Limerick," by T. Johnson Westropp, M.A., *Member*.

On the motion of the President, the "Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club" (Mr. William Pye, Hon. Secretary) was placed on the List of Societies to receive the *Journal* of the Association.

THE AUTUMN MEETING FOR 1890.

The Hon. Secretary next drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the place for holding the autumn meeting next year was vacant, and it might be held either in Ulster or Munster. Mr. Cochrane further stated that the next meeting would be held in Dublin in October, the January Meeting in Dublin, the May Meeting in Kilkenny, and the July Meeting in Athlone.

On the motion of Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., Hon. Provincial Secretary, Ulster, seconded by Mr. Thomas Plunkett, M.R.I.A., Chairman Town Commissioners, Enniskillen, and Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Fermanagh, it was resolved that the Autumn Meeting of the Association for 1890 be held in Donegal in the first week in September, and referred to Committee to make such arrangements as may be desirable.

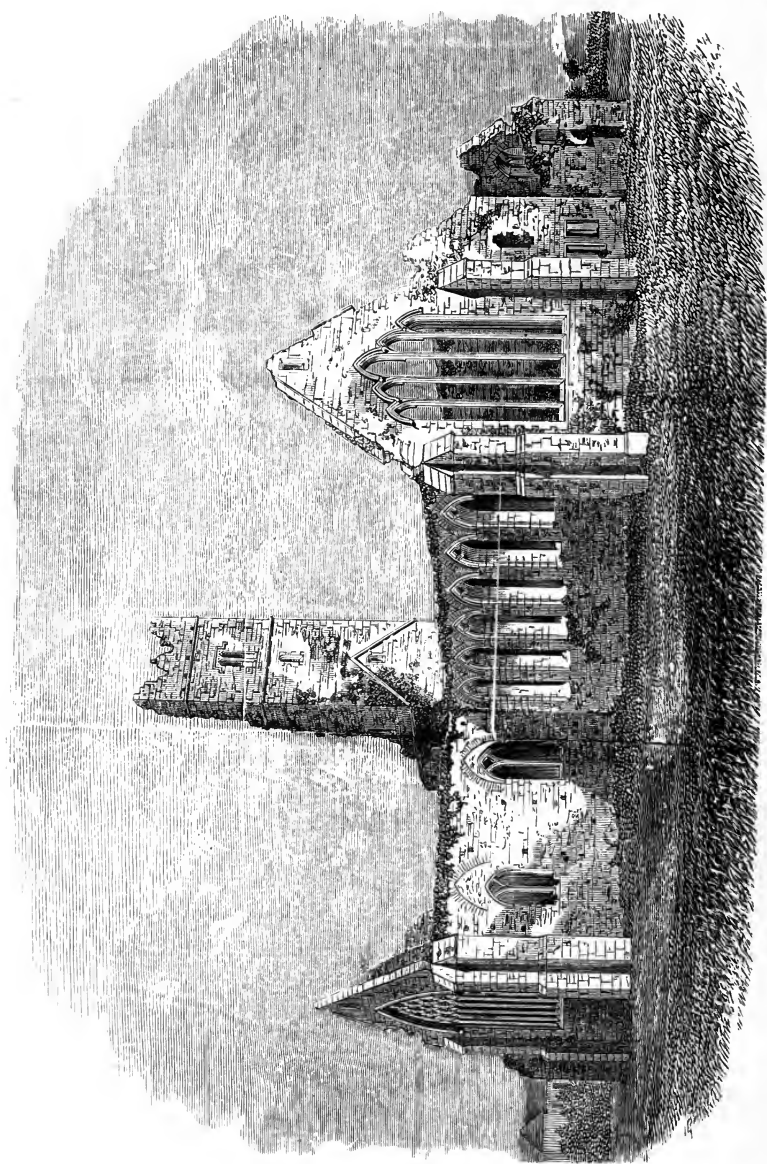
A letter was read from Mr. Eyre Townsend, Mount Coote, Kilmallock, granting permission on behalf of Mr. Charles J. A. Coote, J.P., for the Members to visit the ruins situate on his property, and kindly offering to facilitate, in every way, the work of the preservation of the abbey and tombs.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. James Frost, J.P., and Mr. James G. Barry, J.P., for their successful exertions in conjunction with the Local Committee in carrying out the onerous duties connected with the Excursions of the Association in Limerick, which gave such satisfaction to the numerous visitors.

The proceedings closed with a warm vote of thanks to Lord James Butler for his invariable courtesy and kindness, and for the great interest he takes in the work of the Association, and the ability displayed by him in presiding. Proposed by Mr. Maurice Lenihan, seconded by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., and carried by acclamation.

SATURDAY'S EXCURSION TO KILMALLOCK.

On Saturday morning the Members visited Kilmallock, and inspected, with much interest, the ruins there, the Rev. Dr. Hackett acting as guide. The southern transept window, as well as the two pier arches, are in immediate danger of falling. Cattle have free access through the abbey, a portion of which is used as a cowhouse. Nothing could be more deplorable than the condition of this magnificent ruin, while those interested in the locality make no move to rescue it from destruction.



Kilmallock Abbey.—View showing large Five-light East Window and Southern Transept Window,
both about to fall, if not immediately secured.

After luncheon here the meeting was brought to a close—a meeting which will long be remembered with feelings of the greatest gratification by all who had the pleasure of participating in it.

The following is the report on the present state of Kilmallock Abbey, kindly prepared for the Association by Mr. Arthur Hill, C.E., F.R.I.B.A. :—

“To the President and Members of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland.

“MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN—

“The attention of this society was called to the condition of Kilmallock Abbey at the last Meeting, held at Kilkenny. I then undertook to avail of some opportunity of visiting the ruins, and to furnish Mr. Cochrane with a report.

“Last week I visited Kilmallock, and carefully examined the general condition of the walls, and, with the exception of the south transept window, am happy to say that the building is comparatively in fair order. It is remarkably free from ivy or anything that may cause injury to the masonry, and so far nothing extensive is needed. Of course there are many places where repairs are essential, and where a little pointing would be desirable. The general coping of the exposed tops of the walls also would be a very valuable preservative to the body of the masonry. Unless these things, small in themselves, are attended to, a few years will make a great change in what now remains of the Abbey.

“The south transept window is a fine specimen of net tracery, a form of design that appears to have been very popular in Ireland about the middle or end of the fifteenth century, as there is scarcely an abbey in the country without one. It is divided by slight mullions into five lights, and measures 12ft. 3in. in the clear, wide, by about 20ft. high. At some period it was built up solidly with stone work, and seems to have stood in that condition until a severe storm some four or five years ago shook it most seriously, causing a portion to give way at the time. What remains is bulged outwards, and is in a falling condition. The main arch over the window appears to be sound, so far as can be judged from a superficial view, but the upper part of the gable is falling inwards, and very insecure.

“To take down and re-instate the tracery of this window is a very critical and troublesome piece of work, demanding exceptional care and skill on the part of the men into whose hands the work may be intrusted. But, in order to save the window from utter destruction, it is imperative to do so.

“It is almost impossible to make an estimate of the probable cost of work of this kind; but the sum that has been named, viz. £50, is probably not in excess of what will be needed to restore the window alone; the other repairs might be undertaken as means admitted.

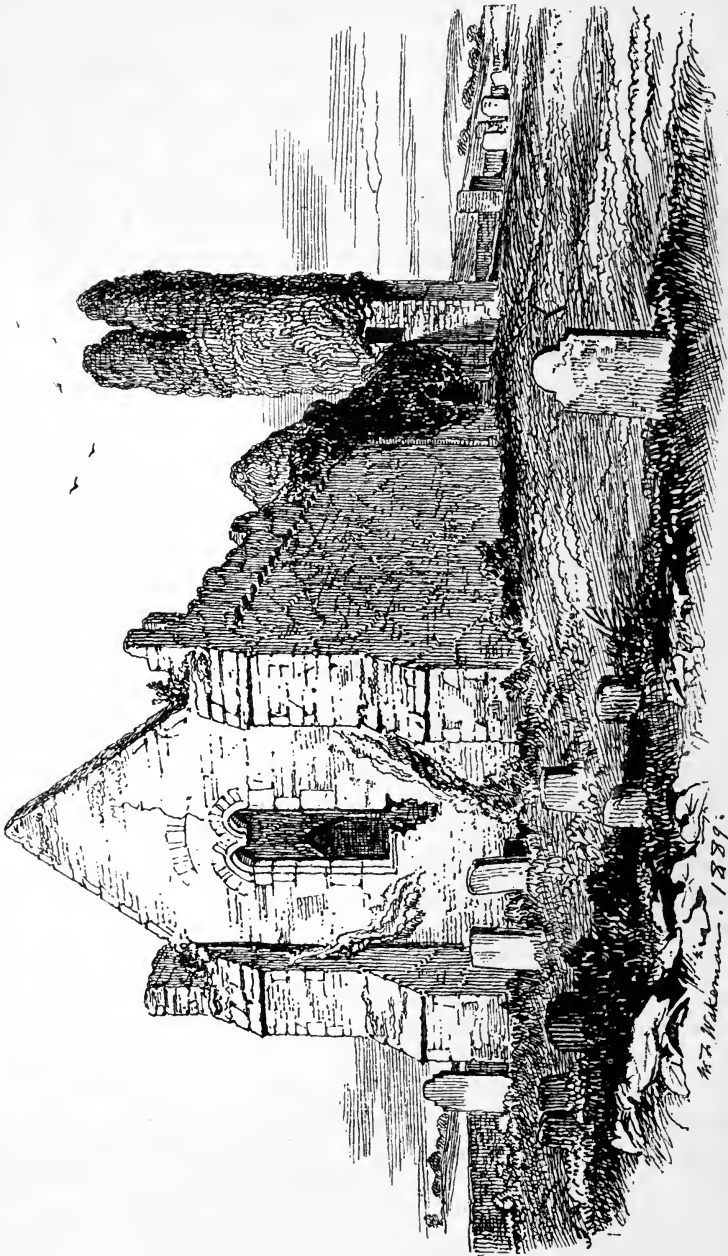
“ARTHUR HILL, B.E.

“July 10, 1889.”

The following sums have been subscribed for the preservation of the abbey and tombs at Kilmallock. Careful rubbings have been taken by the Rev. Denis Murphy of many of the inscriptions on these ancient memorials of the dead, a complete description of which, with drawings, will be given in next issue of the *Journal* :—

	£	s.	d.
The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland,	5	0	0
The Right Hon. Gerald Fitz Gibbon, Lord Justice of Appeal,	5	0	0
Robert Fitz Gibbon, Esq., Montreal, Canada, 25 dollars,	5	2	7
Mrs. Fitz Gibbon, Moorside, Herts,	5	0	0
Gerald Fitz Gibbon, Esq., Fairview, Chester,	3	3	0
The Misses Fitz Gibbon, Crohanna,	3	0	0
Philip Fitz Gibbon, Esq., Calcutta,	3	0	0
Maurice Fitz Gibbon, Esq., Calcutta,	2	0	0
Mrs. Fitz Gibbon, Crohanna,	1	0	0
The O'Donovan, J.P., D.L.,	1	0	0
Dr. Patton, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	1	0	0
Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench, Ballyredmond House, Clonegal,	1	0	0
Robert Cochrane, Esq., <i>Hon. Sec.</i> ,	1	0	0
F. E. Currey, Esq., J.P., The Mall House, Lismore,	1	0	0
James Grene Barry, Esq., J.P., George-street, Limerick,	1	0	0
James Frost, Esq., J.P., M.R.I.A., George-street, Limerick,	1	0	0
John Hill, Esq., C.E., M.R.I.A., Ennis,	1	0	0
Robert Vere O'Brien, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.), Limerick,	1	0	0
Philip Davies-Cooke, Esq., Mold, N. Wales,	1	1	0
M. J. Clery, Esq., J.P., Roebuck, Dundrum,	1	0	0
P. J. Lynch, Esq., C.E., Tralee,	1	0	0
Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.R.I.A.,	0	10	0
The Very Rev. The Dean of Cashel,	0	10	0

Additional subscriptions for the above will be duly acknowledged in the *Journal*.



The Abbey of Mungret, County Limerick.

W. J. Watson. 1889.

MUNGRET ABBEY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

By THE REV. DENIS MURPHY, S.J., M.R.I.A., MEMBER.

[Read at the General Quarterly Meeting, Limerick, JULY 18, 1889.]

“WHO,” says O’Curry, in his great work, *The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, speaking of the famous schools of Ireland in ancient times—“Who has not heard of Bangor under St. Comgall, of Clonard under St. Fineen, of Clonmacnois under St. Ciaran, of Birr under St. Brendan, of Iniscaltra under St. Caimin, of Mungret under the holy deacon St. Nesson, of Emly under St. Ailbe?” From this extract we may judge of the proud eminence of Mungret Abbey in bygone times, more than a thousand years ago. It is ranked as one of the great schools of Ireland to which thousands of scholars flocked from all parts of Christendom, and which sent forth teachers and apostles to every country of Europe, the memory of whom, even now, is in benediction among the peoples whom they taught and evangelized.

Unhappily, like the history of most of the ancient monasteries of Ireland, that of Mungret, so far as it has come down to our times, is very scant indeed, made up of little more than casual references here and there in old books, *disjecta membra*, which he who wishes to know must search for up and down in ancient annals and saints’ lives. And in this regard it is no better and no worse than the rest of our Irish monasteries. Indeed, so far as I know, there is only one monastery in Ireland whose history has come down to us in specific form, and that is the Abbey of Holy Cross in Tipperary, the history of which, bearing the title of *Triumphalia Monasterii S. Crucis*, written by F. Hartry, one of its monks, is now in the possession of the Most Rev. Dr. Croke. And in regard to such a portion of a nation’s literature we are very differently placed from most other countries of Christendom. In France there is hardly a monastery of which there is not a detailed history from its very beginning. The pages of that noble work *Gallia Christiana* show how rich that country

is in such valuable memorials of ancient times. In the series issued in England under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, we have a great number of most interesting works, giving the history of nearly all the monasteries of that country, as any one may see who will run his eye over the list of their titles. Not so with us. Not, indeed, that our writers can be said to have been *incuriosi suorum*; but because of the destruction of our ancient books in early times by the Danes, of whom it is recorded, among other things, that when they plundered a church or monastery they not only bore off its gold and silver, but also its books, which sometimes they burned, sometimes they cast into the water, or, as our old writers say, drowned. In later times the civil wars to which this country has been a prey for centuries, will go far to explain our poverty in this regard. So far by way of prelude.

The name of this monastery, now Mungret, was in former times slightly different. It was then, and indeed is still, among the Irish-speaking portion of the population, a word of three syllables, Mungairit, which, somewhat shortened, has assumed the present form. Dr. Joyce, in his *Irish Names of Places*, does not give its etymology; but O'Donovan, in the *Ordnance Survey Letters*, speaking from conjecture, says, the name means a short hill, *maine gairridh*—"a guess," he modestly adds, "as apt to be wrong as right." O'Flanagan, in his translation of the *Annals of Innisfallen*, would have it to be a shortened form of Mountgarrett, which O'Donovan declares to be "wrong from every point of view."

The ecclesiastical remains now to be seen at Mungret are of two kinds, one group coming down from a very early period, the other later by some five or six centuries. We will treat of the earlier portion first, describing fully this part of the buildings, and giving the history of its foundation and of the saints and other remarkable men connected with it, and afterwards we will describe briefly the other portion and give its history too.

Of the ancient monastery of Mungret we have still standing—

1. On the roadside to the left, as you go out from

Limerick, an old church, in the style of architecture usual in Ireland about the 10th century. It measures inside 41 feet in length and 23 in breadth. The walls are now in good condition, the Board of Works having underpinned the one next the road, from which several of the large stones at the base had been removed, and effected such other repairs as will save this and the other buildings from further decay for a long time to come. The side walls are 2 feet 10½ inches in thickness and 14 feet in height, built of good stones, cemented with excellent lime and sand mortar. The gables are remarkably high and sharp at the point. The doorway is, after the fashion of the old Irish churches, in the west gable. It is 6 feet 8 inches in height; at the top it is 3 feet 4 inches wide and 3 feet 7 inches at the bottom, showing a splay of 3 inches. It is traversed at the top by a large lintel, measuring 7 feet 10 inches in length and 1 foot 4 inches in depth, and extending 1 foot 9 inches into the thickness of the wall. There were two windows in the south side; both have been filled up; the round top of one is still remaining. The eastern gable contains a rude round-headed window which is placed at a height of 10 feet from the ground; it measures on the inside about 5 feet 10 inches in height and 2 feet 8 inches in width, on the outside 3 feet 10 inches in height and 1 foot 6 inches in width. In reference to this window Petrie remarks :

“In some of the most ancient churches examples may be found of windows in which the arch is formed externally of several stones, as in the doorways, particularly when the window, being of more than the usual contracted breadth, required it, as in the annexed example from the very ancient church of Mungret in Co. Limerick, said to have been founded by St. Nesson in St. Patrick’s time. Similar examples occur in the south side of the great church or cathedral of Glendaloch.”

2. A short distance to the south of this building are the remains of a small church, 14 feet wide in the inside. It is not possible to say what the length was, as the original west gable has disappeared, and in its place a modern wall has been erected. The walls are built in great part of very large squared stones, cemented with mortar. The thickness of the wall is 2 feet 6 inches.

The east gable contains a window 6 feet high and 8 inches in breadth. There are two narrow windows in the south wall also, which, like that in the gable, are widely splayed on the inside. This church O'Donovan thinks to be of a later date than the one first described, though much older than the comparatively modern abbey.

O'Halloran—the author of *A History of Ireland*, a Limerick man too—and anxious, as every Limerick man is, to uphold the glories of this ancient city—tells us that Mungret Monastery existed before St. Patrick's time. He says—

“Long before the arrival of St. Patrick, Christianity was in a most flourishing condition in the province of Munster: so much so, that though he landed in Ireland in 432, yet he did not visit this province until 448. There he met St. Ailbe, then Archbishop, with several of his disciples, and found many churches and monasteries erected. Those of greatest note were the Abbeys of Iniscathy or Scattery Island, and of Mungret, near Limerick.”

O'Halloran gives no authority for this statement. Though there were some Christians in this country before the coming of St. Patrick, and even of Palladius, as we may fairly infer from the famous dictum of St. Prosper in reference to the former, that he was sent by Pope Celestine “ad Scotos in Christo credentes,” yet there is no warrant for thinking that there was then in Ireland a regularly established system of Church government, or that monasteries, many or few, were in existence. I prefer the account given of the establishment of Mungret in the *Tripartite Life* of St. Patrick, the author of which is St. Evin, of Monasterevan, in Co. Kildare, who lived about the middle of the sixth century:—

“Having settled affairs in the district of Ara, Patrick betook himself to Hy Fidhgente. There Lonan, son of Eric, chief of the district, received the holy man kindly, and invited him to his house. Mantán, the Saint's disciple, stood by while Lonan was preparing a meal. Some of the druids, magicians, and jesters of that district, hearing this, came to the holy bishop to ask for some part of the food. They were not put off with one or two refusals, but they continued to annoy him with sallies of wit, saying that one who had such power with God might well give them

some of the food which they asked for so eagerly to refresh their bodies. But the man of God, not having at hand what to give them, and fearing that they might hinder his preaching or bring him into disrepute with the people by spreading the report about that, thinking only of himself, he had refused to others the bodily aid which they needed, sent to Lonan and his disciple Mantan, asking them to give him something to stop the insolence of these mockers. But they, caring little for the calumnies of these wicked men, refused, or rather deferred, to send what was asked for, until the food should be prepared and blessed by the holy man. The Saint was displeased thereat, and whilst he was waiting anxiously, being at the same time assailed by the gibes of these magicians and jesters, he saw a certain Nessian and his mother approaching, bringing a boiled sheep in a basket for Lonan's table. He, against the wish of his mother, readily and gladly gave the basket to Patrick, who had told him the strait in which he was. Patrick bade the basket to be given to these wicked rogues. They boasted that they had extracted honey and oil from a rock, and by their importunity had penetrated the hardness of his heart, and set to eat with great eagerness. But hardly was the flesh of the sheep in their mouths when the wrath of God fell upon them, for the flesh, as if it were a poisonous drug, caused the death of these servants of Satan on the spot. Nor did the conduct of Lonan and Mantan, in refusing these wicked men food when asked for by the man of God, pass unpunished; wherefore Patrick pronounced the penalty of their fault, as it was revealed to him by God, that no one of the race of Lonan should be either a chief or a bishop, that Mantan's church should be poor and small, and the resort of the vulgar crowd. To Nessian, as a reward for his generosity, he foretold that he should be powerful and honoured among nations, that his church should be large and rich; and he told Nessian's mother, who opposed her son in his work of piety, that she should not be buried in her son's church. These prophecies were fulfilled: for Patrick instructed Nessian in the mysteries of the faith, and baptized him, and ordained him deacon, and set him over the monastery erected by himself, to rule it; and close by this church, to the west, is a church in which his mother lies buried, but so far off that the sound of the bell of Mungret is not heard there."

So also *The Book of Lismore* :—

"Patrick afterwards gave a blessing to Nessian, and conferred the order of Deacon on him. This is the Nessian that lies interred at Munghacrit. Patrick went after this to Findine, to the south-west of Donoughmore, from which the country to the north of Limerick is seen, and he pronounced a blessing on Thomond, in consequence of the goodness of the inhabitants in coming to him with many gifts."

This account is confirmed by our ancient martyr-ologies. For instance, that of Donegal says under the date July 25th—

"Nessian, Deacon of Mungret, in Munster. When Patrick was blessing Munster he blessed Nessian, as appears in the *Life of Patrick*.

It is of him that Cuimen, or Coindere, gave this testimony, in showing that he never told a lie out of his mouth. Thus he says:—

‘Nessan, the holy deacon,
 Angelic pure devotion,
 Never came outside his teeth
 What was untrue or guileful.’

A very ancient vellum book, of which we have spoken, at February 1st, under St. Brigid, states that the Deacon Nessan was like Laurentius the Deacon in his habits and life.”

The old vellum book alluded to here is *The Martyrology of St. Maelruan of Tallaght*.

Though the founder of Mungret never rose higher in the Church than the rank of deacon, by which title he was known not only during his lifetime but likewise ever since, yet his reputation was so great that he has been considered one of the Fathers of the Irish Church. Here is an extract from an ancient Catalogue of our Saints:—

“The first Order of Catholic saints was in the time of Patrick. And all these were bishops, famous, holy, and full of the Holy Ghost; to the number of 350, the founders of churches. This Order of saints continued for four reigns, from Leoghaire to Tuathail. All these bishops were Romans, Franks, Britons, and Irish. The second Order was that of Catholic priests; in this there were only a few bishops, but there were many priests; their number was 300. This order lasted under four kings, from the last year of Tuathail to Aedh, the son of Ainmerech. Their names are, the two Finneens, two Brendans, Jarlath of Tuam, Comgall, Kevin, Ciaran, Columba, Canice, Lughaidh, Cormac, Colman, Nessan, Laiserian, Barry, Enda, and many others. Mark that the first Order was most holy, the second holy of holies, and the third holy. The first shone like the sun in its full splendour, the second like the pale moon, and the third like the dawn of morning. These three Orders St. Patrick knew of, having been enlightened about them by knowledge from on high, when he beheld the whole of Ireland full of flames of fire, then the mountains only blazing, and lastly, only lamps shining in the valleys.”

And in Cummian's *Paschal Epistle*, written in 654, Nessan's name is joined with those of Kieran and Brendan. Speaking of the Paschal controversy he says:

“I asked our fathers that they would tell me, my elders that they might teach me, the successors of our older fathers, of Ailbe the bishop, of Kieran of Cluainmacnoise, of Brendan, of Nessan. They assembled together; some came themselves; others sent their deputies.”

The reference here is to the famous Council held by

the clergy of Ireland at Magh Lene in 628. Here we find Nesson set down among the founders of great monasteries, all of them close to the Shannon; and from this we may infer that it is to Nesson of Mungret and to no other the reference is made by Cummián. There were other saints of this name, one whose feast occurs on the 17th of March. In Ireland's Eye, a small island near Howth, there was a church dedicated to the sons of Nesson—indeed the island once bore their name, being called Inis Mac Nesson, as we see in a Brief of Pope Alexander III. to St. Laurence O'Toole. Nesson of Mungret died in the year 551. In all our martyrologies his feast is given as July 25th.

From the date of his death Lanigan doubts whether Nesson was a disciple of St. Patrick, though he admits him to have been a disciple of St. Ailbe, with whom he used to converse on theological subjects and questions the solution of which he was anxious to learn. This would lead to a discussion of that difficult question concerning the year of St. Patrick's death, which would be out of place here. A tradition so widely spread and constant should not be set aside without very grave reasons.

Besides Nesson we find another saint belonging to this monastery, that is St. Toman, whose feast occurs on the next day after that of St. Nesson.

According to the *Psalter of Cashel* this monastery had within its walls six churches, and it contained, exclusive of scholars, 1600 religious, of whom 500 were employed in teaching, 500 in preaching, and the remainder in the divine offices. Such another monastery St. Bernard describes in his *Life of St. Malachy*, speaking of that founded by our countryman Columbanus, at Luxeuil, in France, which, they say, was so extensive that the divine offices were carried on continuously there, choir succeeding choir in turn, so that there was not a single moment, day or night, during which the praises of God were not sung. Lord Dunraven, in his fine work, *The Memorials of Adare*, says Anglo-Saxon scholars used to frequent the school of Mungret, as they did other schools in Ireland. In proof of this assertion, he adduces the

fact that a considerable number of Anglo-Saxon coins were found close-by a few years ago.

Petrie remarks with much truth that—

“To those who have been familiar with the great monasteries of the Continent and the British Islands erected in the 12th century, it always causes feelings of surprise when they find nothing of the kind at any of the places celebrated in Irish ecclesiastical history as the abode of large numbers of religious persons, and this has necessarily led to much scepticism as to the authenticity of the authorities relied on for the facts. At Glendaloch, for instance, there is not a trace of any such buildings to be found within the ancient city. The fact seems to be that, prior to the close of the 12th century there were no great architectural structures designed to give accommodation to the brotherhood, such as are found in those erected after that period. The abbot and monks had each his separate cell—the church, of course, being used by all in common. Their habitation resembled the Laura of the monks in the east, in which each cell was divided from the other, and in which each monk provided for his own wants, differing from the *cænobium* of later times, when there was but one habitation, where the monks lived in society and had all things in common. The original monastery of St. Gall, built, no doubt, after the Irish fashion, by its founder, an Irishman, shows that the monks dwelt in “*mansiunculis per gyrum dispositis ad commanendum.*” Moreover, these structures, in the parts of the country at least where stone was not at hand, were of wood or clay. Hence the absence of any remains that would testify to their extent; hence, also, the readiness with which they were burned and the rapidity with which they rose again from their ruins.”

The following are the notices of Mungret occurring in the ancient Irish Annals :—

752. Bodhghal, son of Fergal, abbot of Mungret, was killed. In the *Annals of Ulster* he is called “princeps.”

O'Donovan says the term in these Annals is frequently synonymous with “abbott.”

762. Ailill, son of Creevaghan, abbot of Mungret, died.

820. This abbey was plundered and destroyed by the Danes.

834. This abbey, together with several other churches in Munster, was burnt and wasted by the Danes.

840. The Danes again wasted the abbey.

843. The Danes burned Mungret and other churches in Ormonde.

903. Cormac MacCullenan, Archbishop of Cashel and King of Munster, did, by his last will, bequeath to this abbey three ounces of gold, an embroidered vestment, and his blessing.

909. Mulcashel, abbot of Mungret, died.

993. Muirgheas, son of Muireadach, abbot of Mungret, died.

994. Rebachan, son of Dunchad, erenach of Mungret, died.

We may remark in passing that the erenach was a lay superintendent of the property of the church to which he belonged. Usually he was of the family of him who had given lands for the erection and support of the church and monastery.

- 1006. Caicher, son of Maenach, abbot of Mungret, died.
- 1014. Nial, son of Deargan, erenach of Mungret, died.
- 1028. Died Art O'Donoghoe, erenach of the abbey of Mungret.
- 1033. Con O'Mulpatrick, erenach of Mungret and Dysert Enos, died.
- 1070. Casey, son of Carbury, abbot of Mungret, head of the clergy of Munster, died.
- 1080. The abbey suffered much this year from a general conflagration.
- 1088. Donal M'Loughlain, with the force of Ulster, destroyed this abbey.
- 1100. Con, son of Gillaboy, abbot of Mungret, a wise doctor, or as *The Annals of Ulster* style him, a senior of repute, and *The Four Masters*, head of the clergy of Ireland, died.
- 1102. On the 5th of October died in this abbey the blessed Mugron O'Morgain, principal professor of divinity of Armagh and of all the west of Europe, "archischolasticus seu præcipuus theologiæ professor ardmachanus et totius occidentalis Europæ lector primarius."

He was father of St. Malachy O'Morgair, Archbishop of Armagh.

- 1107. Mungret was plundered by Murtoogh O'Brien.

This Murtoogh is the same who, six years before, is said to have made a grant such as no king had ever made before, namely, he gave Cashel of the Kings to religious without any claim of laity and clergy upon it, but for the religious of Ireland in general. Of this same Murtoogh, it is said, also, that a great army was led by him with the men of Munster, Leinster, Ossory, Meath, and Connaught, across Assaroe into Inishowen (Co. Donegal), and he plundered Inishowen, and demolished Grianan Ailech in revenge for Cenncora, which had been razed and demolished twenty years before by Domnall O'Lochlain. And Murtoogh commanded his army to carry with them from Ailech to Luimenech a stone for every sack of provisions which they had.

- 1134. The *Chronicon Scotorum* says, a shower of hailstones fell, which destroyed everything on which they fell from Mungret to Limerick; each of them was of the size of an apple.

Every Limerick man at least knows the story of the women of Mungret, whose wisdom has become a proverb. Once upon a time, or, as Irish legend-writers begin their tales, *lá ann*, a day when, a very vague formula as regards dates, a friendly controversy arose between the good monks of Mungret and those of some other monastery in the neighbourhood. History does not mention the domicile of the second of the high contending parties. The subject of the controversy was which of the two communities excelled the other in learning. A day was appointed on which the rivals were to meet. The place was the monastery of Mungret. The Mungret men were anything but certain of victory: indeed we may fairly suppose they reckoned on a humiliating defeat; and so to avoid bringing eternal shame on their dear monastery they had recourse to stratagem. A considerable number of the monks dressed themselves in women's clothes, and going to the stream which crosses the road a short distance on this side of the monastery, there they set to work after that primitive fashion which existed before such blessed appliances as the Vowel washing machine, sunlight soap, and patent mangles were known. When they saw the strangers approach, they addressed them not in the vernacular, but, as they had been told to do, one in one of the learned languages, another in another—Latin and Greek, of course, and Hebrew too—the latter being employed more extensively, as being more outlandish and apparently more difficult. The strangers asked how it was possible that they women—for fair lady graduates were rarer then than now—could have become acquainted with the learned tongues. They were told that such languages were in common use in the monastery yonder, and that all the people of the neighbourhood, gentle and simple, had learned somewhat of them, crumbs from the monks' table. Something like what our Irish annals call a death shiver must have come over the strangers. One thing is sure, they turned round and made off in all haste, sadder men and wiser, but no match for the wise women of Mungret.

The large building inclosed within the circular wall

was a house of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine. This Order had as many as 230 houses in Ireland, and of the abbots of these ten were spiritual lords, and as such had seats in the House of Lords when we had a Parliament of our own. And two of them were even Lord Chancellors—Thomas Sherlock in 1366, and Thomas Fitzgerald in 1448.

The only reference to the Order to which Mungret belonged in later times that I have met with is in the great history of the Dominican Order by De Burgo, Bishop of Kilkenny, printed in Kilkenny in 1762, though it bears on the title-page the name of Cologne. Where he speaks of the houses of that Order in the province of Munster, we find “Mungairer in eodem agro, abbatia fundata a S. Patricio quinto sæculo,” “Mungarer”—not a bad offer at the name by a Leinster or Connaught man—“an abbey founded by St. Patrick in the fifth century.” Next after it follows Inniscattery.

In the fourth volume of *The Dublin Penny Journal* there is a drawing of an ancient Irish bell which was dug up about the time that publication was issued (1837), at Loughmore, close to the abbey. The writer describes it as being of very rude workmanship, and composed of a mixed metal, hammered and rivetted together, but much corroded by time. What has become of that bell I have not been able to learn.

DUNNAMOE CASHEL, OR CAHER, COUNTY MAYO.

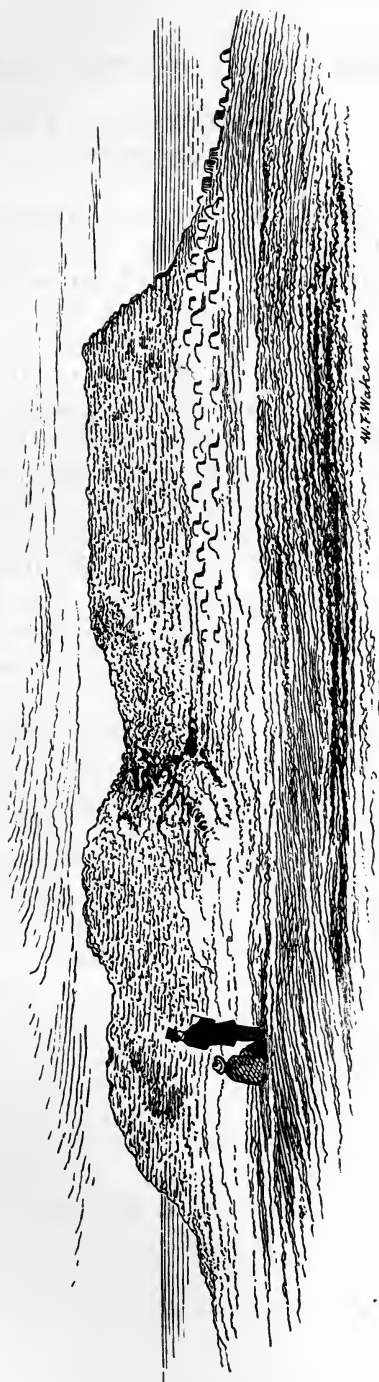
By W. F. WAKEMAN, HON. FELLOW.

Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin.

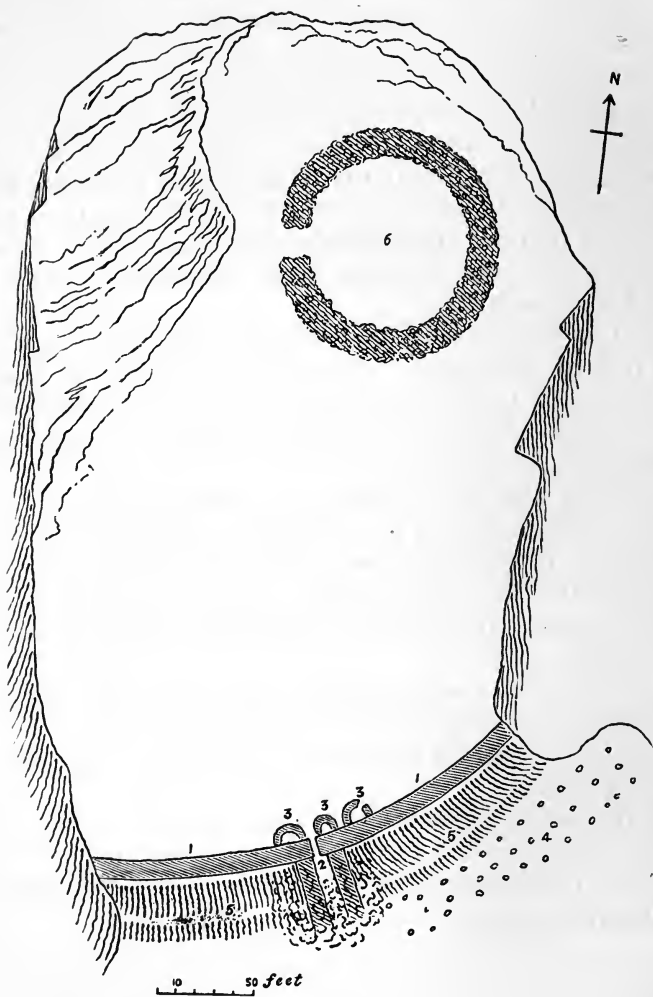
ABOUT three years since, in company with a friend, it was my fortune to visit Belmullet, from which place we made a short excursion in quest of an ancient fortification situated upon a cliff stretching into the ocean, at a distance of about four miles from the little town. I had heard of these remains from the proprietor of the hotel in which we were stopping to rest after our voyage from Sligo. My informant described the work as consisting of lines of upright stones, and an immense dry stone wall extending across the neck of a steep-sided rocky promontory. The former he said were believed to have been erected by an Irish force as a defence against a pursuing Danish army. The wall, he added, was subsequently constructed, the lines of stones having proved of little use as a check against the Gentiles.

Such would appear to have been the legend. It at once occurred to me that this fortification, which is locally styled Dunnamoe, possessed much in common with the great work on Aran, known as *Dubh Cathair*, a description of which, from the pen of the late Dr. O'Donovan, accompanied by a plan and drawings, made by myself when engaged upon the Topographical Department of the Ordnance Survey, will be found in the Survey Manuscripts deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. In this idea I was not mistaken. Dunnamoe is a really grand example of its class, and exhibits certain peculiarities which will, I think, prove interesting to not a few students of early Irish military architecture—a subject which of late years has attracted the attention of some of our more prominent antiquaries.

At present I shall not venture to offer anything like an exhaustive description of this hitherto unnoticed relic of, I believe, pre-historic times; but I would call attention to the accompanying sketches, which will not incorrectly illustrate the features of the *Dun*, and its



Dunnamoe Fort, Co. Mayo.—General View.



Dunnamoe Fort, Co. Mayo.—Ground Plan.

belongings. It should be observed that the lines of stones in front of the wall do not extend to the west of the entrance. It may be noticed also that all the stones, unlike those facing Dun Aengus, and other Aran forts, are extremely small, seldom rising to a height of one foot above ground. That the sandy earth in which they are fixed has not risen upon them is certain; their depth in the soil is little more than sufficient to keep them well in their places. Surely, unless we can make allowance for an immense amount of denudation, they could not have been intended as defences of any kind; but they may have been at one time considerably taller, and in their eminently exposed position large allowance should be made for denudation.

1. The wall of the Dun measures 210 feet in length, by 8 feet in thickness. Its present height is, in places, about 18 feet, but doubtlessly the work was anciently much higher. There is no sign of mortar or any kind of cement having been used.

2. Here was the doorway, the sides of which only remain. The ope is 3 feet 8 inches in width.

3, 3, 3. Bee-hive houses, averaging 9 feet in length, by 4 feet 6 inches in breadth. Their roofs are almost entirely gone. Height from ground to spring of roof, 4 feet 6 inches.

4. Rows of stones generally four deep, and varying in height above ground from 6 inches to 1 foot.

5. Fosse about 14 feet broad, and at present about 6 inches in depth.

6. A circular cashel 109 feet in diameter. The wall of this structure must have been originally very strong and high, but it has suffered severely from exposure to the Atlantic storms.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN IN KERRY AND LIMERICK.

BY MISS HICKSON.

IN a former Paper, read at the General Quarterly Meeting of the Association at Killarney, on May 11th, 1884, I gave a copy in full of a certificate of forfeitures amongst the Carew MSS. at the Lambeth Library, which seemed to show that a foundation of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, a branch of the great Hospital at Awnay, in the county of Limerick, had existed in Tralee in very ancient times. This Tralee foundation was so overshadowed by the Dominican monastery erected in the town by the Desmond Earls between 1300 and 1400, that it had fairly slipped out of history. When I lighted on the traces of it in the Carew MSS., in 1872, I showed the copy of the certificate to the late lamented William Maunsell Hennessy of the Public Record Office; but he was inclined to think that the "hospitall and closes of the Knights of St. John" therein mentioned (see *Journal* for July, 1884, p. 303) was the well-known foundation of the Order at Ardfert, about six or seven miles from Tralee (*Ibid.* p. 301). My knowledge of the Kerry tradition, that the old parish church of Tralee had been dedicated to St. John, and also my vague recollection of having heard in my childhood of a St. John's-lane in the town, made me hesitate (as I very seldom did) to agree with my friend Mr. Hennessy on this one point. While I was hoping that I might meet further and more satisfactory evidence, it came to me in a very unexpected way from a collection of MSS. in the keeping of the late Sir Denham Norreys of Mallow Castle. I had never seen him; but in 1879 he wrote to me that he wished to purchase my two volumes of "Kerry Records," printed for private circulation six or seven years previously,

and he kindly sent me, at the same time, a Custodiam of forfeited lands in Kerry, Cork, and Waterford, granted to his ancestor, Sir Thomas Norreys, Vice-President of Munster, in 1584-8. This document, in substance, was as follows:—

“Custodiam of part of the Friary, or Black Abbey of Lymerick belonging to y^e Friars, in the tenure of George Comyn; Corbally on the north side of Lymerick now in possession of Patrick Cruise; Rathwerde late parte of the lands of John Brown attainted; Ballynontie; Garrygrohan; Mallow Castle and lands late Sir John of Desmond's; a lodging reserved in a house in Waterford in the holding of Thomas late Earl of Desmond; the Castles and lands of Lisfynnen and Mogeely; the Castle and friary of Tralye and another old Castell near adjoining called the Countess Castell *alias* the Newe Manor; the Hospitall and Burgess lands of Tralye, with the lands of the Friars, all which lye together and contain thirty four plowlands; and a bottom of wood called Kilelton, sometime in the possession of one Mac Robert of Ballynehawn, (*sic*) who mortgaged the same to Maurice Mac Owen of Lettragh, gent. a rebel: a parcell of land called Bungounder, where the Lord Gray at his going to Smerwick; and the Commissioners for the Survey encamped: to our well beloved John Norreys, Knt. Vice President of Munster, 16th March, 1586.”

Sir Thomas Norreys, of course, had only the custody of those lands for a certain time; all but Mallow Castle and lands, which he retained, were granted in 1587-89 to Sir Edward Denny, for his gallant services in the long Desmond war, to Sir William Courtenay, Sir Walter Raleigh (Denny's cousin-german), and others. But this Custodiam shows that the Knights of St. John had had a foundation in Tralee, an hospital or “*liber hospes*” (*i. e.* guest-house for travellers) quite distinct from that at Ardfert, although both, of course, were subject to the great hospital of the Order at Awney, in the County Limerick. Following up my vague childish recollections of a St. John's-lane in Tralee, which I had heard of, but never seen, I wrote from Mitchelstown to Archdeacon Orpen, Rector of Tralee, asking him if he could tell me in what part of the town it lay. He wrote in reply, saying he had inquired amongst the “oldest inhabitants” of Tralee as to this locality, but that they had all assured him they had never

heard of it, and felt sure that no such lane existed. One not very old inhabitant of the town, nor yet a native of it, but whose zeal for antiquarian studies had already discovered for Archdeacon Orpen and myself some interesting unnoticed features of the old Church of St. John, or *Teampull a Solais*, in Tralee (see *Journal* for July, 1884, p. 297), he had not consulted. This was the late Mr. Henderson, who had been a churchwarden of the modern Protestant church in the town. As a last alternative I wrote to Mr. Henderson, in 1886, and he, though then very ill, employed his daughter, Miss Henderson, to write to me, saying that a John's-lane, which he felt sure was the St. John's-lane of fifty years ago, did certainly exist in Tralee, in what he believed to be the oldest part of the old borough, lying at the back of the present Protestant church, which stands on the site of the old Church of St. John, or *Teampull a Solais*. The little humble, half-forgotten lane, is not much more now than a mere *cul-de-sac* of thatched cabins, running from another longer row of the same (called the *Bohereen*) down to the back gates of the market-place of Tralee, which are generally locked, and I was not surprised that Archdeacon Orpen had failed to discover it. It lies about midway between *Teampull a Solais* and a part of Tralee, called in the confirmatory grants of his estate made to Sir Edward Denny of 1625, Guaire's Burgage and Brendan's Burgage, now known as the Rock, and the before-mentioned *bohereen*, with the adjoining market-place. To the south and westward of these lay the lands of the Dominican Friary, and to the north lay the lands of the burgesses (see *Journal*, October, 1880, p. 363), just as they are described in the Custodiam. A few months after I had received Miss Henderson's letter, and after her father, I regret to say, had died, I was examining the immense collection of valuable MSS. at Lismore for the Rev. Dr. Grosart (who, with the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, was about to print a limited number of copies of them at the Chiswick Press), when I lighted on the following curious passage, in the first Earl of Cork's Diary, and two letters from a

land agent of his in Kerry, referring to the last relics of the Hospitallers' foundation in Tralee. I must preface them with a short explanation of Lord Cork's claim to the Knights' lands, and of the stronger rival claim of the lady mentioned in his agent's letter. She was the widow of Arthur Denny, Esq., son and heir of Sir Edward Denny (by his wife Margaret Edgcombe of Mount Edgcombe, in Devonshire, an ex-maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth) of 1584, and she had married, on her first husband's death, Thomas Harris, Esq., subsequently Sir Thomas Harris of the ancient Devonshire family of that name. Arthur Denny, Esq., as he is called in an Inquisition taken at Tralee in 1622, and preserved in the Dublin Public Record Office, succeeded to his Kerry estates at the death of his father, on the 4th of December, 1601, being then seventeen years of age. The Inquisition further states that he died at his mansion-house of Carrigna-feely, near Tralee, on the 4th of July, 1619, leaving a son and heir, Edward Denny, then aged fourteen years, and that he is under the guardianship of his mother Elizabeth, who "receives the profits of his estates during his minority," and who had married, secondly, as above. Subsequently she resigned the guardianship to Lord Powerscourt and Lord Cork, who seem both to have discharged their trust admirably well. It will be remembered by those who have read the portions of Lord Cork's remarkable autobiography published in 1789, in Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*, revised by the Rev. Mervyn Archdall, that he says that his first marriage, in 1595, with Joan Apsley, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Apsley, Esq., by Annabel Brown of Awney (see *Journal*, October, 1880, pp. 354-356), was "the beginning and foundation of his fortunes," although she died childless four years after. He obtained with her, he says, £500 a-year, equal to, perhaps, £5000 at the present day. Through her came his claim to the Tralee and other possessions of the Knights Hospitallers, whose chief Munster house was at Awney, or Aney, in the County Limerick. But many of these possessions had passed away from the

Knights in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when, according to Archdall's *Monasticon* and D'Alton's *History of the County Dublin*, Prior Keating, head of the great parent hospital at Kilmainham, wrongfully bartered and sold them to laymen. For this and other grievous offences he was deprived of his dignities by the Grand-Master of the Order at Rhodes; but he kept forcible possession of Kilmainham Priory and Hospital until 1491, when he was ejected, and soon after died. In 1494 an Act was passed for the avoidance and resumption of all grants made by Priors Keating and Talbot; and all persons having property of the Order pledged or sold away by them were required to surrender it, on tender of the money lent or paid for it. In 1542, however, the priory was suppressed, with all other monasteries. Within Desmond's palatinate the suppression was merely nominal. Awney was granted to William Apsley in 1578, and Lord Cork, naturally enough, having married Apsley's co-heiress, began to look-up old titles to lands at any time possessed by the Commandery. Hence the following entry in his diary:—

"21st November 1623. In regard Roger O'Connyn did acknowledge my right to a tenement and garden and one acre of land in Traly, in countie Kerry called St. John's L[an]e and did voluntarilie show me an old deede made in A°. VI Henrici sexth, premising the same to be [torn] and belonging to the Commandery of Aneye, I yealded to make him an estate thereof [torn] Englishe his wife's and his son's lyves [he paying me] and my heires iiijth ster: a yeare, first payment Easter next, Mr. Thomas Joye to see Connyn maeking good his [word]."

Thomas Joye was the tenant of Listrim, a very fine farm on the Denny Estate; but he was also an agent or steward of the Earl of Cork, and probably son of the Rev. William Joy, chanter of the Cathedral of Ardfert in 1615. His descendants became Roman Catholics, and, after 1649, lost a considerable property in north Kerry, and sank into the ranks of the peasantry. I omit the first paragraph of his letter, as they have no connexion with the Hospitallers' lands in Tralee:—

"To The Rt. hon^{ble}. my singular goode L. the Earle of Cork these with Speede :

"Right Hon^{ble}. . . This bearer Roger O'Connyn, possessor of St. John's Lanes and a tenement of Traly, is gone to submitt himsele unto yo^r honnor, and desired my mediacion for him. I must confesse that he is an honest, poore man, and I have promised him that yo^r honnor will deale favorably with him, so as he did acknowledge yo^r honnor's interest and title to that wch belongeth to yo^rself of right trulie. There is another parcell of lande, and a goode one, adiaacent to the same called Cloynaloure, wch doth also belong unto the Commandry, as I am credibly told. I pray yo^r Lopp question the bearer from yo^rselfe to whom the same belongeth, and desire him to deale faithfully with you as he heard by ancient reporte : let not mee be an authority for any of these matters, to be directed by yo^r honnor to prosecute yo^r title uppon discoverie made to yo^r Lopp by others ; ffor my landladie Mrs. Harrys is sore moved against yo^r tenants, and as I understand already displeased with mee for wishing Mr. Walkwood not to remove the stones of a ruinous house, situated uppon this land, (Cloonalour), wherein yo^r honnor hath given me some directions . . . and so humbly craving pardon for this tedious discourse I remayne yo^r honnors faithfull poore servant

"THOMAS JOYE.

"LYSTRIM, 19^o. Novembris 1623."

Mr. Walkwood was the Rector of Tralee from 1615 to about 1630, and Cloonalour (the Meadow of the Leper), or the Meadow of the Rushes, or the Meadow of the Site (see *Joyce*, 1st series, p. 285 ; 2nd series, pp. 79, 315), was then, and I believe until the disestablishment of the Church, part of the glebe lands of Tralee parish. It adjoins a field lying nearer to the church, called Gortateampull. The old map of the Denny Seignory prefixed to the first of these papers in the *Journal* for October, 1879, p. 163, shows Cloonalour very clearly, as also the site of St. John's-lane, close by, south of the burgess lands, as mentioned in Sir Thomas Norrey's Custodiam. I am not quite certain how the controversy for this small portion of the old property of the Hospitallers ended ; but as it lay in the heart of Sir Edward Denny's Seignory, and as a strong friendship subsisted between Lord Cork and the Denny family after 1623, we may suppose it was amicably settled. The grand-daughter of Lord Cork married Sir Arthur Denny of 1660, the grandson of Lady Harris and her first husband, Arthur Denny of the Inquisition.

NOTE TO MS.

The following appears amongst the Fiants of Elizabeth calendared in the 13th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, Ireland, issued a few years ago:—

“Lease under Commission 6th August, 1578, to William Apsley, Esq. of the Commandery or Manor of Awney Co. Limerick and all his appurtenances in Awney, Ballincloghy, Limerick, Kilmallock, Adare, Croghe, Askeinie (Askeaton?) Rathkeale, Ardagh, Cashel, Ardfert, and Dingle, also the rectories of Awney, Lomge, Kilfrush, Kaveicorney, Kairefussock, Kilcallane, Moreton, Owllys, Browe, Camousie, Rochestown, Adare, Garryusken, Kilbaren, Meynarde, Kilwillie, Killeny, Kilemo, Killane, Kiltome, Rathronane, Aressynane, *alias* Ardfirman, Mortellstown, Carrintubber and Knockgraffon in the counties Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary, and Clare, and all other possessions of the Commandery parcels of the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, to hold for 21 years. Rent £43 7s. 6½d. Maintaining one English horseman. He shall not alien without license. Fine £20.”

The Rathronane of this fiant was probably the townland of that name close to Tralee, part of Sir Robert Arthur Denny's estate. It adjoins the old glebe-land of the parish church.

It is curious to find one of the O'Conyn sept, the fosterers of the White Knight, an old inhabitant of Tralee, and an authority on its antiquities, in the seventeenth century. The name is now, I believe, extinct in Tralee, but it lingers around Limerick, and the old Court Ruddery district at Kilmallock, leased to Thomas Burgate in 1579, as appears by a fiant of that year, also calendared by the Deputy Keeper in 1881. Thomas Burgate of Ballyfronte, county Limerick, married the niece of Apsley's wife. An interesting account of the Burgate family and its connexions in Limerick and Kerry, and its ruined tomb in Kilmallock Abbey, from the pen of Archdeacon Rowan, will be found in the second volume of the *Kerry Magazine*, p. 228. Captain James Burgate was one of the besiegers of Kilfinny Castle in 1642, when it was so bravely defended by Lady Dowdall. Three others of the family were killed in the Rebellion in that year, as

the inscription on the Kilmallock tomb (now perhaps destroyed), translated by Archdeacon Rowan, testifies. Members of the Association interested in the preservation of such inscriptions may look it up when now visiting Kilmallock.

(To be continued.)

THE BOURKES OF CLANWILLIAM.¹

BY JAMES GRENE BARRY, J.P., MEMBER.

FEW of the Anglo-Norman adventurers who accompanied Strongbow and Henry II. in the twelfth century acquired such possessions in Ireland, or attained to such honours and power, as the family of De Burgh or De Burgo; or, as the name came subsequently to be spelt, Burke or Bourke. The progenitor of this powerful family was William Fitz-Adelm de Burgh, who got immense grants of land from Henry in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. His Lordship in Munster included the most fertile portions of the present counties of Limerick and Tipperary, called after him the Baronies of West and East Clanwilliam. He made his chief residence at Athassel, on the banks of the river Suir, in the midst of the *Golden Vale* of East Clanwilliam. He there erected a castle and laid the foundation of a Priory of Augustinian Canons about A.D. 1200.

In after years this humble religious foundation, owing to the munificence of his descendants, developed into that noble Abbey, the picturesque remains of which to this day bear testimony to the piety and bounty of the Bourkes of Clanwilliam.

Castleconnell, picturesquely situated on a rock overlooking the Shannon, about six miles north of Limerick, became the principal castle of the Bourkes in West Clanwilliam. This was the ancient seat of the *O'Conaings*, and took their name *Caislean-ui-Chonaine*. It subsequently fell into the possession of the O'Briens of Thomond.

King John made a grant of Castleconnell, with five knights' fees, to William de Burgh, who erected a strong castle there. Walter De Burgh, about the end of the thirteenth century, considerably enlarged and strengthened this castle, which was the chief stronghold of his descendants at the end of the sixteenth century.

The Lords of Castleconnell and Brittas were descended from Edmond (*Mac-an-Iarla*), a younger son of Richard De Burgh, "The Red Earl of Ulster," whose father Walter, through his marriage with Maud, only daughter and heiress of Hugh De Lacey, had succeeded to the Earldom of Ulster and Lordship of Meath. The tragic death of Edmond Mac-an-Iarla is worth recording here, as it gives an insight into those sanguinary family feuds characteristic of Ireland in the fourteenth century. William De Burgh² (the Brown Earl) by his marriage with Maud, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, left at his death, in 1333, an only daughter, a minor.³

Edmond *Mac-an-Iarla* was her guardian, and assumed in his own right

¹ Authorities consulted—"Annals of the Four Masters"; "Hib. Pacata"; "Hib. Dominicana"; "Inquisitions and State Papers" in Record Office, Dublin; "Iar Connaught"; Carte's "Ormond"; "Description of Ireland, 1598"; "Cromwellian Settlement"; Ware's "Ireland"; "History of Limerick"; "Diary of Siege of Lymerick" (London, 1692); "Extinct Peerage"; &c.

² William, 3rd Earl of Ulster, was assassinated at Carrickfergus by his uncle, Richard de Mandeville.

³ Elizabeth de Burgh was married to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III.

the Lordship of Connaught. He also aspired during his ward's minority to the Earldom of Ulster. His pretensions in due course caused a serious family feud. A powerful faction of the Bourkes, under the leadership of Edmond *Albanach* Bourke, adhered to the fortunes of the youthful heiress.

On Low Sunday, A.D. 1337, while *Mac-an-Iarla*, with some of his kinsmen and adherents, were partaking of the hospitality of the Augustinian Friars in the town of Ballinrobe, a band of armed men, headed by Edmond Albanach, forcibly entered the monastery and seized Mac-an-Iarla after a stout resistance, several gentlemen of the Bourkes being killed in the *melee*, and carried him a prisoner to Lough Mask Castle some two miles distant. The following night he was removed to Ballydonagh Castle, at the south end of Lough Mask, and, on the third day, was carried across the lake to another stronghold of the Bourkes situated on an island since known as *Oilean-an-Iarla* (the Earl's Island).

The Archbishop of Tuam and the principal gentlemen of the Bourkes were here assembled, tradition says, to effect a reconciliation between the rival factions, and that their efforts were about being crowned with success but for the tragedy which followed.

The principal retainers of Edmond Albanach, Stauntons by name, had taken an active part in the outrage at the monastery in Ballinrobe, and as we learn from O'Flaherty in his *Iar-Connaught*, "Despairing of their own safety, if he was set at liberty, they turned him (Edmond) into a bag, and cast him out of the island into the lake, with stones tied to the bag, for which fact they were called *Clan Ulein* ever since . . . Hence followed great combustions and wars in Connaught after." It is a curious fact, in corroboration of this tradition, that the Stauntons of Mayo, who were descended from an Englishman, a retainer of the Red Earl whom he had knighted on the field of battle, changed their name to Mac Evilly (*Mac-a-mhilid*) the "Son of the Knight."

Edmond *Mac-an-Iarla* left several sons by his wife Slainy, daughter of Turlogh O'Brien, Lord of Thomond. These sons took an active part in the "combustions and wars" which ensued on the death of their father.¹ Finally, the eldest, with the powerful assistance of his kinsmen, the O'Briens, established himself at Castleconnell, and was recognized as the chief of the Clanwilliam Bourkes.

In the sixteenth century his descendants took an active part in the great Desmond wars, which eventuated in the confiscation of the princely territory of the Earl of Desmond in the counties of Limerick, Cork, and Kerry. Sir William Bourke of Castleconnell, who was married to Catherine, daughter of the 15th or "Great" Earl of Desmond, suffered heavily by the part he took in the war of 1569-75.

On the occasion of Sir Henry Sidney's, the Lord Deputy's, visit to Limerick, in 1575, Sir William and his kinsmen came in and made their submission, and were "restored to the Queen's favour, and confirmed in their estates."

On the landing of the Spaniards in Smerwick Bay, A.D. 1579, James Fitzmaurice, Pierse de Lacy, and the other confederate chiefs, made every

¹ Sir William de Burgo assumed the Celtic title of *MacWilliam Uachtar* (Lord of Galway); his brother, Sir Edmond, that of *MacWilliam Iochtár* (Lord of Mayo)—thus divided the Lordship of Connaught between them, throwing off the English yoke at the same time.

effort to seduce the Bourkes from their allegiance and to induce them once more to cast in their lot with the Desmonds. Sir William and his kinsmen, however, remained staunch to their promises, and steadfastly declined all overtures.

Fitzmaurice thereupon turned for assistance to his relatives in Connaught, and in attempting to force his way through the Bourke country, encountered his kinsmen in a wood close to the present Barrington's bridge. There are many versions of this sanguinary fight, but the following is the most graphic:—

“James Fitzmaurice having designed to go into Connaught to procure sufficient aid, and coming into the Bourke country, ordered his men to take the first horses they met for his use, which they did out of a plough belonging to Sir William Bourke. The ploughman thereupon set up a hue and cry, which Sir William and his sons hearing of, with some kerns, followed the track, and at last overtook his cousin Fitzmaurice in a wood, who seeing Sir William's eldest son, addressed himself to him saying:—Cousin Theobald, the taking of garrons between you and me shall be no breach: if you knew the cause we have now in hand you would assist us; and then related to him the assistance he had from the Pope and the King of Spain.

“To which Theobald Bourke replied, that he and his father and brethren had too much meddled that way already, and had cause to curse the day when they first opposed the Queen's authority; and that having sworn fidelity they were resolved never more to break it, which answer not being at all agreeable to Fitzmaurice, he refused to part with the garrons he had taken; and thereupon happened an encounter, wherein Theobald and his younger brother Richard were killed, and on the other side James Fitzmaurice and most of his followers had the same fortune.”¹

The Bourkes cut off Fitzmaurice's head, placing it over the gate at Castleconnell; they sent his quarters to the Lord President, who set them over the gates of Kilmallock, which was the principal town of the Desmonds in the county of Limerick. Theobald Bourke, who lost his life in this encounter, was a notable personage, not alone as heir to the Lordship of Castleconnell, but as one who had made a name for himself in that warlike age as a warrior and leader of men. We are told that “he was a valiant young warrior, a worthy heir to the chieftainship of the Bourkes, for his valour and military skill, and his knowledge of the English language and laws.”

This encounter resulted in bringing the loyal conduct of the Bourkes

¹ The “Annals of the Four Masters” give the following account of this fight:—“James Fitzmorris went through the middle of Clanwilliam and proceeded to plunder the country as they went along. The country began to assemble to oppose them; and first of all the sons of William Bourke, son of Edmond, namely Theobald and Ulick: and Theobald despatched messengers to *Tuath-asa-Greine* summoning *Mac-I-Brien Ara* to come and banish the traitor from the country. *Mac-I-Brien* sent a body of gallow-glasses and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of these heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of his chest, which caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Bourke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill, and his knowledge of the English language and law.”

prominently before Elizabeth.¹ The Queen wrote Sir William Bourke a letter of condolence on the loss of his sons, and, as a mark of her favour, created him a peer, by letters patent, dated May 16th, 1580, with the title of Lord Baron Bourke, of Castleconnell, and conferred on him a life annuity of two hundred marks. Theobald Bourke, Sir William's eldest son, was married to Lady Mary, daughter of Donagh Ramhar O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, and left at his death four sons. The eldest, John, succeeded his grandfather as second Lord Castleconnell, in 1584. He appears to have held aloof from all the intrigues and fighting so rife in Ireland at that period. While in London, in 1592, however, he got into an altercation with a Captain Arnold Cosby, an English adventurer who had profited by the Desmond confiscations. A duel was the result. Both parties, with their seconds, met on horseback, according to the Irish custom, on Hounslow Heath. Cosby proposed that the quarrel should be settled on foot, which was agreed to. Lord Castleconnell, having dismounted, was in the act of taking off his spurs when he was attacked by Cosby, who ran him through the body before the seconds had time to interfere. Cosby was arrested and tried for the treacherous act. He was found guilty of murder, on the evidence of those who were present, and was hanged on the spot where Lord Castleconnell fell. In the Annals of Limerick this event is thus commemorated :—

“A.D. 1592, John Bourke, Lord Castleconnell, was basely slain
By Captain Arnold Cosby—for they twain
Resolved to fight; but Cosby stops—demurs,
Prays Castleconnell to take off his spurs :
And as he stoop'd, yielding to his request,
Cosby most basely stabb'd him in the breast ;
Gave twenty-one, all dreadful wounds—base act,
And Cosby only hang'd for the horrid fact.”

Richard Bourke succeeded his brother as third Lord. His life was a short but a merry one, as far as fighting went. Although he could not be seduced from his allegiance to Elizabeth, and held aloof from the Desmond rising of 1598, we find him one day skirmishing with the retainers of the “Sugan Earl”; another day, slaying in a cavalry charge no less a personage than the Lord President of Munster; again, settling an agrarian dispute with his relatives the O'Briens of Thomond, by force of arms. Sir Thomas Norris, the Lord President, took up his quarters in the town of Kilmallock, in the Spring of 1598. It was his custom to ride out daily, with a strong escort of horse, to scour the adjoining hostile country of the Desmonds. In one of these raids, in the direction of Killeely, close to the Bourke country, he came across a strong body of horse, under the command of Thomas Bourke, brother of Lord Castleconnell, who were likewise on a reconnoitering expedition. Bourke, observing what appeared to him as a hostile party approaching, could not

¹ “*March 15, 1592.*—Queen Elizabeth granted Cosby's lands to Lord Bourke of Castleconnell, after the death of his brother, *Burghley, to the Lord Deputy.*”

“*March 22.*—Petition of Richard, Lord Castleconnell to the Queen, whereupon Her Majesty pitying commended his request to be referred to the Lord Treasurer to the end that some speedy means might be taken for his relief.”

“*June 20.*—Grant of an annuity of £200 for life to Lord Castleconnell.”—*State Papers.*

resist the temptation for a fight—explanations might come afterwards. He and his men charged home, shouting their war-cry, *Gareach-aboo*. The Lord President, nothing loth, met them in full career, when a bloody fight ensued, which resulted in the death of Sir Thomas Norris and the defeat of his escort. It is to be presumed that the Bourkes apologized for their mistake, as no reprisals were made by Sir George Carew, who succeeded as Lord President.

In the autumn of the same year Lord Castleconnell had an encounter with the O'Briens, on the Limerick side of O'Brien's Bridge.

On the death of Murrough, fourth Baron of Inchiquin, who was drowned in Lough Erne, a dispute arose between his widow, Lady Margaret, daughter of Lord Chancellor Cusack, and Lord Castleconnell, about a townland called Porterosi, now Portercussa, lying along the Shannon and adjoining Castleconnell. Lady Margaret, with her sons and retainers, crossed the Shannon, with the intention of cutting and bringing home the harvest then ripe on these lands. Lord Castleconnell thereupon assembled the Bourkes, and attacked the harvesters before they had accomplished their purpose. A fierce fight ensued, many gentlemen were slain on each side, among others Ulick Bourke, uncle of Lord Castleconnell. The O'Briens, however, were driven across the Shannon, *minus* the harvest, which the Bourkes secured in peace as the fruits of their prowess.

Early in the following year Lord Mountjoy came over to Ireland as Lord Deputy. In conjunction with Carew he carried fire and sword into the Desmond country, and took effectual steps for breaking up the league. He put a price of £1000 on the heads of Tyrone and the *Sugan Earl*.

Dermot O'Conor, who had taken an active part with Tyrone, had been sent to aid the Munster confederacy. He was closely related to the Desmonds, having married Lady Margaret, daughter of Gerald, the sixteenth Earl, who was so foully murdered in 1584, and whose immense estates, some 800,000 acres, were then confiscated. O'Conor, having collected some 1400 bonoghs in Connanght, with a strong body of horse, reached safely Owney (Abington), the Pass into Clanwilliam. Lord Castleconnell, with his brother Thomas, mustered the Bourkes, and opposed his passage. With the assistance of his neighbours, the O'Ryan, they kept up a running fight with O'Conor, who had succeeded in forcing the Pass at Owney for eight miles, until they reached the confines of the Clangibbon country. At the bridge of Bunbristly O'Conor made a stand, having received assistance from the garrison of Lough Gur Castle, which was a stronghold of the Desmonds. A fierce engagement followed. Finally, Lord Castleconnell and his brother were slain in an attempt to force the passage of the bridge, whereupon the Bourkes retired, allowing O'Conor to form a junction with the Desmonds. Thus died in harness the third and fourth Lords of Castleconnell, "though young in years." We are told "they were manly in renown and noble deeds."

Dermot O'Conor was a mere mercenary, willing to sell his sword or his country to the highest bidder. His wife seems to have been endowed with the spirit of intrigue. Before the year was out she entered into negotiations with Carew, with the object of earning the reward of £1000 offered by him for the capture of the "Sugan Earl." After several unsuccessful attempts O'Conor succeeded by stratagem in securing the person of the Earl, whom he sent with a strong escort to Castlelisheen,

near Dromcollagher, where the Lady Margaret had established herself. She at once communicated the news to Carew, who immediately set out from Kilmallock, but the Earl was rescued before the Lord President arrived. Dermot O'Connor, when his treacherous conduct was found out, fled for safety with his bonoghs to Ballyalanan Castle (near Rathkeale). Here he was besieged by the confederates; but fearing that the castle would be taken before Carew could come to his assistance, he surrendered, and made his peace with the Desmonds. However, he soon after applied for, and got, a safe-conduct into Connaught from the Lord President for himself and his bonoghs. Fearing to venture far into the Bourke country, O'Connor kept along the Shannon, passed by Limerick during the night, and attempted the passage of the Shannon at a ford above the city (Athlunkard). Theobald Bourke, who had assumed the chieftainship of the Bourkes, on the death of his brothers at Bunbrist, having had notice that O'Connor was attempting to steal a march on him, collected his retainers, and with the assistance of his friends in the city, attacked the bonoghs as they were crossing into Thomond. O'Connor, however, successfully crossed the river, with the loss of 100 men and a large part of the prey which the Connaught-men were laden with. The Limerick Corporation had to mourn the loss of one of their members in this encounter, a gallant alderman named Roche.

Dermot O'Connor, in the October of 1600, entered into an agreement with Carew to join him against the Confederates. He got a safe-conduct from Carew, and an escort of 100 foot from Lord Clanricarde to see him safely through the O'Shaughnessy country (Gort) and Thomond. He was, however, overtaken on the confines of the Inchiquin territory by Theobald *na longa* Bourke. After a fierce fight, O'Connor and the survivors of his escort retired into a ruined church, and there defended themselves bravely. Bourke set fire to the buildings, and Dermot O'Connor, with forty of his men, were slain. Theobald *na longa* sent Dermot's head as a present to Castleconnell, and wrote to Lord Clanricarde demanding protection as he had merely slain O'Connor to revenge the deaths of his cousins at Bunbrist. This Theobald *na longa* (of the ships) was a son of Sir Richard Fitzdavid Bourke, *M^r William Oughter*, and the celebrated Grace O'Malley, "*Granuaile*." He was created Viscount Bourke, of Mayo, in 1627. These Bourkes evidently respected the old saw:—

"A bed death, a priest's death,
A straw death, a cow death—
Such death likes not me."

Within the space of twenty-one years six of the sons and grandsons of Sir William Bourke, Lord Castleconnell, died, sword in hand, with their faces to the foe. Within the same period, five of the direct descendants of James, 15th Earl of Desmond, father-in-law of Lord Castleconnell, died fighting for the Desmond cause and the broad lands of their fathers. The last spark of the Desmond conflagration, which had consumed, for half a century, the fairest portion of Munster, was not extinguished until the premature death, in the Tower of London in 1608, of the *Sugan Earl*, whose base betrayal for a reward of £1000, by his kinsman, the "White Knight," is a sad and disgraceful episode of Irish history.

The most notable member of the Bourkes, during the first years of

the 17th century, was Sir John Bourke, of Brittas, the "Captain of Clanwilliam," a man of great influence and power. Through his mother he was nearly related to the O'Ryan, Chiefs of Owney, and the "White Knight." He was step-brother of the celebrated Confederate leader, Piers deLacy, of Ballygrennan Castle, Bruff.¹ After his tragic death, in 1607, his castle of Brittas, and estates were granted to his cousin Theobald Bourke. This Theobald was uncle and guardian of the youthful Lord Castleconnell, and claimed to be chief of the Bourkes. He assumed the title of Lord Castleconnell during the minority of his nephew, and actually sat as a Peer in the Parliament of 1613.

Edmund, son of Thomas, 4th Lord Castleconnell, was educated in England at the instance of Sir Thomas Brown, of Hospital, whose daughter Thomasin he subsequently married. On his coming of age in 1617, his legitimacy—questioned by Theobald—was established. Theobald Bourke, having conformed, was created Lord Bourke Baron Brittas by Letters Patent, dated 28th January 1618; but still refusing to surrender the castle and lands of Castleconnell to his nephew, he was arrested by order of the Lord Deputy and imprisoned in Dublin Castle in the spring of 1619. Before the winter set in, however, he appeared more amenable. He sent the following petition to the Lord Deputy, dated—

"Dublin Castle, *December*, 1619.

"... That he had now endured seven months' imprisonment, and would now resign all claim to the title of Castleconnell and the Castle and Manor thereof, and also all lands belonging to the late Sir William, Richard, and Thomas Bourke."

Having given security to the amount of £3000 not to interfere further with his nephew, and resigning all claim to his title and estates, he was released. Lord Brittas was married to Lady Margaret Bourke, daughter of Richard, second Earl of Clanricarde.

The following twenty years seem to have been uneventful in the Bourke family. When Sir Thomas Wentworth—afterwards better known as Black Tom, Earl of Strafford—came as Lord Deputy in 1632, a spirit of toleration had succeeded the religious persecutions of the early part of the century. Most of the gentry who had then conformed returned to the religion of their fathers, and brought up their children unmolested in the old faith. When the Civil War broke out in 1641–2, both Lord Castleconnell and Brittas cast in their lots with the Confederate Catholics. William, sixth Lord Castleconnell, who sat among the Peers in the General Assembly in Kilkenny, 1642, raised a regiment of horse which took no inglorious part in the seven years' war which followed. His cousin, William Bourke, second son of Lord Brittas, was Lieutenant-Colonel in this regiment. He was taken prisoner by the Cromwellians in an engagement near Cork in 1653, and was executed next day, leaving an only son, who succeeded as third Lord Brittas. Theobald Lord Brittas and Lord Castleconnell were attainted and their estates confiscated. The following is a copy of the transplanter's certificate given to Lord Brittas:—

"We, the said Commissioners do hereby certify, that Theobald

¹ See "Sir John Bourke of Brittas," by James G. Barry (Messrs. Gill, Publishers, Dublin, 1888).

Bourke, Lord Baron of Brittas, in the county of Limerick hath, upon the 19th day of November, 1653, in pursuance of a declaration of the Commissioners of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England for the affairs of Ireland, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1653, delivered unto us, in writing, the names of himself and such other persons as are to remove with him, with the quantities and qualities of their stocks and tillage; the contents whereof are as followeth, viz :—The said Theobald, Lord Baron of Brittas, adged seventy-five years, red-gray hair, slender face. The Lady Margaret, his wife, adged sixty years, gray hair, slender face. Margaret and Mary, daughters to Sir John Bourke (2nd Lord Brittas), under the age of twelve years. Thomas Bourke, his servant, adged twenty years, slender face, yellow hair. Daniel O'Bruoder, adged forty years, gray hair, slender face, and lame of one leg. Robert Lenane, adged sixty years, gray hair, full face. Shryilly Maley, adged eighteen years. Shryilly na Bruoder, adged forty years, gray hair, middle stature. Catherine Grady, maid servant, adged thirty years, full face, middle stature, black hair. Any ny Mahony, adged thirty-six years, gray hair, full face, middle stature. His substance—three cows, one gelding, two garrans, and six hogs, for which he payeth contribution. The substance whereof we believe to be true."

Margaret, Lady Dowager of Castleconnell, is described in her certificate, dated 19th of December, 1653, as "adged seventy years, middle stature, flaxen hair . . . Her substance, twenty cows, twenty sheep, ten mares and garrans, and two riding nags: four sows, six acres of winter corn, out of which she pays contribution." Twenty-seven servants and retainers are also named and described who are to move with her. This Lady Castleconnell was widow of Donough O'Brien of Carrigogunnell, and had from him as jointure lands, three ploughlands in Clare, 720 acres, Cratloe (2), and Portdrine; also portion of the lands of Corbally (Tervoe), all of which were confiscated. The following are the names of some of the Clanwilliam Bourkes who were transplanted and lost their estates at this time :—

1. William, Lord Castleconnell, and his wife, Lady Ellen (daughter of Maurice Roche, Viscount Fermoy).
2. Sir John Bourke and his wife, Lady Margaret (daughter of Thomas Fitzmaurice, Lord Kerry).
3. Sir David Bourke, of Kilpeacon, his wife and four sons, Oliver, Edmond, Patrick, and David.
4. Theobald Bourke of Ballynagarde.
5. Richard Bourke of Caherconlish.
6. Walter Bourke of Luddenbeg.
7. Edmond Bourke of Ballysimon.
8. John Bourke and his brother, of Kissyquirke and Lismo-lane.
9. John Bourke of Ludden Castle.
10. Richard Bourke of Kilcoolen.
11. Edmond Bourke of Carrigmartin.
12. Richard Bourke of Ballyvarra.
13. William Bourke of Killonan.
14. Thomas Bourke of Ballylusky.
15. Thomas Bourke of Cahernany.

There are the names of forty-nine Bourkes in the Book of Transplanters' Certificates from the county Limerick. By order of Parliament dated March 22nd, 1653, the estates of Lord Brittas, in the barony of Clanwilliam, county Limerick, were granted to Sir Charles Coote in lieu of his claim for £1200.

On the accession of Charles II. the attainder was reversed in the cases of Lord Castleconnell and Lord Brittas, and their estates were restored in part under the Act of Settlement.

In 1662 the Dowager Lady Brittas was decreed entitled, as claimant for life, to 3261 acres, 2 roods, and 16 perches, of lands in the counties of Limerick, Kildare, and Dublin.

Lord Castleconnell, who had joined the King's standard beyond the seas, returned at the Restoration, and was named in the King's Declaration among those who had faithfully served under the King's Ensigns.¹

In his Petition he says he served "Your Royal Majesty five or six years in the Netherlands, trailing a pike in the Duke of York's Regiment. He understood no miserie, but now he has run in debt for food and raiment, and is at the end of his credit, in imminent hasard of imprisonment for his debts, and unable further to subsist, if your Majestie relieve him not." The Duke of Ormond, his relative, succeeded in getting him a temporary pension from the king of £1000 a year, which, however, was not regularly paid. He writes to the Duke of Ormond, complaining, "My Lord, as to my father, who pretended the honour of a near relative to your Grace and the Duchess's family, and by the means of your ancestor, Thomas, Earl of Ormond, was bred in his home. I doe take the presumption to open my miserable condition to your Grace, and doe expect no less favour from you. I am confident your Grace knows how faithfully I served His Majestie and your Grace at home and abroad, and am during my life resolved to dispose of myself as your Grace shall think fittie.

"Therefore, I humbly beg your Grace's pardon that I plainly open my unfortunate grievance; for, on my word, my Lord, I was forced, as Captain Henessy can inform your Grace, to pawn the very clothes I had for to bring me out of Dublin, and ever since had a mind to wait on your Grace, I am not able to appear for want of clothes, my wife and children being ready to forsake house and home, and all the little stocke I had being taken for rent. Sir Valentine Brown and Sir Edward Fitzharris being engaged for what monies brought me to Ireland, are like to suffer for me. I beg of your Grace to send Sir George Lane or Secretary Page to Sir Daniel Bellingham to cause him to see me satisfied my arrears, and your Grace will ever oblige him that is

"Your Grace's

"Most obedient faithful Servant,

"CASTLECONNELL.

"CASTLEDROHID,² April 3, 1667."

This pension was reduced to £100 a-year, and was badly paid, as it was in arrear at Michaelmas, 1680. Lord Brittas likewise received a pension of £100 a-year.

¹ 14 & 15 Chas. II., ch. ii. sec. 26, Irish.

² Castletown, Co. Kildare, residence of Dungan, Earl of Limerick.

William, eighth Lord Castleconnell was Lord Lieutenant of the County and City of Limerick. He sat in the Parliament of 1687-9, eighth in precedence among the Barons. He was second Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Hugh Sutherland's Regiment of Horse, and fought at Aughrim. He retired to France with James, and there died unmarried, when the title devolved on John, fourth Lord Brittas, whose father, Theobald, was married to Honora, daughter of the Earl of Inchiquin (*Morrogh-an-Toitean*).

Theobald, Lord Brittas, who also sat in the Parliament of 1687-9, as tenth Baron in the roll of precedence, raised a regiment of horse, and served up to the end of the war, when he also retired to France, his estates and those of Lord Castleconnell having been confiscated.

During the siege of Limerick, September, 1691, Brigadier-General Levison surprised the cavalry camp of the Irish between Sixmile-Bridge and Newmarket, and took many prisoners, including the Dowager Lady Castleconnell. Lord Brittas, with his troop, made good their escape into Limerick.

John, fourth Lord Brittas and ninth Lord Castleconnell, served in the Irish Brigade. He married Catherine, daughter of Colonel Gordon O'Neill, and left two sons, John, fifth Lord Brittas, a captain in the French army, who died unmarried, and Thomas, a General in the Sardinian army. According to Ferrar's History of Limerick, General Bourke was living in France in 1787. We are told that "he was a disinterested friend to his countrymen abroad. The king once said to him, "Bourke, you have solicited many favours for your Irish friends, but never asked one for yourself." His son was a captain in the Regiment of Rothe, and was a Knight of St. Louis. He died unmarried about 1796, when the direct line of the Bourkes of Clanwilliam became extinct.

NOTES.—"Brittas Castle is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Mulcaire river, about nine miles s.e. of Limerick. Though now a crumbling ruin, it was once a castle of considerable extent and strength. It consisted of a massive keep and enclosed courtyard, with flanking towers at the angles. The surrounding country is undulating, and exceedingly fertile. To the n.e. extends the picturesque range of *Slieve Phelim*; to the south the lofty peaks of the distant *Galtees* are in view. . . . Majestic oak and beech woods extended towards the mountains. The modern or residential portion of the castle overlooked, to the south, a broad lake, formed by the junction of small tributary streams with the Mulcaire."—*Bourke of Brittas*.

This castle was blown up by Ginkle in 1691.

During the siege of Limerick, Castleconnell was garrisoned by 250 men. On the morning of the 27th August, 1691, the Prince of Darmstadt with his regiment, assisted by the regiments of Colonels Tiffin and St. John, and 700 horse, attacked this castle. The garrison held out until the afternoon of the 29th, when they surrendered. The castle was then blown up; the explosion, we are told, was heard distinctly in Limerick, eight miles distant.

PEDIGREE OF THE BOURKES OF CLANWILLIAM.

ARMS of the BOURKES OF CLANWILLIAM.

OR. A CROSS, GULES. IN THE DEXTER CORNER A DEXTER HAND, COUFT AT THE WRIST, SABLE.

1881:

A CAT, SEJANT, PROPER, COLLER'D AND CHAIN'D, OR.

Supporters:

TWO CATS, ERMINE, COLLAR'D AND CHAIN'D, OR.

motto:

"GAREACH-A-BOO."

EDMOND BOURKE of Castleconnell.

Sir William = Lady Catherine, d. of 15th Earl of Desmond. Richard O'Mulrian, Chief of Owney.

1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th.

Theobald = Lady Mary, d. of Earl of Thomond. d. 1579. Ulick of Ganaunykia. d. 1578. John of Cappagh. Sir John = Grace, d. of Fitz Richard of Caherconlish. Theobald. William. d. 1592. Richard, 3rd Lord Castleconnell, d. 1599. Thomas = d. of O'Ryan. Theobald = Lady Margaret, d. of Earl of Brittas. Clanricarde. d. 1599.

Edmond = Tomasin, d. of m. 2ndly, Margaret, d. of Sir George Thornton, and widow of Donogh O'Brien of Carrigogunnel. 5th Lord Castleconnell, d. 1638. Sir Thomas Brown.

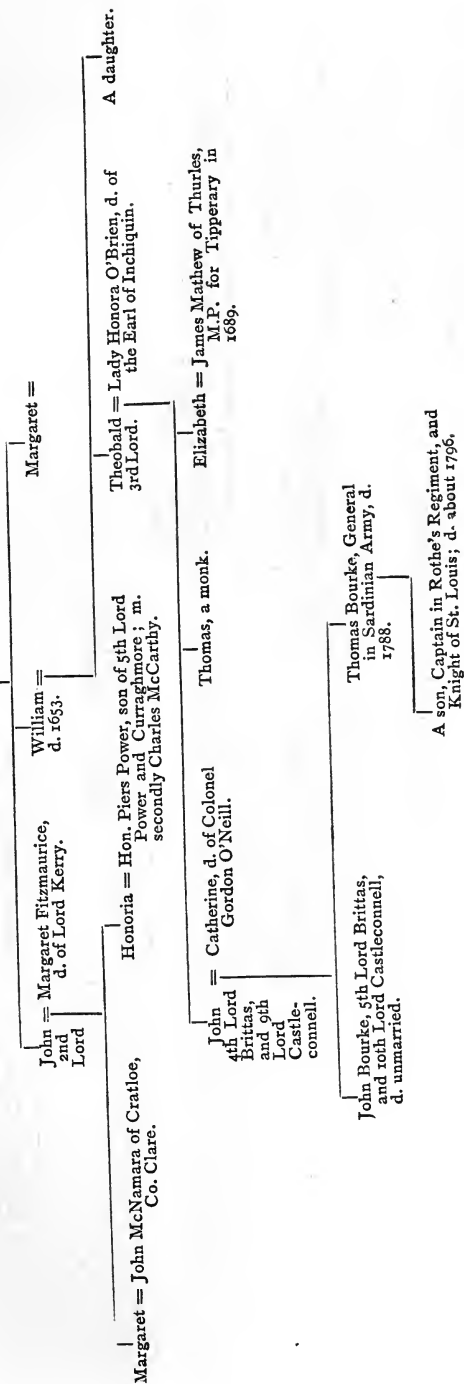
William = Ellen, d. of Maurice Roche, Viscount Fermoy. Thomas = Elizabeth, d. of Sir Lawrence Parsons of Burr. Mary = Thomas Harris of Kilmann. Elizabeth. Honora.

Thomas = Margaret, d. of Mathew Hore of Shandon, Co. Waterford. Edmund, d. s. p. Theobald, d. s. p.

William, 8th Lord Castleconnell, d. unmarried, in France, 1697.

PEDIGREE OF THE BOURKES, BARONS OF BRITTAS.

THEOBALD BOURKE, 4th son of Theobald, eldest son of William, first Lord Castleconnell, married Lady Margaret Burke, daughter of Richard, 2nd Earl of Clancarde, d. 1666.



KILMALLOCK, COUNTY LIMERICK.

BY THE REV. JAMES DOWD, B.A., MEMBER.

KILMALLOCK derives its name from the church erected by St. Mocheallog, in the seventh century, the remains of which are still to be found on the hill some five hundred yards north of the present town. It does not seem to have been a place of any importance till the Geraldines got possession of it and laid the foundations of its future eminence. The place seems to have been overshadowed by Bruree, the seat of sovereignty of the district, from the days of Olioll Ollum to the time of Mahon, brother of Brian Boru. Kilmallock is very seldom, if at all, mentioned in connexion with the incessant warfare of the centuries preceding the Norman Conquest.

On the arrival of the English the Geraldines gradually made themselves masters of the south of Ireland, and with it that tract known as the Golden Vein. It is very probable that Kilmallock owes its existence, at least on its present site, to that branch of the family which settled themselves in the district. The position of the new town was well chosen. It stood in the midst of one of the most fertile plains of Munster. It lay on the road between Limerick and Cork, and in such a position as to command the important Pass of Richair or the Red Gap. The two great natural strongholds of the Glen of Aherlow and the wooded mountains of Upper Connelloe were on either side, and these same fortresses, which afforded protection to the expelled Irish of the thirteenth century, also gave security to the Geraldines when they, in turn, were compelled to fly before the soldiers of Carew.

The earliest distinct references to Kilmallock show that it was a walled town at the end of the thirteenth century, and closely connected with that branch of the Desmond family known as the White Knights. It is not unlikely that it was even then a corporation, for its privileges are recited in a Charter of Edward III., which granted to the Provost and Commonalty certain tolls and customs for the repair of the fortifications. Queen Elizabeth granted another Charter in 1584. James I. erected Kilmallock into a borough in 1609, permitting it to return two members to Parliament—a privilege which it enjoyed till the Union. Amongst the last representatives of Kilmallock occurs the name of John Fitzgibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare and Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The historic references to Kilmallock, during the reign of Elizabeth, are numerous, and its name is linked with the sad fate of the last of the Desmonds. Here the Lord Deputy summoned Garret, the last Earl, to appear before him and compose his differences with his hereditary enemies, the Butlers. The Earl replied that he would come next summer, at the head of 5000 men. The Earl was arrested, conveyed to London, and committed to the Tower. During his absence his cousin, James Fitzmaurice, assumed the leadership of the Geraldines, and taking advantage of the temporary absence of the Lord Deputy, attacked Kilmallock and totally destroyed it on the 2nd of March, 1591. From the narrative in the "Annals of the Four Masters" it will be seen that the place was of much importance and of considerable wealth. The writer



Kilmallock Abbey, Co. Limerick.—Interior View of East Window, about to fall.

tells us that James MacMaurice, or Fitzmaurice, captured the town, "not so much from a desire of obtaining its wealth and great treasures, although its riches were immense, but because it had always been the place of rendezvous and rallying-point of the English and Geraldines against him." What follows is a lively description of the warfare of the period:—"The inhabitants," continues the narrator, "who had gone to sleep happily and soundly in the early part of the night, were roused from their slumbers before sunrise the following morning by a very fierce attack made by the warlike troops of the MacSweeneys and the MacSheehys who were in the service of James MacMaurice. They proceeded to divide amongst themselves the silver, gold, various riches, and precious articles which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter on the day before. They were engaged for three days and nights in carrying away every kind of treasure and precious goods, including cups and ornamental goblets upon their horses and beasts of burden to the woods and forests of Aherlow, and sent some of them privately to their friends and wives. After having demolished its stone and wooden buildings they set fire to the town, and raised a dense dark cloud of thick smoke over it, so that Kilmallock became the receptacle and abode of wolves, in addition to all the misfortunes which had befallen it before that time." A town which it took these experienced plunderers three days to sack must have contained a great quantity of valuable articles within its walls. It may be remarked in passing that the writer quoted above makes no mention of the fate of the inhabitants.

Kilmallock was, however, soon rebuilt and fortified by Sir John Perrott who placed a large garrison within its walls. No effort was spared to capture Fitzmaurice, but in vain. Driven by famine, he at length submitted to the English Commander, who determined to make his humiliation complete. The captive chief was brought to the scene of his former triumph. The nobles of Munster and the distinguished officers of the English were gathered together in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. The Irish Chief was produced before them, and there, on his knees, at the feet of the President of Munster, who held a drawn sword towards his breast, the haughty Geraldine was compelled to swear allegiance to the Queen of England. In these abject terms he was forced to confess his guilt:—"This earth of Kilmallock, which town I have most traitorously sacked and burnt, I kiss, and on the same lie prostrate, overfraught with sorrow upon the present view of my most mischievous past." From this time onward Kilmallock became, from its position, the chief seat of operations against the disaffected Geraldines. The Earl was released after an imprisonment of years, and resisted all attempts to seduce him from his allegiance. When Fitzmaurice returned from the Continent with a body of Italian and Spanish troops determined on revenge, the Earl refused to throw in his lot with his kinsman, and when the latter was killed in a skirmish with the De Burghos, and his body quartered over the gates of the town, the Earl made a journey to Kilmallock to assure the Lord Deputy of his continued loyalty, and gave his eldest son as a hostage for his future obedience.

The subsequent history of the last Earl of Desmond is well known. He went into revolt, evidently driven to it by those whose object it was to extinguish the influence of this too powerful noble. He wandered a fugitive and an outlaw amongst the woods that covered the sides of

the hills southward of Kilmallock. The English soldiers garrisoned at Kilmallock do not seem to have been anxious to capture the unhappy fugitive. In the "Annals of the Four Masters" will be found several instances of the garrison being called out on the report of spies to hunt him down. But somehow he always managed to make his escape, only to fall by the hand of one of his followers, but not in the county Limerick.

On the appearance upon the scene of the so-called Sугan Earl in the opening years of the seventeenth century, Queen Elizabeth's advisers thought it prudent to restore the lawful Earl of Desmond to the honours of his family. This was the young man who had been delivered as a hostage by his father, and who had been educated at the English Court in a manner becoming his station. Accordingly, in 1600, James, Earl of Desmond, was sent over, attended by the Archbishop of Cashel and Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork. The following is the account of his arrival in Kilmallock, as given in the "Annals of the Four Masters":—

"The young Earl arrived at Kilmallock on a Saturday evening, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm. At the entry of the town a vast concourse was gathered, the streets were crowded, the windows filled with eager faces, the very housetops were covered with people anxious to catch even a passing glimpse of the representative of a line of mighty chieftains. That night the Earl was to dine with Sir John Thornton, Commander of the Garrison, and so great was the number that an escort of soldiers was required to force a passage through the crowd.

"Next day was Sunday; the Earl went to the Protestant service at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul; all the way thither the people endeavoured by words and looks to persuade him not to go. He went, however, not understanding what was meant by their hints; but on coming back again a vast change had taken place in the feelings of the concourse. The favourite of yesterday was mocked, cursed, and spit upon. The town had to be cleared of strangers; there was no longer any respect shown to the heir of the Desmonds; no one took the slightest notice of him, and he shortly afterwards returned to England, where he died in the following year."

In the events of 1641-1651, Kilmallock did not occupy a prominent place, as general attention was centred on Limerick. It was of course held by the Irish forces for several years, and was one of their chief depots. On the arrival of Ireton the town surrendered without an effort, and when the investment of Limerick became protracted beyond the time expected for its surrender, the Parliamentary generals were considering the advisability of returning to Kilmallock for their winter quarters. The fall of Limerick, however, rendered the movement unnecessary.

It may be a long cry from 1651 to 1867, but the military history of Kilmallock would be incomplete without reference to the events of the latter year. During the outbreak of the Fenian insurrection in March, 1867, a fierce attack was made on the police barracks, which was defended by the head-constable and nine men. The attacking party endeavoured to burn down the door by means of paraffin oil, and when this failed they tried to break it through with sledge hammers. A furious fire was kept up on the building for several hours, which was vigorously returned, till on the arrival of the Kilfinane police, the garrison made a gallant sortie and drove their assailants before them. This is the last historic incident connected with this ancient place.

At the present time Kilmallock is a stirring, prosperous, and rising town. Since the line of railway was constructed new buildings have sprung up, stores have been erected, and Kilmallock wears a look of activity not often to be met with in an ancient town. It is a disadvantage that the station is some distance from the town, but the streets are extending in that direction, though the intervening workhouse is to some extent an obstacle to progress. That the place was not always as prosperous or as business-like, even in recent times, as it is now, is abundantly shown by the following description of Kilmallock as it appeared to the eyes of Dr. Campbell in 1775:—"Leaving Buttevant, I thought the *ne plus ultra* of human wretchedness was then passed, but Kilmallock was before me. Had such scenes presented themselves on leaving Dublin, curiosity might have proved too weak an incentive to proceed, I should have turned back again to avoid the sight of misery for which I could not but feel without being able to remove. After riding a few miles and staring at a sight so unusual as a well-planted park, I eventually turned through an arch under an old castle into a spacious street, composed of houses which though magnificent were windowless and roofless. An inn was unknown here. I got, however, a stable for my horses and a room for myself, where I suppose a fire had not been kindled since the last election; for these ruins sent two members to the Irish Parliament at that time, Silver Oliver, Esq., nominating them as patron. Sheds were raised within these noble structures too nasty for the habitation of English pigs. This must have been a place of high antiquity. Sir James Ware relates that an Abbey of Dominicans or Black Friars was built here in the thirteenth century by the sovereign, brethren, and commonalty. It formerly gave a title to an Earl, and of Viscount to one of the Sarsfield family. It preserves a greater share of magnificence even in its ruins than anything I have yet seen in Ireland. There is but one street now standing entire, but from some scattered piles and from the foundation of others there is reason to suppose that there may have been more. The walls round the town, which in many places still remain, are of an oblong square. At each angle has been a castle, like those under which the traveller passes at the end of the remaining street. One of those is the gaol of the city. What do you think of the gaol of Kilmallock, itself the most dreary of all prisons? The religious houses have been very stately. This town was abandoned by the Irish during the last siege of Limerick, and then fitted up by the English army as a place of stores."

Such is the description given of Kilmallock a little over a hundred years ago. Some features remain unchanged and unchangeable, others are greatly altered. The numerous ruins which entitle Kilmallock to be called "The Baalbec of Ireland" are as noble and stately as ever, though the hand of time has been heavy upon some of them. The traveller still passes through the same arch under the same castle, but no longer as it was described, even so late as 1826, into a place "exhibiting the stillness of a sacked and desolated city." The principal street is wide and spacious as of old, and is lined with good houses, tastefully and neatly kept. In spite of the many changes rendered necessary by the altered conditions of modern life there is no Irish town which contains so much suggestive of the past. It is not a new town built on the site of the old: it is the old town with its old-world associations brought into the nineteenth century and partaking of its characteristics. The blending of the antique

and the modern is striking. The ancient mansions have not been removed or destroyed; they have been assimilated, so to speak. On one entire side of the street even now the houses present peculiarities which show them to be of high antiquity, in spite of the newness and freshness of their appearance. One with the wide projecting roof under which the birds build their nests was an ancient mint, and afterwards the gaol mentioned before. Battlements on the gables reveal the age of some; and persons still alive remember having seen traces of gilding on the ornamental stonework of one of them since demolished. There are still two old castellated mansions in a state of decay. They are massively built of hewn stone, lofty, and in their proportions, even after the lapse of centuries, still preserve a noble as well as venerable appearance. Of these edifices one belonged to the Earl of Buckingham, and the other to the Godsall family.

The Castle, or rather citadel, is situated in the middle of the town, and blocks up the street. The passage under the castle was not suited to the requirements of the present traffic, and the roadway is diverted to the east. The building is rectangular, the walls much "battered" at the base. The height is about sixty feet, the top being ornamented with light and graceful battlements. This tower was the chief military arsenal for the Irish army under Lord Castlehaven in 1645. Entrance is obtained into the lower story, part of which was the ancient passage, and part the guardroom; this latter is now used as a blacksmith's forge. A flight of seventy-three steps, constructed in the thickness of the wall at an angle strengthened for the purpose, gives access to the upper apartments and leads to the battlements, from whence a beautiful view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The view is bounded by the Ballyhowra range and the massive front of the Galtees on the south; by Knockfierna on the north; whilst eastward the eye ranges as far as the Tipperary mountains and Keeper Hill, and westward to the blue summits of the mountains which overhang the Lakes of Killarney. Charleville may be distinguished by its tall, slender spire, and Kilfinane may be observed nestling amongst the hills; Bruff is concealed from view by an intervening elevation, as also is Bruree.

Not far from the castle, where the road branches to the left, a beautiful Roman Catholic church has recently been erected. At this spot the ancient walls crossed the road, and here one of the four gates formerly stood; a piece of masonry at the very corner of the road was part of the original structure. It has now disappeared. About twenty yards up the road, to the left, is a lime-kiln, the representative of a corner tower of the fortifications. From this point the wall extends southwards in an unbroken line for a considerable distance. In some places it is twenty feet high, and the ramparts and battlements are in good preservation. The ditch is partly filled up. A very strong bastion, whose breastworks are nearly as high as the walls themselves, strengthened the defences at this part. The walls extended to the Charleville-road, on which Blossom's Gate still stands. Blossom's Gate has been, till lately, the location of the Baalbec Brass Band. After crossing the road the walls turned to the east in the direction of the river; midway was Ivy Gate, the entrance from the south. Water Gate, as the name suggests, was at the river, close by where the bridge now is. Of these two gates not a stone remains, though part of the wall between them is still standing. The course of the wall ran parallel to the river, at a distance of about

ten yards, and can be easily traced at the foot of the small gardens round to the new church whence we started. The fortifications, it may be seen, were rectangular in shape, and enclosed a considerable area. All the present town, except some recently erected buildings towards the south, stand within the original boundaries.

The most interesting ruins are those of the two celebrated ecclesiastical edifices. Of these the most ancient is the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul which lies within the walls, and stands in a spacious burying-ground. The church consisted of a chancel, nave, side aisles, and transept, but there does not appear to have been any central tower. The chancel has been fitted up as the Protestant church, and all traces of architectural ornament have been rigidly excluded. The nave is separated from the side aisles by four lofty pointed arches springing from pillars four feet square. In the north aisle are some very old tombs: one lying near a pillar bears the date 1591, and the inscription runs—

NON FUGIAM, PRIUS EXPERIAM, NON MORS MIHI TERROR.

Near the church door is another in memory of William Blakeney, who died 1664. A third, like a huge stone box, contains the mortal remains of Thomas Fitzgerald, who died 1630. The top is cracked across, and recently the curious could peer through and see the skeleton within.

The south transept is almost wholly taken up with a huge pile of masonry, the family burial-place of the Holmeses, and a similar structure belonging to the Evanses occupies much of the adjacent aisle; these two seriously mar the symmetry of the building.

In the transept is the curiously carved tomb erected by Sir Walter Coppinger, in memory of his wife and her first husband. It bears the following inscription around the edge :—

D. WALTERUS COPPINGER, EQUES AURATUS HOC FUNERIS
ET AMORIS MONUMENTUM POSUIT AN^o Dⁿⁱ 1627; D^{no} JOHANNI
VERDUNO EJUSQUE RELICTAE ILLS D. ALSONAE HALY CON-
JUGI SUAE. ILLS DOMINES VERDON OBIIT AN^o SALUTIS 1614.
19 AUGUSTI. ÆTATIS SUAE 63. DALSONA HALY OBIIT ANNO
SALUTIS 1626. OCTOBER 20. AETATIS SUAE 60. SURGITE
MORTUI, VENITE AD JUDICIUM.

It may be mentioned that a Mr. Henry Verdon was one of the parliamentary representatives for Kilmallock in 1613–1639.

This monument is of elaborate workmanship and design. At the top is an emblem of the Resurrection, a man rising from the grave, and an angel blowing a trumpet; near this a cross resting on the rock of faith, its base beautifully carved, and the whole encircled with a wreath of olive branches. Then come the Arms of the Healy and Verdon families; a cross and five suns appendent to a staff of maintenance; a lozenge containing five suns and four castles, shaded with roses and *fleur-de-lis*. Underneath all are the figures of a man and woman two and a half feet in length, a long spur being conspicuous on the heel of the former.

Hence the popular title—the tomb of the Knight with the Golden Spur.

Attached to the north-east corner of the nave is a round tower so thickly covered with ivy as almost to conceal its shape. The tower is in good preservation, and almost all writers have passed it by without notice. The interior is seven feet and a-half in diameter. The walls are five feet thick, and about fifty feet high. The roof is perfect, and traces of four floors may be observed. At the further angle of the west wall is a circular stairs, leading to the battlements with which the walls were surmounted.

On the opposite side of the river, outside the walls of the town and situated on a flat expanse of meadow, stand the ruins of the Dominican Abbey, the Abbey of Kilmallock, one of the most beautiful and interesting ecclesiastical edifices in Ireland. The gray, venerable, but crumbling walls, the slender but shattered tower, the graceful proportions of aisle, and transept, and window, present a picture which never loses its attractive beauty, whether seen in summer or winter, in cloud or sunshine, in storm or rain.

The foundation of the Dominican Abbey of Kilmallock is ascribed by De Burgho to Gilbert, head of the clan Gibbon, and second son of John of Callan, grandson of Maurice Fitzgerald. The date of the foundation is fixed at 1291, and the work was carried on by Gilbert, and completed by his son Maurice, to whom, indeed, its establishment has been erroneously attributed. In apparent opposition to De Burgho, the Cotter MS. states that Maurice erected or enlarged a church in the town of Kilmallock, that he was “the person who built a castle, outside the walls of that town, commonly called the Knight’s Castle, and likewise the Monastery of St. Dominick.” The statements need not necessarily be at variance, if we suppose that Gilbert began the work, and that it was finished by his son—a theory which is not at variance with the difference of date which marks certain parts of the venerable pile. It is considered probable that the windows of the transept, the west end of the nave, and the domestic buildings, lying to the north, are the parts added by Maurice, since they are undoubtedly fourteenth century work, and later than the choir and nave. The Knight’s Castle referred to in the extract has long ceased to exist, but its site was identified by O’Donovan with some mounds in the demesne of Mount Coote.

This Maurice, son of Gilbert, was the first who bore the title of White Knight, for many centuries connected with the district occupying the south-east corner of the county of Limerick, a saucer-shaped valley, surrounded by steep hills, intersected by important passes. Knighthood, in accordance with English law, does not pass from father to son. With regard to three branches of the Desmond family, we know that it was transmissible, probably in accordance with some Irish custom, and the Geraldines we know were more Irish than the Irish themselves. John of Callan left four sons. From the eldest were descended the Earls of Desmond, and each of the others became the heads of families hardly inferior in importance to the holders of the earldom. The earldom, as a distinct title, has long since vanished; the last of the White Knights rests in the Abbey of Kilmallock, but the Knight of Glin and the Knight of Kerry are amongst us still, and bear titles that carry one back to the dim regions of fancy and romance.

A hitherto unpublished document of the Geraldine family is to be found in the Transactions of this Society, 1870-71, and it throws much light on the origin of these peculiar dignities. Early in his reign Edward III. levied war upon the Scots, and applied to his Irish subjects for assistance. Desmond—for the title was then conferred—responded to the appeal, and appeared at the head of a considerable force, in which his three cousins held important commands. It is said that each was at the head of no less than two thousand men, and that these three Irish divisions bore the brunt of the battle of Hallidon Hill, in which the Scots were totally routed. When the victory was complete, we are told that Edward inquired particulars concerning the engagement of the day, and was informed of the gallantry of these cousins. The result was that the youthful heroes were presented to the king “armed as they had fought in the battles, each of them being somewhat wounded and the blood yet flowing afresh.” Maurice, the record continues, “was deeply wounded on the left arm, under the shoulder, which the king perceiving, with his own hands bound up with a white scarf and a black ribbon, and hence it came that the White Knights ever since bear a white and a black cross as their field colours. In this manner the king presently knighted him on that field, and called him Maurice the *White Knight*, as a distinction from the other two, by reason that he wore a white glittering armour. He then also knighted the other two, naming them, likewise, after the colour of their armour in which they fought; for the second, wearing black armour, was called the *Black Knight*, and the other, who wore a Greenish azure armour was called the *Green Knight*.” The *Black Knight* was the ancestor of the Knight of Glin, and the Knight of Kerry represents the *Green Knight*, the title of knight being perpetuated in these two instances for five centuries and a-half.

The same authority that I have referred to states that Maurice, when “stricken in years,” though he does not appear to have been more than sixty, “and in order to avoid the toilsome cares and affairs of the world,” took on the habit of St. Dominic in the Monastery of Kilmallock; that he stayed not long before he removed to the Monastery of Youghal, where he died in 1357, and ordained that his body should be interred in that monastery, in one tomb, with the princess, his wife, for there she was buried. The words, “that monastery,” would seem to point to Youghal, although there is some reason to doubt which establishment was referred to. All ambiguity, however, is removed by the Cotter MS., which states distinctly, “He was, by his own appointment, interred with his lady at Kilmallock in a tomb by him for her erected there in the monastery before-named.”

During the subsequent centuries of its existence I have been unable to find any reference to the Dominican Abbey of Kilmallock. It seems to have been in the world, yet out of the world of war and faction. The community seem to have dwelt in peace, untroubled by the course of events that were taking place around them, when the old order was changing and giving place to the new. At the dissolution of the monasteries it was granted to the corporation of Kilmallock, and it gradually fell into decay, and it took three centuries to reduce it to what it is at present—“the charnel of your desecrated fane,” as Mr. Aubrey De Vere aptly described it.

The most interesting portion of this noble pile of buildings is the choir,

which is also the earliest in point of time. The east window is one of great beauty. It consists of five slender lancets, included under a pointed arch. The south wall is pierced by six double lancets, widening so much within that but an inch or two separate one from the other. The central mullions have disappeared, except so much as to show that once they were there. Under two of the more easterly of these windows are the remains of sedilia, and on the wall opposite is a remarkable tomb-niche of later date than the choir. This tomb-niche is of elaborate construction, and the tracery of pointed arch, carved finial and rounded shaft, still testify to the loving care once bestowed upon it.

It is highly probable—indeed almost certain—that here we have before us the tomb erected by Maurice “for the princess his wife,” and within which he desired that his own remains should be laid. Gilbert the founder was buried at Tralee. His son Maurice erected a tomb for his wife in his lifetime, and there he was buried himself. This is the only tomb of the kind in the abbey, and the conclusion is forced upon us that here repose the remains of the warrior of Hallidon Hill, the “toilsome cares and affairs of the world” troubling him no more.

Not far off, broken and neglected, is the slab which marks the grave of his descendant, Edmund, the last of the White Knights. There is no difficulty in identifying it, though the inscription is almost worn away by time, and the footsteps of those that have passed over it. With some patience the following may be made out:—



I. H. S.

HIC TVMVLVS ERECTVS FV
IT IN MEMORIAM ILLIVS STE
MMATIS GERALDINORVM QVI
VVLGO VOCANTUR EQVITES
ALBI
JOHANNES CVM FILIO
EDMVNDO ET MAVRICIO FI
LIO PREFATI EDMVNDO

The remainder is illegible, but the Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, who visited the abbey some twenty years ago, has fortunately preserved a portion which runs thus:—

ET MVLTI ALII EIVSDEM FAMIL
II HIC TVMVLANTVR PREF
ATVS.

The inscription was evidently left incomplete, in order that the dates might be filled in subsequently.

The tenant of this neglected tomb played a part in the affairs of the

closing years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, which is not yet forgotten by the people of the district. He secured his own estates by timely submission, and when the earl revolted the "right hand of the Geraldines," as the White Knights were called, was not to be found in the Desmond ranks. Twenty years after the last Earl of Desmond had fallen by the hands of a traitor, there was a new insurrection, and a new earl, commonly called the Sугan Earl, appeared on the scene. After a short, brief struggle with the garrison of Kilmallock, the earl was forced to fly, his followers being either destroyed or dispersed, and a price set upon his own head. Every effort to capture the unhappy nobleman was in vain; for though there were spies in abundance ready to carry intelligence of his whereabouts, there were others just as active in giving warning of danger. At length the President of Munster, grown weary of the chase, summoned the White Knight before him, accused him of remissness in hunting down the fugitive, reminded him that a thousand pounds were to be earned by his capture, and hinted that his own loyalty was suspected—for the Sугan Earl was known to be hiding in his territory.

This was enough. The knight got exact information as to the fugitive's whereabouts, which was a cave near Mitchelstown. Hither he repaired with a few followers, summoned his kinsman forth, who came, suspecting no evil. The earl was seized, conveyed to Cork, where he was tried for treason; but his life was spared, only to be passed in the Tower of London, where he died in 1608. The White Knight got the reward of £1000, and died the same year as his relative, and was buried with his kindred. The title ceased with Edmund, and after a few decades his estates passed by female branches (for the males left no heirs) to Sir John King, afterwards Lord Kingston.

On the arrival of George IV. in Ireland in 1821, the then Earl of Kingston endeavoured to revive the extinct title, and wished to be publicly acknowledged as the White Knight, but in this he was successfully opposed by William Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards Lord Fitzgerald of Desmond. The representative in the male line of the White Knights is most probably the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Maurice Fitzgibbon, of Crohanna House, Kilkenny.

In the north wall of the choir may be observed the following inscription in memory of three young men who perished at the battle of Liscarroll—

Tertia. Lux. Caesos. Memorat. Septemb. In. Anno.
 Quem. Legis. Heu. Nondum. Tres. Tenet. Urna
 Senes. Marte. Nepos. Fratrīs. Ruunt. Tria. Pignora. Justo
 Jus. Patriae. Causam, Rexque Fidesque
 Probant Integer Attrites Reperitur
 Candor In Extis. Virginis et Veri
 Purpura Martyrii Lillia Purpureos
 Inter. Ludentia Fluctus Tres Meruere
 Trium Nomina Marmor Habe.

Fratres	{ George Edvard Alexander }	Burgate.
Nepos		

Date, 1642.

The following metrical translation is by Archdeacon Rowan :—

September third, what year these figures tell,
 Saw three slain youths inurned, untimely dead ;
 Brothers and kinsmen pledged, in just war fell,
 King, country, God approve wherefor' they fell.
 Youth's virgin purity, true martyr's blood,
 Mark out their corpses from the mangled heap,
 As lilies struggling with the ensanguined flood,
 Three deserved will these name, thou marble keep.

The brothers	{ George Edward }	} Burgate.
The nephew	{ Alexander }	

To the north of the chancel extends a vast hall, ninety feet long by eighteen feet wide. The east wall contains a large number of windows and arches of varying form and size, some built up, and some still open. All round the walls, at the height of the eye, extends a series of square holes of about six inches wide. A huge and capacious chimney, ten feet wide is also noticeable. This spacious apartment was probably the day-room of the community.

There are traces of cloisters remaining: the corbels on the outside of the walls show that they existed, and that provision was made for the construction of the roof resting on these corbels.

North of the cloister garth are the remains of a passage or series of chambers. The vaulted roof has tumbled down in some places; but so firm is the masonry that the masses remain unbroken. Alongside is a series of kitchens, and in one of the chimneys is a window, evidently a later insertion. Overhead was a series of chambers, admittance to which is gained by a doorway with ornamented jambs.

The central tower is about ninety feet high, and rests on four lofty arches, the piers of which are five feet thick. One of these arches leads to a transept containing a window of remarkably elegant construction. It consists of five lights, whose mullions are so interlaced above as to form under the arch a series of geometrical figures, commonly called net tracery, whose design is as graceful as it is ingenious.

The window between the mullions has been built up for years in order, to save it, but the effort to preserve it has almost led to its destruction. The window suffered very much from the storms of last winter, in consequence of having being filled up. The loosely-built masonry was unable to resist the pressure of the wind, and part of it gave way, bringing with it to the ground a considerable portion of the original stonework, and thus leaving an unsightly gap in the middle. The remainder has been very much shaken, and the next storm may bring it all down. Half of one of the central shafts is gone; another is bent, and looks shaky. One of the lights has totally disappeared, and parts of five others lie strewn about upon the ground. The sixth window of the south-side of the choir, that nearest the tower, shows signs of crumbling away internally, though externally it looks in fair preservation. The east window is in a tottering condition. The lower stones of the two central shafts are split and

crumbling, and when they go—and they cannot last long in their present condition—the window goes along with them. The effort to preserve the building has not come a moment too soon. It is a wonder that it has been delayed so long. There are few ecclesiastical monuments that for beauty of outline and gracefulness of construction can compete with the Dominican Abbey of Kilmallock, and for the effort that is now being made to protect it from total destruction the society deserves the warmest thanks of the community at large. We must give honour to whom honour is due, and to Kilkenny belongs the credit of originating a project which we hope will preserve this beautiful building from being wiped out of existence.¹

¹ Two views are given, pp. 169 and 204, of the structure, the external view showing the large five-light east window, and the window in the southern transept, both in a dangerous condition, and an internal view with the tomb of the White Knight in the floor of the choir covered by a stone slab, the inscription on which has been previously given in this Paper.

The foregoing views are reproduced from former pages of the *Journal* for convenience of reference. See the *Journal* for the year 1882, where a series of beautifully executed wood engravings, with ground plan, in all six in number, worthily illustrate the beauties of this stately ruin.

NOTICE OF THE KILMALLOCK CHALICE.

BY REV. J. CROWE, St. Patrick's College, Thurles, MEMBER.

At the request of the Hon. General Secretary of our Association, I have great pleasure in bringing before the readers of this *Journal* a chalice belonging to the Dominican Abbey at Kilmallock, and at present preserved at the Dominican convent of St. Saviour's, Limerick. It was brought under my notice by Rev. John Ryan, O.P., Limerick, and to his kindness I am indebted for a photograph of the Chalice, and a tracing of the inscription on its base.

The chalice came into the possession of the Limerick convent in 1864. It had been at the Dominican convent, Athy, whither it was brought by Father Kenneally, a son of the convent of Kilmallock. It was transferred to the Limerick convent because Limerick is the nearest Dominican convent to Kilmallock, and consequently had a right before other convents to the ecclesiastical property and altar-service used at Kilmallock by the Dominicans.

When abbeys were dismantled, it was a custom with the friars to remain, generally in disguise, round their old home, and to use the chalices which belonged to their abbey. In this way we have some of the chalices preserved. I am told that even fifty-six years ago the friars had not quitted their old abbey or its precincts at Kilmallock. Dr. Russell in his notes on a visit to Kilmallock in 1864, has the following:—"Mr. Buckley (a local antiquarian) told me that he was informed by his grandmother, who was 105 years old when she died, that she had seen part of the abbey roofed by friars of the Order, and used for a chapel." One might legitimately infer that some chalices and altar-plate must have survived, and is it not a pity that such interesting remains have not been brought to light? I have been told where another chalice or two are probably to be found, which formerly belonged to Kilmallock, and I hope to be able soon to bring these likewise under notice.

The material of this chalice is *silver-gilt*. It is very solid and heavy. Its weight is twenty-one ounces fifteen pennyweights. Its height is nine and a-quarter inches; the actual breadth of the cup is three and three-quarter inches, and the measurement of the base from point to point is six inches. (See Plate.)

But the point of most interest is the inscription on the base. There are at least three different inscriptions inscribed at different times. There is, first, the inscription on the inside of the base: "Orate pro Mauritio Gibbon filio comitis albi." This Maurice Gibbon must be Maurice, the son of Edward Fitzgibbon, the White Knight. The tombs of both are visible to anyone visiting Kilmallock. Maurice died a day before his father, Edward the White Knight, A.D. 1608.

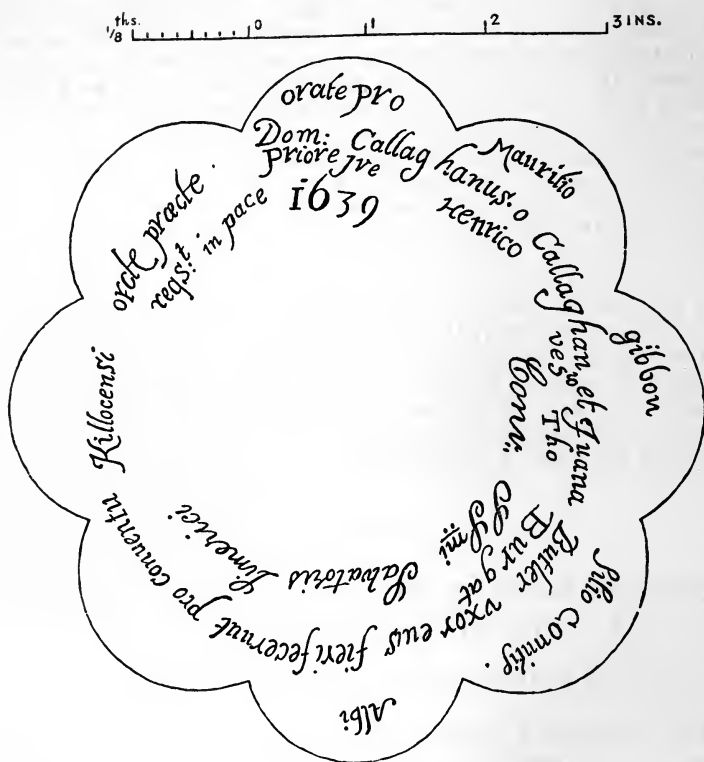
The second inscription runs thus:—"Dom. Callaghanus O'Callaghan et Juana Butler vxor ejus fieri fecerent pro conventu Killocensi ord: Praed. reqs' in pace. Priore Fra Henrico 1639."

The third inscription is that of "Tho. Burgat," which is written under the name of "Juana Butler."



*H. J. Wakeman
1889*

The Kilmallock Chalice.



The Kilmallock Chalice.—Inscription on Base.

A fourth inscription has been added since I saw the chalice at Limerick during our very instructive and enjoyable visit there. It is an inscription to designate the present owner of the chalice.

There are no hall-marks or maker's marks on this chalice, which at first sight seems strange; but I have not seen such marks as a general rule on any, except recently-made chalices.

Whether this chalice is Irish made or not I do not feel competent to judge, but certain it is that several of our chalices of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are not Irish made; and, as regards the Dominicans, several of their chalices were Spanish made. The Spanish wine trade with Ireland favoured the inter-communication of the Dominicans with Spain, and Spanish merchant ships used to carry the Dominicans, after a novitiate in the unreclaimed bogs of Esker, near Athenry, to the friendly shores of Spain, to seek there the education the law at that time forbade them at home. There would have been a sufficient supply of chalices and church plate had they been spared when the abbeys were dismantled and dissolved. Generous donors supplied the want, and it was no uncommon thing for the Dominicans when going to Spain to get an order for a chalice, together with the price of it, which could be sent back by the next friendly ship to Galway Bay. Whether this is the history of the Kilmallock chalice I do not presume to say; but there is, I think, a strong antecedent probability in favour of this view. I would wish that some of the readers of the *Journal* would identify the names on the inscriptions.

The base of the chalice is octagonal, with plain facets, except one, on which is engraven a figure of the Crucifixion: the terminals are rounded. The knob of the chalice is elongated and pear-shaped, with four bosses, each of which has a cherub's head, with renaissance floreal ornamentation. The cup of the chalice is tulip-shaped.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE KILMALLOCK CHALICE, WITH A NOTICE OF THE MIDLETON CHALICE.

By ROBERT DAY, J.P., F.S.A., VICE-PRESIDENT.

At the request of our General Secretary, I have much pleasure in adding a few supplemental notes to the interesting description which the Rev. J. Crowe has favoured us with of the chalice of the Dominican Order at Kilmallock.

The complete absence of town-hall or makers' marks is not uncommon upon pieces of sixteenth and seventeenth century plate which I have met with in the south of Ireland; and I have long since formed the opinion that there were no marks used in Cork and the other walled towns of Munster prior to A.D. 1600. Were it a piece of London- or Dublin-made silver it would have borne its hall-marks, and the very absence of these is a strong proof that it is of local manufacture, and may possibly have been made in Kilmallock itself, which was a walled town, not inferior to some of its neighbours, where there existed little centres of art metal-work in which silver plate was manufactured. As a proof of this absence

of marks, there is in St. Peter's Church, Cork, a small chalice, 8 inches high, with the inscription—

×
× THIS · CVP · WAS · MADE · FOR · THE · CHVRCH
OF · ST · PETER · IN · CORKE · THE · YEARE · 1627.

RICHARD COOKE.

WILLIAM POTTER.

CHVRCHWARDENS,

which has neither maker's stamp, date, letter, hall, or town mark to identify the place of its manufacture. Yet I have no doubt but that it was made in Cork. There is a yet smaller chalice, 6 inches high, at St. Mary's, Shandon, with the inscription—

* THIS · CVP · WAS · GIUEN · TO · THE · CHVRCH
OF · ST · MARY · SHANDON WITHOVT · CORKE
THE · YEARE · 1627 · BY · MARGERIE · THE · WIFE
OF · THOMAS · HVET *.

This, like its fellow of the same date, is destitute of any mark; but both were probably from the same workshop. I have not more fully described the form and ornamentation of these cups, because I am collecting details with the hope of being able to publish in our *Journal* a complete descriptive list of the Church Plate in the united dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. I cannot, however, help describing here more minutely than I had intended a chalice equally devoid of marks, but which can be identified as Cork-made, because the maker's marks are upon the patens that accompany it, and they are those of the celebrated and well-known Robert Goble, whose name is upon the Mace of the Cork Guilds, which Mr. Atkinson has so well described in the *Journal*, p. 352, vol. vii. They are in the Parish Church of Middleton, Co. Cork, and were made in 1694 by the same workmen who produced the Mace.

In Brady's "Records of Cork," vol. ii., p. 109, there is a slight inaccuracy in the dates given by him upon the chalice and patens. He, under "1669," states, that "A Chalice of silver-gilt, weighing 17 oz., and two silver plates, gilt, weighing together 1 lb. avoirdupois, bear the legend, 'Given for the use of St. John's Church, Middleton, 1699.'" This date should be 1694. They were, I am informed by the learned Rector, the Rev. Doctor Moore, presented by Sir St. John Brodrick, founder of the town of Middleton, and grandfather of the first Viscount Middleton, during the Vicarage of the Rev. Benjamin Lukey, A.M., who died in 1698.

The chalice measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and rests upon a hexagonal foot, which is divided into six compartments, three being alternately plain and undecorated, and three engraved with a lily and trefoil pattern. This ornament is repeated upon the bowl of the cup in alternate leaf-like spaces, and the form of the cup itself, borne upon its stem and resting in its calyx, resembles the graceful flower so beautifully symbolical of the Redeemer, to whom it is compared in the Song of Solomon. The decoration in the three lower compartments consists of two lilies in base, from

which spring floreated stems that cross and recross, forming a vesica which is charged with a lily, and above it a space like that which would be formed by two capital letter C's reversed, in which is a trefoil, the emblem of the Trinity.

The chalice unscrews in the usual way into three separate parts. The form of the knop is globular, and it has the same design as that upon the foot and cup, of plain and lily-decorated spaces. The inscription is upon the foot of the chalice, which is further enriched by a tongue decoration that completely surrounds it, and on which it rests.

With this chalice is a companion pair of 7-inch silver-gilt patens on foot, which rest upon feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, having a bold gadrooned edge. In the centre of each is a chased circular ornament $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; this exactly corresponds with the scroll-work upon a portion of the knop of the Cork mace, but that within the scroll upon the patens is a rose with an eight-leaved corolla. The inscriptions surround these ornaments, and are the same as upon the chalice—

“GIVEN · FOR · THE · USE · OF · ST JOHNS · CHURCH · IN
MIDDLETON, 1694.”

and outside all are four stamps, viz., ship, castle, ship, and R. G..

The occurrence of the rose upon the patens and the lilies upon the chalice is another proof, if proof were needed, that all were made at the same time by Goble. For these flowers are suggestive, and no doubt were produced to symbolize the Divine Redeemer—"the Rose of Sharon, the Lily of the Valley;" for as the lily is fragrant, beautiful, and has medicinal virtues, so Christ is refreshing, beautiful, and the Good Physician to all true believers.

I could enumerate several other pieces of silver that I have examined that are without any hall or maker's mark.

To return to the Kilmallock cup, one of the donors whose name is preserved upon it, reminds me of a chalice, now at Castlemagner, Diocese of Cloyne, with the Irish date letter for 1703, which was "The gift of Cornelius Callegthane, Esqre, to ye church of Clonmeene, anno dom 1718."

Comparing the size of the Kilmallock chalice with its unusual weight, I would infer that either the stem or base has been loaded, as this loading was sometimes introduced to guard the cup from being overturned, and to prevent the accidental spilling of the sacred elements. The uncommon and beautiful cherub-head decorations upon the knop have a useful as well as an ornamental purpose, as they afford a grip for the three fingers of the hand with which the priest holds and presents the chalice.

Since writing upon the Kilmallock chalice I have, by a singular coincidence, acquired another, which I have every reason to believe was made at the same time, and by the same workmen. It, like its fellow, is devoid of any marks, and, I regret, bears no inscription that would have discovered its former home. It stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and unscrews in two pieces; it is 4 inches wide at its reeded base, which is rose-shaped, and forms a carolla of six petals—in other words, the base is hexagonal, but it conveys the idea of a rose full blown, and has an engraved border and *fleur-de-lis* upon the six spandrils. The knop is

globular, and upon it are two (a third is missing) cherubs' heads, nimbed, with outspread wings, which rise and join above the head. The cup is tulip-shaped, gilt inside, and is 2 inches deep by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Upon the base of the chalice there is an engraving of the crucified Redeemer, with the letters I. N. R. I. upon the cross, and six blood-drops falling from His pierced side. The chalice is, but for the missing ornament upon the knop, in very fine condition, and is perfect in form and outline. It is accompanied with its paten, which is plate-shaped, and has in its centre the letters I. H. S., with a cross that rests on the middle letter, and beneath it the three nails of the Passion. The paten is 4 inches in diameter, and weighs, with the chalice, 8 oz. 8 dwts.

This chalice, from its characteristics, will date from A.D. 1600. It comes from the county Limerick, and it is more than probable that it and its fellow from Kilmallock were both made at the same period there.

I am sure that a careful examination of the plate preserved in the Limerick churches would reveal local marks of makers, &c., that would enable us to add Limerick to the other cities and towns in Ireland where silver plate was manufactured.

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES OF THE PARISH OF BRIGOWN
(MITCHELSTOWN), DIOCESE OF CLOYNE; THE RUINS OF
KILL-NA-MARBHAN; THE SITE OF BRIGOWN ROUND
TOWER.

BY THE REV. CANON COURTENAY MOORE, M.A., RECTOR OF BRIGOWN.

ALMOST due east of the rectory, at a distance of about 250 yards, there are still standing, in the centre of a very ancient burial-ground, the ruins of a plain, unpretending church, which, though destitute of any architectural beauty, are full of interest because of their extreme antiquity. Let us try to fix their approximate age.

It is generally admitted that as early as the sixth century there was an ecclesiastical centre in existence in the parish of Brigown. Colgan, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, says that Brigown was an Episcopal See, and that St. Finnan was, in the sixth century, a bishop there. This saint's name is variously spelled Findchu and Finchan, and to the present day he is popularly called Fanachan and Fanochan, and his well is known as "Fanachan's Well." The well is still frequented on the "Pattern," which falls on 25th November. In the "Calendar of Oengus," under this date, there is the following entry:—"Findchu of Brigobann went with John Cassian, whose crown is very fair, into Croch, a fair country." This sentence is almost entirely unintelligible to me. The only Cassian whose name I have ever met with in Church History being Cassian of Marseilles, who was trained in a Monastery at Bethlehem, and, after a long residence among the monks of Egypt, was ordained Deacon by St. Chrysostom, after whose banishment he was entrusted by the clergy of Constantinople with a mission to Innocent of Rome. But these circumstances would place this Cassian more than a century too early for the date of Findchu. The same "Calendar of Oengus" mentions a very severe form of mortification practised by Findchu, viz. that he had a prison or cell roofed with flags, in which two iron hooks were inserted. Upon these he suspended himself by his arm-pits, so that his head did not strike against the stone above nor his feet against the floor beneath. There are other references to St. Findchu, e.g. in the "Book of Lismore," which, among other religious biographies, contains his life. It is said that he blessed the smiths of his district, and left them the gift of smithery for ever. They in consequence asked him to name the place after their art, which he did, calling it Brigobhunn; and quite in accordance with this derivation, Dr. Joyce, in his *Irish Names of Places*, says:—"Brigown, near Mitchelstown, in Cork, once a celebrated ecclesiastical establishment, where still are to be seen the remains of a very ancient church and round tower, is called in Irish Bri-gobhunn (Book of Lismore: gobha, a smith), the Hill of the Smith."

Judging from the foregoing statements, we may generally gather that Findchu was Bishop of Brigown in the sixth century. What he actually did in the way of building a church I do not profess to say; but Colgan again refers to Brigown in his *Acta Sanctorum* under the life of St. Abban, and says:—"Juxta civitatem Briggobhain cellam quae dicitur Scotice Caell-na-Marban id est cella mortuorum aedificavit." Near the town of

Brigobhan he built a church which in Irish is called Kill-na-Marbhan, that is, the "Church of the Dead." Writing at a distance from all necessary books of reference, one is of necessity driven back upon conjecture; but believing Abban to be later in the order of time than Findchu, I take it that this cella which he built was the original church. And it is a remarkable and interesting fact that to the present day the ruined church is known to some as Kill-na-Marbhan, and the road leading to it is still popularly called Boher-na-Marbhan, *i.e.* the "Road of the Dead"—an appropriate name, as it is the road by which funeral processions approach the ancient burial-ground. There is also a field in the vicinity called Park-na-Marbhan, *i.e.* the "Field of the Dead." Why the church was originally named Kill-na-Marbhan is an interesting inquiry, but one which I am unable to answer. It cannot well have been merely because it stood in the centre of a burial-ground: for this is the case with many churches.¹ Whether the title occurs elsewhere or not I cannot profess to say, though I hope it is rather unique for the sake of the district, which also boasts of another ruin with a remarkable dedication, the "Church of the Holy Ghost."

But we are now in the course of an historical inquiry reaching firmer ground, for we have undeniable proof in Miss Stokes's *Early Christian Architecture in Ireland* of the existence of a very ancient church on this site. In the valuable map in this work, which illustrates the Invasions of Ireland in the ninth century by the Norsemen, she gives Brigobhann (*i.e.* Brigown) as then having an ecclesiastical tower and a church, which were attacked and plundered by these invaders in the year 839.² This fact of course of itself proves a considerable period of previous antiquity. For an ecclesiastical establishment of this kind placed so far inland, and not situated on or near any navigable river, could not in a brief period have grown to a position of sufficient wealth and notoriety to attract foreign plunderers. We must, therefore, allow some very considerable margin of time for Brigown to have risen to the importance which the Danish Invasion of 839 shows it had then assumed. And this quite accords with the previous course of our inquiry; for our three land-marks

¹ My friend, the Rev. T. Olden, M.A., Rector of Ballyclough, Mallow, has kindly sent me the following explanation of this title. He says it means literally "the Church of the Corpses," the allusion being, he thinks, to the legend in the "Martyrology of Donegal." "It was he that used to lie the first night in the same grave with every corpse that used to be buried in his church." The fact, I suppose, was, Mr. Olden adds, that when a corpse was brought to be interred it was laid in the church for the night, and the saint kept vigil by its side—afterwards improved into sleeping with it in the grave.

The Abbe M'Geoghegan, in his *Irish History*, mentions that St. Abban, the builder of Kill-na-Marbhan, was son of Cormac, King of Leinster, and he gives a list of twelve religious establishments which he founded in various parts of Ireland.

² "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland," published by order of the Master of the Rolls, 1867, page 15.

The next notice of Brigown occurs in the translation of the MS., "The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill" (that is of the Irish with the Norsemen), edited by Dr. Todd, T.C.D., and published by the British Government some years since.

Par. XIII. . . . "After this (A.D. 845) there came great sea-coast floods of Foreigners into Erin, so that there was not a point thereof without a fleet. It was by these that Brig-gobhann was plundered, and Tressach, son of Meehill, killed." . . . Dr. Todd adds in a note that "Brigobhann" ("Hill of the Smith") is now "Brigoion," an old church, which had formerly a round tower, near Mitchelstown, county of Cork.

are the attack in 839; the previous building of the church on this very site by Abban; the residence on the spot and the naming of it by Findchu as Brigobhaun, or the "Hill of the Smith." A little reflection will show that Findchu was evidently the first eminent ecclesiastical person connected with the place, *e.g.* that he was prior to Abban. For there is the fact just mentioned of his having named the place, and the further fact that the local holy well is called after him. Abban's memory is merely connected with the building of the church, and his name is almost unknown in the locality except to a few. But our three land-marks—the Danish attack in 839; Abban's church and title, Kill-na-Marbham; Findchu's office as Bishop and naming the locality—these are all now clear and connected, and throw much light on the early history of the subject of our investigation.

Another important step has now to be taken, viz. this: can we identify the existing ruins with the structures attacked in 839 by the Danes? I believe we can. The round tower has unfortunately perished, and will presently be described; but there can be little or no doubt that the ruins of the church are to a large extent the very ruins of the building attacked by the Danes, and which in all probability dates back to the days of Abban and Findchu. In favour of this view there is the local preservation of the title Kill-na-Marbhan; and the architectural features of the ruin bear witness to its antiquity. It is of rough, so-called Cyclopean masonry, built of large blocks of red sandstone, which is abundant in the neighbourhood. The walls are three feet thick, and are composed of two layers of these large blocks of sandstone, an inner and an outer, filled in between with mortar, rubble, and conglomerate; the original windows are small and square-headed; and the east end of the church is quite square. The narrow slits are splayed internally, and one which I measured is 3 feet long by 3 inches broad. About ten years ago the Countess of Kingston spent some £30 or thereabouts in making the ruin partially safe from further dilapidation. It has, however, grievously suffered: many of the large blocks of sandstone were removed by the people, and placed as head-stones for graves in the surrounding churchyard; and one woman, with a very utilitarian turn of mind, is credited with removing a large number of them, which she ground down and sold as freestone. In consequence of these depredations the outer face of the north wall of the ruin has been terribly honeycombed, and so weakened as to be reduced to a dangerous condition. A restoration of a purely conservative character is consequently now in progress, and any aid towards it will thankfully be accepted. The very rudeness of these ruins is one of the best proofs of their extreme antiquity, and, taken in connection with the history of the locality already noticed, is entirely in accord therewith. You have here none of the beauties of Norman or Gothic architecture; everything is plain, severe, and simple even to rudeness; yet this very rudeness is in itself a beauty, as it is the chief guarantee of a venerable antiquity. For long before the elegancies of Norman and Gothic architecture were dreamt of, not to say elaborated—centuries before Cormac's Chapel crowned the Rock of Cashel, or Holy Cross Abbey rose in its beauty by the banks of the Suir—the ancient Church of Kill-na-Marbhan stood complete in its rugged simplicity on the sloping hill of Brigobhann.

The name Kill-na-Marbhan, in a sense, now suits it well. Life has

long since deserted its fallen altar and roofless courts; and the dead alone rest within and around its crumbling, wind-swept walls. To an ordinary passer-by it may appear commonplace and uninteresting; yet, unless we are altogether mistaken in the foregoing sketch of its history, this ruin was one of the very cradles of early Irish Christianity. Here Findchu laboured about the sixth century; here Abban laboured; and here, in the ninth century, came the fierce and cruel Danes with sword and flame. But all such sounds—whether of prayer and praise, or cries of battle—have long since sunk into silence, and the little ruined church is truly a church of the dead.

THE ROUND TOWER.

Before proceeding to notice the destruction of the round tower which stood near it, it may be well to mention that on the north side of the chancel of the ruin there is a tomb of one of the Ladies Kingston. The title of Baron Kingston was created by Charles II. in the year 1660, who then bestowed it upon Sir John King. The inscription upon this tomb is in Latin, and is as follows. It is the only one of any special interest in this ancient burial-ground:—

IN HOC TVMVLO JACET MARGARITA
D D BARONISSA DE KINGSTON QVÆ
OBIIT TERTIA CALENDAS MAII, ANNO
DOMINI 1721 ÆTATIS SVÆ 59 OMNI
VIRTVTI CLARA ORIVNDA OCAHAN
MAGNATÆ DE COMITATV LONDONDE-
-RI PATERNO GENERIS MATERNO
QVE A DOMO NELIANORVM COMI-
TATVS CLARÆ EAMDVXIT JOHANNES
D. BARO DE KINGSTON ANNO 1681.
EX QVA HABVIT HAS PROLES NOB.
ROBERTVM QVI OBIIT IN COLLEGIO
EATON NOB. CATHERINAM DVCTAM
GERGIO BVTLER ARMIGERO NOB.
JACOBVM KING QVI DVXIT NATAM
JOHANNE MEAD EQVITE AVRATO
ET NOB. SOPHIAM DVCTAM BERTREGO
BADHAM ARMIGERO HVNC TVMVLVM
JOHANNES D. BARO DE KINGSTON IN
MEMORIAM CONJVGIS FIERI FECIT.

We have seen in an earlier part of this Paper there was a round tower at Brigown when the Norsemen attacked and plundered the place in the

year 839. This tower appears to have remained intact until the year 1720, when a violent storm overthrew the greater portion of it, leaving only a fragment 15 feet in height standing. This fragment must have become small by degrees; for, according to Dr. Brady's *Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross*, in the year 1807, during the incumbency of the Rev. Dr. Austin, on building the glebe-house at Brigown, the base of the round tower was dug up to furnish squared stones for that work. On digging some feet below the surface it appeared evidently to rest on a square foundation, in one of the angles of which was built up the fragment of a large stone on which the letters H, V, and O could be distinguished. A letter shaped like R was repeated more than once, as also C or G. Three rows of these letters were visible. Whether or not this fragment was also put into the foundations of Brigown Rectory is not clearly stated. Some of the stones of the round tower can, I believe, still be identified: they are built into the south-west angle of the wall surrounding the ruin and burial-ground, and are placed very near the ancient site of the tower. I have on several occasions examined them very closely, and, judging both by their shape and colour, believe they belonged to the tower; they are twelve in number. But it is now time to conclude these notes, which, I hope, may have some effect in rescuing from complete oblivion a group of ruins which, though small, have a most ancient and interesting history. It seems only an act of retributive justice that as one of my predecessors in the parish helped to destroy and bury a portion of these ecclesiastical antiquities, I, his successor, should make some attempt to restore them, at least to their position in history.

P.S.—Since this Paper was written the repairs of the ruin have been proceeded with, and are now nearly completed. A few observations in connection with them are now appended. They comprise the re-erection of a portion of the south wall at the junction of the nave and chancel; the building of a doorway in the south wall, and the refacing of the whole of the north wall of the nave, which had been greatly honeycombed by the constant removal of stones for placing at the heads of graves. It was found that there was a sufficient supply of these original building stones thus deposited all over the churchyard as headstones, and these have been removed and replaced in the ruin. In the course of excavating them for this purpose, four interesting "finds" were made, sketches of which are now exhibited. One of these, a foliated cross, on a slab of dark limestone, was found broken in two pieces, the pieces being quite apart, each at the head of a separate grave. There is no name or date on this slab, but in all probability it was the lid of an abbot's coffin, and is a fourteenth century piece of work, as the cross is in the decorated style. The large perforated stone of somewhat oval form, 3 feet in length by 2 feet 2 inches in breadth, has an opening in the shape of a parallelogram $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 7 inches in breadth. Various theories have been put forward concerning it. My friend, the Rev. J. H. Revington, of Kilbehenny Rectory, suggested it was the pedestal of a cross; and Mr. Deane, of Dublin, an architect, gave the same explanation of it. It will be observed that there are two artificial hollows at different ends of the perforation, which are what masons call "sparrow-picked" work; and when asked what these were meant for, Mr. Deane replied that they were receptacles for holy

water, which would stand in them when the shaft of the cross filled the cutting in the pedestal. They would, however, contain very little.

Regarding the two inscribed stones, one with the letters

D C

I C

the other with the letters

E C

E A

I am waiting for light, and have no suggestion to offer except that they are the initials of persons who turned them from their original purpose into gravestones.

It may be added here that a close examination of the ruin, made during recent repairs, leads me to believe that the nave is undoubtedly part of the original work. A drawing of a section of the south wall is exhibited.

The chancel is evidently of a much later date. It is built of very much smaller stones, and is altogether much less massive in style. I find, from inquiry of a professional builder, who has lived all his life in the parish, that the chancel arch is a quite correct restoration, both in material and form, of an early English arch, which he himself remembers in a dilapidated condition; and the natural inference, therefore, is that this arch was a piece of thirteenth century work, and gives this character and date to the whole chancel. There are some other indications of this later work, and it is noteworthy that while the original building was all composed of red sandstone, limestone was largely used in these later additions. The total length of the ruin is 78 feet—the nave being 48 feet, and the chancel 30 feet. The breadth of the nave is 30 feet, and of the chancel 27 feet. Mr. Deane expressed his approval of the way in which the repairs were being carried on, and also his opinion that the ruin was well worthy of being made a National monument because of its great antiquity and interest.

THE NORTHMEN OF LIMERICK.

By THE REV. TIMOTHY LEE, C.C., MEMBER.

THE Northmen invaded Ireland in the year 795. For twenty-five or thirty years they made no attempt to settle in the country. They landed, plundered, and went their way. About the year 831 they sailed up the Luimneach¹ (then the name of the Shannon from the present city of Limerick to the sea), and moored their black boats round Inis-Sibtonn, now King's Island. From this advantageous position they plundered the neighbouring territories. A defeat at Shanagolden for a time checked them; but in 838 they laid waste Inisfallen, Cloyne, Ross, and Kenmare. They were defeated a second time at Sefin. In 845² they again renewed their incursions. They were victorious over the Martini of Emly, and took Forannan, Archbishop of Armagh, prisoner to their ships. A few years later they erected a fortress on the island. This fortress, and not the river, was thenceforth called Luimneach, and round it grew the city.

The founders of the city came from Norway. In the Irish Annals they are called White Strangers and Lochlanns; in the Sagas, Vikings. They were a fair-haired, blue-eyed race. The ocean was their home; and its tumult was in their blood. Almost every country in Europe felt their terrible power. They cast anchor in the Thames and Tiber, the Seine, and Guadalquivir. They drained the ale-cup to their stormy gods under the shadow of Moorish tower and Grecian temple. The Sicilian Moslem and the monk of Iona knew their shout; and the hardy Sclav on the shores of the Black Sea looked with fear on their raven banner. To receive wounds and die in battle was their delight.³ "Wounds," says Tegnèr, in Frithiof's Saga, are "Vikings' delight"; and in Lodbrog's death-song we are told that⁴ "he who is never wounded leads a wearisome life." Hence they looked upon war as a holy thing.⁵ "Robbery and piracy in a good straightforward wholesale way were honoured and respected." To do things like a man, without looking to the right or to the left, as Kari acted when he smote off the head of Gunnar in Earl Sigard's hall, was the Northman's pride." From the prose "Edda of Snorri" we learn something of their religious belief. "The first and eldest of the Gods,"⁶ says Snorri, "is High All Father. He lives from all ages and rules over all realms, and sways all things great and small; he smithied heaven and earth and the lift and all that belongs to them; what is most, he made man and gave him a soul that shall live and never perish; and all men that are right minded shall live and be with himself in Vingolf; but wicked men fare to Hell." Wherever this restless ubiquitous race made their new homes they

¹ See "Martyrology of Donegal," p. 69; O'Huidhrin's "Poem," p. 81; "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., p. 273. The name Luimneach was also given to the places round the mouth of the Shannon. (See "I. Nennius," p. 241.)

² See "War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill," p. 9.

³ See Dasent's "Burnt Nyal," vol. ii., p. 360.

⁴ Thierry's "Norman Conquest," vol. i., p. 60.

⁵ Dasent's Introduction to "Burnt Nyal," p. xxxiv.

⁶ See Introduction to "The Story of the Volsungs," p. xxi., by H. Halliday Sparling.

immediately erected the Hof or temple. In the Hof, in a half circle, stood the images of the gods, and before them was the altar. On the altar lay the holy ring on which all solemn oaths were sworn; the blood-bowl containing the blood of the victims, and the blood-twig with which the worshippers were sprinkled. Their prayer was in the form of a toast.¹ The chief or priest drained a cup of ale to Odin for strength and victory; to Frey for peace and good harvests; to Bragi the god of song and mirth; to Freyja the goddess of love and beauty; and lastly, to the memory of vanished friends and days that return no more. Soon after the Northmen had settled at Limerick, Omphile became their chief. In all probability where now stands St. Mary's Cathedral his temple stood. With many of his followers he was slain at the battle of Roscrea. Barith, called in *Chronicon Scotorum*,² King of Limerick, succeeded him. Barith plundered monasteries in Leinster and Connaught, and laid waste many parts of Munster. In the "Annals of Ulster"³ he is called a great champion of the Norse-men; and in the "Four Masters"⁴ chief of these persecutors. It is also added that he was slain and burned at Ath-Cliath⁵ through the miracles of God and St. Cianan. After his death Sitriuc became lord of Limerick. He was slain by his own countrymen in 895. The next leader of the Shannon foreigners was Colla, son of Barith⁶ "by whom Echtighern, son of Flannchadh, King of Breghmhaine, was slain." In 922, Colla joined the standard of Tamar Mac Elgi,⁷ who came with an immense fleet and landed at King's Island. Tamar was King of Denmark, and also held dominion over East Anglia. He is called in the "Northern Annals," Gormo Gamle. He ruled over Limerick for eight years. During these eight years his followers ravaged far and wide at will. They were on Lough Derg, and "plundered Inis Celtra, and they drowned its shrines and its relics, and its books;" on Lough Ree, and "destroyed Cluain-Mic-Nois and all the islands of the lake, and they carried off a great spoil, between gold and silver and other treasures";⁸ on Lough Corrib and "the islands of the lake were plundered by them"; on Lough Neagh "robbing all the islands and borders about."⁹ They reddened "their blades in gore" on the plains of Ossory, and their watchfires blazed among the hills of Donegal. In 926 they defeated Godfrey, Danish King of Dublin, and four years later took that stronghold. During the siege Tamar's son Canate was killed. When news was brought to the father he fell into a fit of apoplexy and died.¹⁰ His death in no way stopped the victorious career of the Limerick foreigners now under the leadership of Colla O'Hymer and Aulaf Ceanneairech.¹² They won the battle of Duibhthir in 931, "where some of the nobles of Ui Maine were slain."¹³ The same year

¹ See Dasent's Introduction to "Burnt Nyal," p. xli.

² "Chronicon Scotorum," p. 195.

³ "Annals of Ulster," p. 397.

⁴ Under the year 878.

⁵ Dublin.

⁶ See "Chronicon Scotorum," p. 195.

⁷ "War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill," p. 39.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ "Annals of Ulster," p. 445.

¹⁰ "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. ii., p. 623.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 621, note.

¹² See Haliday's "Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin," p. 67, note.

¹³ See "Annals of the Four Masters," under this year.

they "preyed and spoyled all Ireland, both temporall and spirituall land."¹ The following year, "The Danes of Lymbrick preyed and spoyled all Connaught to Moylorge of the north, and to Bowgna of the east." However they met with some reverses. In 930 they were defeated with great slaughter by the Connaught-men on Lough Corrib. They were driven from the plains of Ossory by Godfrey of Dublin; and in 939, "Harrold O'Hymmer, King of the Danes of Lymbrick, was killed in Connaught at Rathneyney."² Hisson Maccus became sovereign of Man and many other Isles. In 972 he made the circuit of Ireland with his lagmans for the settlement of quarrels and the punishment of crime.

Ivar was the next king of Limerick.³ "There came after that an immensely great fleet, more wonderful than all the other fleets, for its equal or its likeness never before came to Erinn, with Imor, grandson of Imor, chief king of the foreigners, and with three sons, viz., Dubheenn, and Cuallaidh, and Aralt. These landed and encamped in Inis Sibtond, in the harbour of Luimneach." Such are the words of the old chronicle, "War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill," and in it we have also a long and seemingly exaggerated account of the deeds of Ivar. It tells us how he plundered all Munster and received hostages from both the Irish and Norwegians; how he set up kings and chiefs, stewards and bailiffs, in every territory and in every chieftaincy—"So that none of the men of Erinn had power to give even the milk of his cow, nor as much as the clutch of eggs of one hen in succour or in kindness to an aged man or to a friend, but was forced to preserve them for the foreign steward, or bailiff, or soldier." This powerful king, it adds, demanded an ounce of gold for every nose. Those unable to pay were either reduced to slavery or their noses were cut off. Against this cruel oppression the Dalcassians bravely struggled. Under the name Dalcassians were included the many families descended from Cormac Cas. Their territory was that part of Thomond that corresponds to the present county Clare. Mahon, brother of Brian Borumha, became their king in 957. And the two brothers, the more effectively to oppose Ivar, sent their people unfit for war among the friendly tribes of Mayo and Galway. Then a bloody struggle commenced. No quarter was given on either side. The foreigners slew every Dalcassian that fell into their hands, and the Dalcassians every foreigner. After some time, Mahon, seeing that the struggle was fruitless, made a truce with the enemy. Brian would have no truce; he and the young warriors of his race kept up a guerilla warfare among their native hills and woods. At length he was reduced to 15 men. Mahon having learned his sad position, the two brothers had an interview. At this interview the King of Thomond was reproached for his cowardice, and told that none of those who held the sceptre before him would submit to the yoke of the stranger. Mahon's answer was a prudent one. The enemy, he said, were too numerous, and their weapons much superior. He consented, however, to call together the whole clan and consult them on the question of peace or war. The

¹ See also *note*, where it is stated that the Danes of Lough Erne preyed, &c.; that these were Limerick Danes is clear from "Annals of the Four Masters" under year 934.

² See "Annals of the Four Masters" under year 938, *note*.

³ See "War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill," p. 49, and following pages.

assembly declared for war. Wherever he served every Dalcassian soldier flocked to the standard of his king; and the Delvins, a kindred people, came with their swords. Ivar also made his preparations. He summoned to his service many Northern and Irish chieftains. The Irish chiefs who refused were put to death. Molloy, King of Desmond, and Donovan, King of Carbaire, willingly obeyed the summons. The two armies met at Sulcoit, now Sallowhed, within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Tipperary. The battle was fierce and bloody, and lasted from sunrise till mid-day. About mid-day the Northmen and their allies were routed, and they fled "to the ditches, and to the valleys, and to the solitudes of that sweet flowery plain." The troops of Mahon pursued them wherever they fled. Next morning they entered Limerick still followed by the Dalcassians, who slaughtered them in the streets, and the houses, and the fort. The conquerors, moreover, carried off their jewels, their gold and their silver, their foreign saddles, their beautifully woven cloth, their silks and their satins, their wives and their maidens, and left their city a heap of smouldering ruins. According to Keating, Ivar lost in the battle of Sulcoit 7000; in the "Annals of Innisfallen" the number is set down as 3000; and in "War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill" as 2000. The Northmen were also defeated by Mahon at Shanagolden, Bunratty, and Emly. In 971 he burned Limerick a second time, and drove Ivar from it. Ivar returned after a year, and, at his instigation, it is said, Molloy and Donovan plotted the murder of the King of Thomond. Mahon, according to the most probable account, was murdered near Red Chair. Brian succeeded him and fully avenged his death. Ivar and two of his sons were slain at Inis-cattery; his surviving son Aralt and Donovan at Bruree; and Molloy was defeated at Belach Lehta. Brian then fortified Cashel, Kilfinane, Lough Gur, Knockany, Bruree, Arklow, Kincora, and other places not identified, and in a short time became complete master of Munster. His triumph, however, was not woe to the vanquished. The Limerick Northmen paid him and his descendants an annual tribute and lived in peace. They traded with their kindred in Norway and Iceland. In the "Landnama"¹ we have a most interesting reference to a Limerick Northman called Rafin Hlimreks Fari. It tells us that Ari, an Icelandic, was cast on the shores of the Whitemen's land. "It is situated in the Western Ocean, near the good Vinland. Here Ari, not being permitted to return, was detained and baptized. This was first related by Rafin, the Limerick merchant, who had resided many years in Limerick."

After the battle of Clontarf most of the Northmen who had settled in Ireland became Christians. This battle was the last great struggle of the worshippers of Odin with Christianity. The Icelandic writers² say that dreadful sights were seen on that Good Friday morning, and that melancholy cries were heard like the wailing of gods for their deserted Hofs. About this time also the foreigners not unfrequently intermarried with the Irish. Kromlada, who married Brian, was widow of a Danish prince, and described in one of the Sagas as the fairest of all women, and best gifted in everything that was not in her own power, but

¹ See "Fragments of English and Irish History," p. 65, translated from Icelandic by G. J. Thorkelin.

² See Dasent's "Burnt Nyal," vol. ii., p. 338.

that she did all things ill over which she had any power. The great Icelandic scholar, Gudbrand¹ Vigfusson, tells us that this intermarriage had something to do with the fine artistic spirit manifested in the Sagas.

In 1104 Murtagh O'Brien built his palace at Limerick, though the city still continued an Ostman city, and as such is frequently mentioned in the Irish Annals. Thus, in the "Annals of Clonmacnoise" it is stated that, in 1157, Murtagh O'Loughlan besieged Limerick, and compelled the Danes to submit themselves to His Grace and to acknowledge him as their king, and to forsake Turlogh O'Brien and to banish him out of *their jurisdiction*. Again in the "Annals of the Four Masters," under the year 1171, we are told that Cormac M'Carthy gained a victory over the foreigners of Luimneach, slew a great many of them, and burned the market-place and half the fortress to its centre.

The coming of Henry II. for ever ended the power of the Limerick Northmen.

¹ See Introduction to "Sturlunga Saga," p. xx.

HISTORY OF THE ABBEY AND BATTLES OF MONASTERA- NENAGH, CROOM, COUNTY LIMERICK, 1148-1603.

By THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., MEMBER.

IN 1098, Robert, Abbot of the Benedictine Abbey of Molesme, yearning for a stricter and more ascetic discipline, founded a monastery in the neglected valley of Cîteaux, or Cistercium. A century scarcely passed ere that little house was mother of eight hundred rich abbeys. Migne's *Diction des ordres Reliq.* says 1200. Its rule was first adopted in Ireland by the Benedictines of Mary's Abbey, Dublin, 1139. Mellifont (daughter of Clairvaux, one of the earliest and greatest houses founded by Cîteaux) was mother of Manisternenagh,¹ which in its turn was mother of Holycross: so much for the pedigree of the Abbey which forms the subject of this Paper. The great zeal and genius of St. Stephen and St. Bernard had brought the Cistercian Order to its sternest vigour and efficiency when its first house in western Ireland was erected. La Terté was the first foundation from Cîteaux, and was founded in 1113; Pontegny in 1114; Moremond and Clairvaux in 1115.

Ware,² in recording the foundation of Manister, states the interesting fact that King O'Brien vowed it to the Virgin in a desperate battle with the Danes, near Rathmore, where a massive tower and rath still stand east of the Abbey. The monastery was built beside a fair-green (Aenagh beg) between 1148 and 1151, by Turlough O'Brien, King of Limerick, on a plain near the river Cammogue, and dedicated by the name De Magio,³ probably meaning "the plain" (Magh), and not the river Maigue, a couple of miles distant: its contribution to Cîteaux was ten shillings per annum.⁴ It was colonized by Cistercians from Mellifont and Innislaught.⁵ The year of its completion, 1151, was one of misery and death; for, apart from civil wars and struggles with the Danes, many were dying from some unknown disease called "The King's Game," and the winter was wet and very stormy.⁶

In 1174⁷ Donatus Abbot de Magio witnessed the grant of Dermot, King of Munster, to Gill Abbey, Co. Cork. This Donat was still Abbot in 1205.⁸ He and his successors sat in Parliament as spiritual peers.⁹

1211. John, King of England, confirmed to this abbey the lands of

¹ MSS., T.C.D., F. i. 16.

² "Monasteries" (Harris's Edition).

³ 1148. MSS., T.C.D., E. 3. 8, p. 65—"Collectanea Historica" (Ware); Brit. Mus. MSS. (Cotton)—"Vespasian," A. vi. f. 54. b. 1151. "Jungelin," quoted by Allemand. Magio is not to be confused with Magio or Mayo in Mayo. In a deed, Jan. 1783, Registry, Dublin, B 361, p. 289, Askeaton Abbey is also called May or Mayast. So, perhaps, the bodies of the Monks of Mayo are re-interred at Askeaton by the Confederates, 1646, were not of Manister, but of Askeaton itself.

⁴ MSS., T.C.D.—"Collectanea Historica," p. 65.

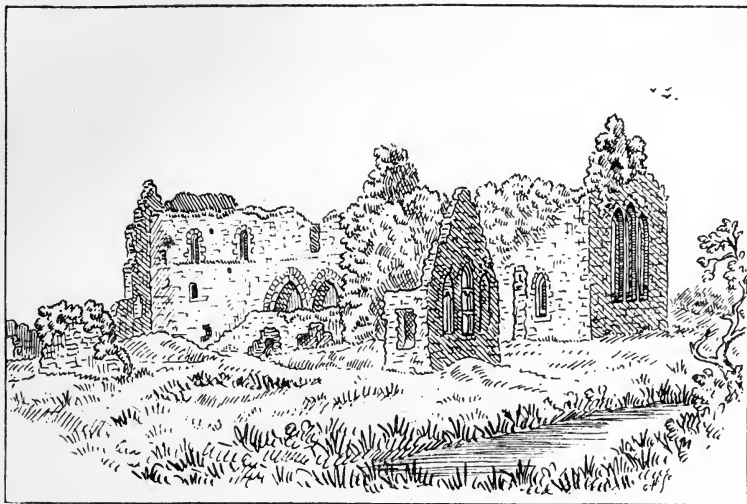
⁵ Allemand, MSS., T.C.D., F. 4. 25.—"Histoire Monastique."

⁶ "Annals of the Four Masters," 1148-1151.

⁷ "King," p. 336, quoted by Archdall—"Monasticon."

⁸ MSS., T.C.D., F. 4. 23.

⁹ Allemand—"Parliament Rolls."



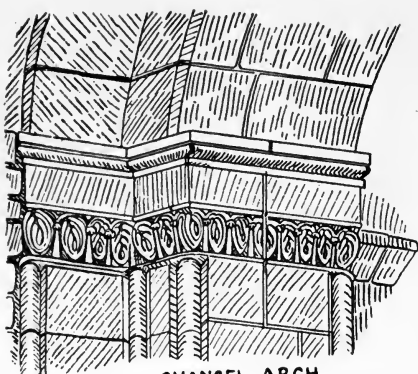
MANISTER ABBEY, CO. LIMERICK.—S.E. VIEW.

From a Sketch by Mr. Wakeman, R.I.A., 1840,
and existing remains.

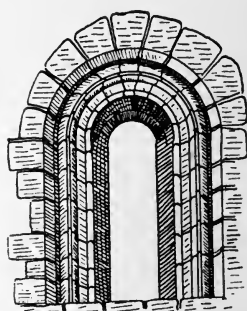


MANISTER ABBEY.—N.W. VIEW.

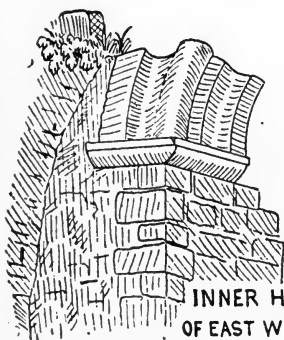
From a Sketch by T. J. Westropp, 1880.



CHANCEL ARCH



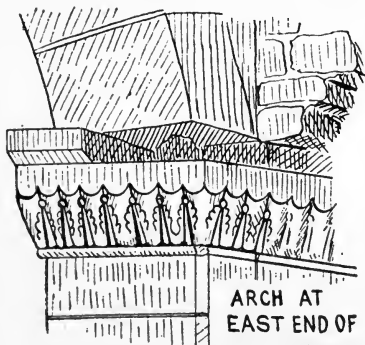
SOUTH LIGHT WEST WINDOW



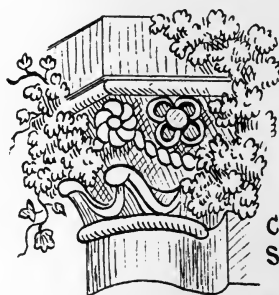
INNER HEAD,
OF EAST WINDOW



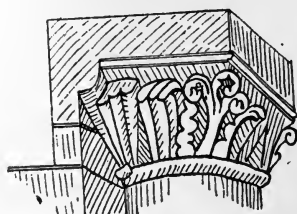
REMAINS OF THE
EAST WINDOW.



ARCH AT
EAST END OF
SOUTH AISLE



CAPITALS
S.W. PIER
OF
BELFRY



Kilnemekin, on which it stood, and Atherokan by letters patent.¹ On July 23rd, 1227,² King Henry III. granted special protection to the abbeys and abbots of Mellifont, Graignemanagh, Holycross, and Magio, and their tenants. Unlike the great English abbeys of the Order, the Irish houses were poor and often involved in lawsuits. Manister seems to have had much trouble this way.

September 10th, 1229,³ the justiciary is ordered to try the cause of Maurice de Londres against the Abbot of May, touching two knights fees in Glenogra, unless it be held by the king's charter.

June 19th, 1234,⁴ Maurice Fitzgerald, the justiciary, was called on to try another suit between the same parties (Donatus being Abbot) touching Ballihodor, Enagheully, &c., which had been heard before the Cistercian chapter.⁵

The next notice we find of this lawsuit throws no little light on the Abbey history.

On May 2nd, 1237,⁶ Adam Abbot de Magio complains that Maurice de Londres had pleaded against Abbot William, who had retired, and Abbot Donatus, who had been deposed, and then pleaded while the abbacy was vacant to the detriment of the Abbey, till Adam was promoted to be Abbot. The latter now petitions that the house may not suffer in consequence. King Henry III. gave a gracious answer: he enrolled the petition, and ordered Fitzgerald not to proceed with the case.

1295.⁷ Adam de Dermogho was appointed Abbot of Magio.

1302. February 22.⁸ The Abbot of Magio prayed the King (Edward I.) to grant him terms for payment of £209 6s. 8d., due by the convent to Gerard Gymbard, and other members of the Ricardi company of Lucca, which was exacted from the abbot because the chattels and debts of the said merchants had been taken into the king's hands. The king wrote from Roxborough ordering the justiciary to give favourable terms because of the poverty of the house.

1304.⁹ Isaac Abbot of Mage granted to John Fitzsimon Bathe "the whole grange of Grangenaw for the space and term of thirty years, paying annually thereout forty cronnogs of bread corn, twenty of pease and beans, and twenty of oats, all properly cleansed and winnowed, and also that he should pay suit and service at their court of Mage twice every year," and "if the said John, his heirs or assigns, should at any time be amerced in the said court the fine should not exceed 6d."

1307.¹⁰ William, the Abbot, granted to Robert, Bishop of Limerick, all

¹ "Jungelin," quoted by Allemand.

² "Close Rolls, Ireland," No. 1532—"Calendar of State Papers."

³ "Close Rolls, 13, Hen. III."—"Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," No. 1732.

⁴ "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland."

⁵ As far as I can collect their names, the Abbots were—1174–1205, Donatus. 1206. M. (P.W.). 1227. Wm. (resigned). 1234. Donatus (deposed). 1237. Adam. 1261. Thos. O'Mayly. 1295. Adam de Dermogho. 1301. William. 1304. Isaac. 1313. John. 1317. Isaac. 1330. Awen Dondrynan. 1340. John le Wyte. 1345. Wm. Hagherne. 1350. Sutton. 1365. Thomas. 1379. Cornelius.—MSS., T.C.D., F. 4. 23, "Molyneux Collectanea."—"Calendar of State Papers, Ireland" ("Archdall").

⁶ "Close Rolls, Ireland."

⁷ King, p. 225.

⁸ "Close Roll," 30, Ed. I. m. 15.

⁹ King, p. 343, quoted by Archdall.

¹⁰ Archdall "Monasticon."

the land which Laurence O'Senky held in Camysbeg, for the term of twenty-nine years, at a rent of 50s.

1313.¹ Isaac the Abbot had alienated several lands, and John the Abbot petitioned the King to restore them because the Abbey was a royal foundation.

1317. I find the Abbot so far succeeded that he recovered Mahunaun Grange from Morogh Fitz Thomas.

1330. Owen Dundrynan was Abbot.

1345. William Agherne succeeded John White as Abbot.

1365. Cornelius was succeeded by Abbot Henry.² In this year Turlough Maol O'Brien, King of Thomond, succeeded Mahon Maonmaighe. Three years later he was driven from the throne by his nephew, Brian, and took refuge with Garrett, Earl of Desmond, at Waterford. Uniting their forces, they advanced northwards, and on July 10th, 1369,³ met the army of Thomond in the meadows under the walls of Manister-an-Eanagh. A desperate battle ensued, in which Brian O'Brien was victorious. The Earl of Desmond, John Fitz Nicholas, Sir Thomas Fitz John, and many other nobles, took refuge in the Abbey; but even the holy house met with scant respect, for O'Brien and the M'Namaras forced their way in, captured them, and extorted a heavy ransom. Brian was ever after nicknamed "Catha-an-Eanagh" (Nenagh Battle), from the victory that established him on his uncle's throne. The "Four Masters" add that after the battle the Irish burned Limerick, and terrorised the citizens into a surrender. Brian appointed Sioda Cam M'Namara as governor, but he was soon afterwards assassinated by the citizens, "a miserable death for the son of a chief." From this to 1502 I find no other record of the Abbey. In this year died Donough O'Brien: "he was Lord from Adare to Limerick and from Ballynua to Mainister-an-Aenagh."⁴

A very characteristic legend is told of this Abbey, and as its hero lived about 1540 I may tell it here. Flan O'Brien was brother of Brian Dubh, Lord of Carrigogunnell. He had a residence on his brother's demesnes of Pubblebrian, which he named Atteach Flan, or Attyflin.⁵ Here he lived in reckless state, a professed atheist, but hospitable to strangers, and liberal to the monks of Manister, who, however much they disapproved of his life and opinions, sent regularly for the beef he supplied. One day Flan was in a bad humour, and sent a written promise for the meat, with a mocking message to the Abbot that if his faith were worth anything the promise would weigh as much

¹ King, p. 225.

² Molyneux, "Collectanea de rebus Monasticis," T.C.D.

³ "Annals of the Four Masters"; "Hist. Memoirs of the O'Briens," page 134; "Pembroke Annals."

⁴ "Annals of the Four Masters." Ballymena is now Newtown, near Tervoe.

⁵ "Attiflewin, or Artiflony," was confirmed to Brien Duff M'Donogh O'Brien of Carrigogunnell, 17th February, 1584 ("Rolls"). It was found by Inquisition, 23rd February, 1619, that "Tadeus, or Teige O'Brien, late of Attafin, was seised of that place in 1584, but entered into rebellion with the Earl of Desmond, and died outlawed, when his estates were escheated to the Crown" (MSS., R.I.A., "Inquis. Lands," II., p. 48). It was granted to James, Duke of York, 1660, let to Countess of Orkney, sublet to Thomas Moore, and forfeited by James II., 1688. It was purchased from the Chichester House Commissioners, June 14, 1703, by Montifort Westropp, of Kilkerin, Clare, for £760 ("Patent Rolls," Anne, A. 1), whose father had migrated from Stainesby, in Yorkshire.

as the beef. The pious Abbot, nothing doubting, heaped on the weights and laid the note on the other scale, which sank with the scrap of parchment. The messenger fled open-mouthed to Flan, with the wonderful news, and the scoffer rode full speed to the Abbey to see the miracle with his own eyes. Who could any longer disbelieve a faith so well attested? Flan confessed his sins, became a monk, and died at an advanced age in the odour of sanctity, lamented and regretted by all who knew him.

At the general suppression, 1540, the Abbey held five ploughlands, the Abbey ploughland, Ballymacstradan and Grange, the two Barmean, Boolyboord and Cloughnamagh. The parish of Nenagh, including Granshelath, Camas, Garranamanagh, Knockagrawley, Caherduff, Cloughmenagh, Kilkereby, Bowherrany, and Lackagrenagh, a mill seat, and watercourse and weirs for eels and pike on the Cammogue, and rents of £1 0s. 8d., and 6s. from Grotensillagh.¹

April 3rd, 1576,² William Casey assigned the Abbey of Maye to George More. An inquisition of October 4th, 1578,³ finds that Queen Elizabeth demised the Abbey of Nenaugh, the monastery of St. Katherine (Manister-nacallagh, near Foynes) and the Black Abbey of Adare to Sir Warham St. Leger for £22 17s. 8d. Next year, 1579, a fearful blow fell on the Abbey. It was again the scene of a great battle. Sir Nicholas Malby (Captain Maulbi the "Four Masters" call him) went to Limerick to recruit his army "and procure provisions for his soldiers, and from thence he marched towards Askeaton;"⁴ he sent on 300 foot and 50 horse to garrison Kilmallock, when intelligence was received that Sir John Desmond, brother of the Earl of Desmond, was camped near Manisteranenagh with 2000 horse and foot. Malby had only 600 men under Sir William Stanley, Captain George Carew, and Captains Fisher, Furse, Pierse (called "Spires" by the "Four Masters") and Hind.⁵ He, with Captain Apslie, reserved 100 horsemen.⁶ "He found the enemy in a plain adjoining the old Abbey of Monaster-nenagh,"⁷ where he camped for the night, writing to the Earl of Desmond, (who wavered between fear of the English and sympathy with the rebels, in whose army his brother and many of his followers were serving).

October 2nd, 1579, expressing his confidence against the rebels, and promising him favour if he would "get rid of that Papistical arrogant traitor Saunders who deceiveth with false lies," but the Earl returned no answer.⁸

Next day, says Malby,⁹ "The rebels came on as resolute-minded on the 3rd at Monasteranenagh as the best soldiers in Europe could." The Earl of Desmond and Lord Kerry ascended Knockdrumanasail (Tory Hill), a steep limestone knoll, commanding a clear view of the Abbey. Malby had 450 cavalry¹⁰ and 600 infantry,¹¹ the rebels were marshalled by Spanish officers,

¹ King, p. 344, quoted by Archdall.

² MSS., T.C.D.—Molyneux, "Collectanea," p. 303.

³ MSS., T.C.D., F. 4. 25.

⁴ "Annals of the Four Masters."

⁵ Leland's "Hist. of Ireland," B. 4. C. 2; Holinshead's "Chronicles."

⁶ Holinshead.

⁷ Leland.

⁸ "Calendar of State Papers," Ireland, p. 190.

⁹ "Calendar of State Papers," Ireland, Letter, October 12, 1579.

¹⁰ More likely 45.

¹¹ Lenihan's "History of Leinster."

with artillery on either wing, in a very orderly manner. "Seeing this, Malby drew his men into a square, setting out his flankers in several places according to their service,"¹ his baggage being placed in the rear with a proper guard. Meanwhile Sir John of Desmond and the Spaniards were encouraging the men. Dr. Allen, the Irish Jesuit² and the Abbot of Manister,³ after celebrating High Mass, went through the ranks blessing and exhorting the soldiers, and assuring them of victory. The Papal standard was then unfurled by Allen,⁴ and the whole force marched bravely and in unbroken ranks on the English; the latter fired two deadly volleys, but the Irish advanced and assailed the front rank with their pikes. In the wild hand-to-hand combat that ensued the victory long remained doubtful;⁵ a third volley was fired, and 60 fell; 200 of the Irish and Spaniards were mortally wounded,⁶ and the broken ranks of Desmond's army fled. Among the slain were found the bodies of Allen ("who, not content with exhorting, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome"),⁷ Thomas Fitzgerald,⁸ Owen M'Sheehy,⁹ and Sir Thomas Browne,⁹ and "several of the leaders of Clan Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the Earl's sons; and great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenagh beag."¹⁰ The battle was now over, but many of the refugees were in the Abbey; the English turned their cannons against it, and greatly damaged the cloister and refectory. The Abbey was taken, and a general slaughter ensued; the terror-stricken monks, in number about 40, crowded into the church and huddled round the high altar: there was no mercy for them on earth; the soldiers put them to the sword, and the Abbot was beheaded on the steps of the altar.¹¹ This was on the eve of the Assumption, 1579.¹² Manriquez¹³ adds a curious legend:—One old monk escaped, and as soon as the butchers had left he entered the blood-stained chancel weeping, and, flinging himself before the broken statue of the Virgin, bitterly lamented that there was none to keep her festival, when lo! the church was flooded with light, the slain arose with crowns on their heads and palms in their hands, and sang the vesper. He, wondering whether he had been translated to Heaven, prayed and sang in awe, and at the end, when he uncovered his face, only saw the gory chancel and the mangled corpses. Malby encamped for the night between the Abbey and the river, and next day came congratulations from the deceitful Desmond, advising him to remove from the place as being very improper for him to encamp there. Malby, unable to bring the Earl to an interview, marched on to Rathkeale and Askeaton, and laid them and their

¹ Holinshead's "Chronicle"—MSS., R.I.A., 14. E. 6, p. 467.

² Leland.

³ Lenihan.

⁴ Holinshead.

⁵ Leland; Holinshead; "Annals of the Four Masters."

⁶ Camden confirms this by saying that 260 fell.

⁷ Leland.

⁸ "Annals of the Four Masters."

⁹ O'Daly's "History of the Geraldines," cap. 23. O'Daly has the assurance to state that the English were defeated, and their great guns taken.

¹⁰ "Annals of the Four Masters."

¹¹ White MSS., quoted by Lenihan, "History of Limerick."

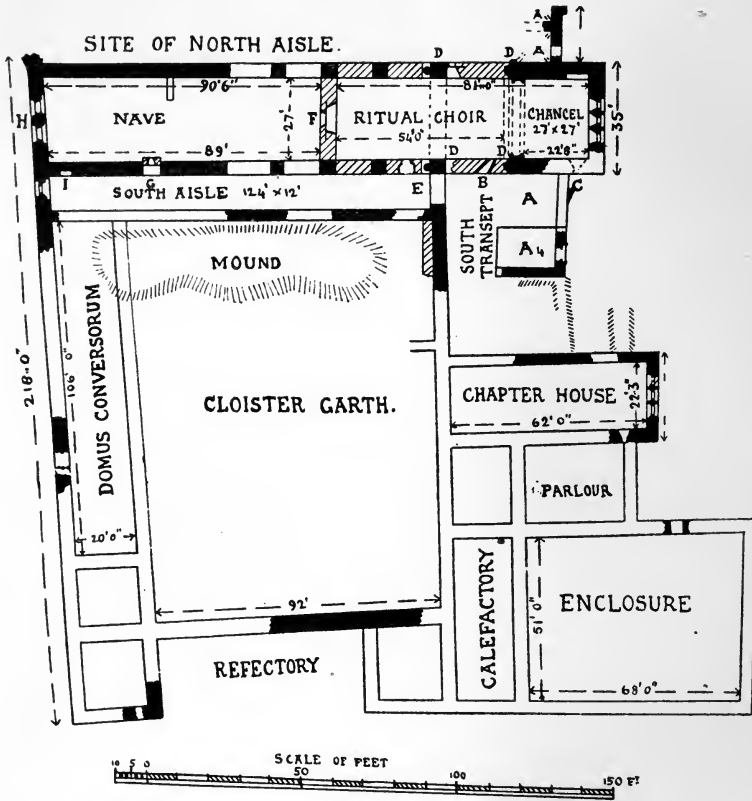
¹² Bruodinus.

¹³ "Annales Cisterciensium," 1642.



PLAN OF MANISTER ABBEY, CO. LIMERICK.

Thomas J. Westropp, 1886.



- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A. Four Chapels. | A 4. Used for Chantillon Vault. |
| B. 'Squint' in later wall. | |
| C. Window (shown in Mr. Wakeman's drawing, now fallen). | |
| D. Four Piers of Belfry. | H. West Door. |
| E. Arch (Norman Transition). | I. Fire-place. |
| F. Later Screen Wall. | J. Gateway. |
| G. Confessional. | K. Broken Walls. |

Abbey Walls, in Black. Later, Shaded. Foundations, Outlines.

monasteries in ashes.¹ The bodies of the slain were thrown into a great trench in a field near the Abbey, where they were discovered by some labourers about 1820.²

The rest of the Abbey history is brief and uninteresting. April 26, 1586, Wallop purchased the interest of the Abbey from Gregory Rigges. May 12, 1587, Robert Collom of Dublin got a grant of the site as held by Wallop. November 4th, 1594,³ Sir H. Wallop got a grant for ever of the Abbey, to be held by fealty only in free soccage and not in capite, at a rent of £26 17s. 8d., Irish, and support of two horsemen.⁴ Finally, King James, by letter, dated at Winchester, September 28, 1603, remitted the rents from 1597 to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Norreys, whose lands had been wasted in the late rebellion.⁵ In the face of all these grants there were two grantees not recognized by the Government. On January 19, 1590, Conor O'Mulryan, Titular Bishop of Killaloe, being then at Lisbon, granted to Cornelius and Sir Fergus O'Sullivan (who had obtained a Papal Bull) the Abbey of Monastermenich.⁶ Mulryan was a staunch enemy of Elizabeth, but it may be surmised that this act of hostility did neither her nor her grantees much injury. In about 1807 the belfry fell; soon afterwards, the peasantry say, Mr. White, of Manister, demolished the outbuildings, and used the material for stables and yards. Finally, in my own recollection, before 1874, the vaulted roof (as Brash had predicted) "kicked out" the side wall and fell, involving the splendid east window and half the chancel in its ruin.

In plan, Manister closely corresponds to Clairvaux, Kirkstall, and other great Abbeys of this Order; the only parts now standing are the church, the chapter-house, and three fragments of wall; but the foundation of the cloister and domicile are very apparent in the green field south of the church, and the filial affection that prompted the Cistercians to imitate the plan of Clairvaux enables us, with little difficulty, to identify the rooms. To the east of the cloister, and next the transept, was the sacristy, next it the chapter house, then a small parlour where the monks were allowed to converse freely and inspect the wares of merchants; next to this was the calefactory, or day-room, a cheerful and warm apartment; then, along the south of the cloister, as far as possible from the church, lie the kitchen and refectory, while the guest-rooms and house of the conversi, or lay brethren, stood on the western face.⁷ The church, before its retrenchment (probably in the 15th century), was a noble edifice, cruciform, with 2 aisles. Five lofty arches rose on each side, the belfry piers being very large columns, with finely-carved capitals and moulded pillars, and arches from 25 to 27 feet wide; the responds of an earlier arcade are still visible attached to the main piers, their capitals decorated with very conventional foliage, and with *fleurs-de-lis* at the angles. In later days a massive partition was built between the 2nd piers from the west, and the aisle and transept arches

¹ "Annals of the Four Masters."

² Fitzgerald's "History of Limerick," vol. i., p. 32.

³ Molyneux, "Collectanea"—T.C.D., F. 4. 25.

⁴ "Patent Rolls," Ireland.

⁵ "Calendar of State Papers," Ireland, 1603.

⁶ "Calendar of State Papers," Ireland, p. 293.

⁷ I give all requisite measurements in the plan.

were closed, forming, no doubt, the enlarged choir required by the later ritual, as at Clairvaux.¹ The arcade has plain square piers relieved by a slight chamfer. Fitzgerald² says they were of "polished gritstone," and misled others into the notion that they were cased with marble. The transept arches have fine semicircular pilasters, their capitals carved with flowers and foliage, while the pillars of the chancel are square, with rounded shafts at the angles, and Norman capitals, with leaves instead of flutings. The chancel arch was pointed. O'Donovan says,³ "I had no idea the Irish had built such splendid arches before the arrival of the English." Those of the north chapels were decorated with a shell-like ornament: these chapels were groined; their east wall, part of one of their arches, and the east face of the extreme south chapel (its door with moulded pillars forming the entrance to the Cantillon vault) remain. The chancel⁴ is not groined, but had a pointed vault; it was lit by a noble triplet window: the pier and part of the head of the north light and the sills alone remain;⁵ "it is deeply recessed by an arrangement of bold squares and chamfers."⁶

A plain tomb recess exists north of the altar, and a "squint" was made in the later wall closing the transept arch. For about 66 feet from the west the nave has dead walls without arcade, though the aisle ran the whole length of the church. In a small arch is a projecting wall with a slit, forming a confessional. Brash thinks this part was rebuilt and the older clerestory replaced above the Gothic arcade. I find no trace of round-headed arches except in the clerestory. The west door was very plain and is now defaced: over it are two round-headed richly moulded windows. At the east end of the south aisle is a plain Gothic arch resting on Norman capitals.⁷ The chapter-house is an oblong building, with a three-light east window, recessed like that of the church: the side lights were closed, and a small 15th century cross-barred window inserted in the middle one. O'Donovan, strangely enough, calls this a small late church.⁸ There are some remains of a detached building near the Cammogue, perhaps a mill, though the country people say that a rope from a net in the river rang a bell in it when a salmon was captured. The neglected state of the ruins defies description, and calls for remedy. Too late to save the fine chancel, much might even yet be done to rescue this Abbey from the condition of a holier temple. "The sanctuary desolate, and the altar profaned, and the gates burned up, and shrubs growing in the courts as in a forest, or in one of the mountains—yea, and the priests' chambers pulled down."

¹ "Encyclopædia Brit." (on Abbey).

² "History of Limerick."

³ MSS., R.I.A., 14. E. 9, p. 451.

⁴ Observe that the old chancel was a square, and the ritual choir three times as long as its width.

⁵ See page of details.

⁶ Brash's "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland," p. 137.

⁷ See page of details.

⁸ Fitzgerald's "History of Limerick" gives an ecstatic but erroneous description, mistakes the aisle arches for a porch, and generally misunderstands the ruins. He makes the north front 170 feet long, and is deservedly ridiculed by O'Donovan for his inaccurate measurements. O'Donovan gives 81 feet for the chancel, including therein the "ritual choir." Lenihan sees no sign of transepts, and thinks the chancel was not built by the O'Briens, because it has no Norman details, not noticing the continuity of arcade and clerestory, and the characteristic capitals. Brash makes the nave 30 feet too short, and says there are no traces of aisles.

ENNIS ABBEY—THE SUCCESSION OF THE EARLY EARLS OF THOMOND, Etc.

By GEORGE J. HEWSON, A. M.

MR. WESTROPP's Paper on "Ennis Abbey" is most interesting, but its perusal leaves a feeling of regret that the author did not give more information as to details, such as measurements, architectural features, &c., and also as to the probable relative periods at which the various parts now extant were built.

The screen under the tower seems to be a most interesting feature, and one which is most unusual in Irish abbeys; but we really have got no information about it but what can be gathered from the engraving and from the term "Spanish Flamboyant Screen," applied to it without any explanation of what that term means. I would much wish to know why it is called a "*Spanish* Flamboyant Screen," and the grounds for so calling it. It would also be very interesting to know when, and for what purpose this screen was placed in its present position, and also if it seems to have been originally made for that purpose and position, or if it, or the upper part of it, had ever been used as a window? Those are questions of much interest, and a close examination and accurate description would do much towards answering them. I take it for granted that it is of later date than the tower and the arch in which it is now placed; and, to judge from the engraving, there seems to me to be some indications that it was not originally an exact fit for that arch. Though I was at Ennis Abbey many years ago, and retain a pretty distinct recollection of it, I have never seen this screen, or even previously heard of its existence, as the nave was then used as a church and I did not obtain access to it. I cannot help seeing the vast difference between the impression which a Paper by an accurate writer like Mr. Brash leaves on the mind and that left by the Paper on Ennis Abbey.

Mr. Westropp's compilation of historical items is very interesting, and I dare say about as full as it could be made from readily accessible sources; but even in those he might have given fuller information without much increasing their length: for instance, in the story taken from Wadding he might have mentioned who the "Prince Cornelius" was; was he an O'Brien, Prince of Thomond? I cannot identify him with any Conor O'Brien who could be called "prince" in 1440, or at all near that date, and I cannot imagine who else he could have been; and then, who was "the Earl"?

As to the "Record of the Four Masters, that, in 1467, Terence O'Brien Bishop of Killaloe was murdered in Ennis by O'Brien of the fleet," the entry by the Four Masters (Connellan's translation), is "A. D. 1460. The Bishop O'Brien of Killaloe was killed by Bryan of the Fleet, the son of Donogh, the son of Mahon O'Brien, at Innis-Caran-Ramhfhoda." The date is seven years earlier, and no Christian name is given. I have a MS. note which makes his name to have been Donogh, son of Torlogh Boy, and brother to Teigh-an-Chomhaid and Coner-na-Srona, and first cousin to Donogh, Bryan of the Fleet's father; but I cannot vouch for the accuracy

of this, not having noted the authority at the time I made the note. The difference in date is most likely a typographical error.

There was a Bishop Turlogh O'Brien of Killaloe; he is mentioned thus by the "Four Masters":—"A.D. 1525, Torlogh, the son of Mahon, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan Catha-an-Aonaich, O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe died;" he was a nephew of the bishop murdered by Bryan of the Fleet.

In the next paragraph we have the sentence, "Conor was succeeded by his usurping brother Murrogh." The introduction of the adjective *usurping* makes this sentence convey as incorrect an impression as it is possible for a sentence of the length to do. Murrogh was not a usurper; he succeeded quite regularly according to the law of tanistry; he was the regularly elected tanist and successor to his brother Conor, who died in 1539: another brother, Donogh, had been tanist, but he died in 1531 and Murrogh became tanist. It was the regular course of events in Irish chieftainship, and in none more so than in that of the O'Briens of Thomond. In creating Murrogh an Earl, Henry VIII. limited it to him for life with remainder, not to his son Dermot, but to his nephew Donogh, who was his successor by the law of tanistry, and it was limited to him for life, without any remainder; but in the reign of Edward VI. a new patent was made out for Donogh, then 2nd Earl of Thomond, in 1552, which included a remainder in tail male, thus, *for the first time*, introducing the succession by primogeniture into the chieftainship of Thomond.

This was the cause of great commotion in Thomond, as it affected the rights of Donal, Earl Donogh's next brother, who was his successor by the law of tanistry. A few extracts from "The Annals of the Four Masters" will show how matters stood during the next few years:—

"A.D. 1553.—Donal and Torlogh, the sons of Conor O'Brien, made a nocturnal attack on their brother Donogh More, the son of Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Clonroad. They plundered and burned the town and slew some people, and O'Brien, *i.e.* Donogh, betook himself to the tower which was in the town for protection. That transaction took place in the beginning of Lent, and the cause of it was that Donogh had obtained from the king the right of succession for his own son, on whom the title of Baron had been conferred, in opposition to his senior; therefore those brothers became incensed, and perpetrated the forementioned attack, although some have asserted that they were not justified in the act they committed. In consequence of this disturbances arose in Thomond; but this contention did not long continue, for Donogh More O'Brien, the Earl of Thomond, having died on Passion Saturday following, Donal succeeded in his place." As he should have done by the law of tanistry, which had been superseded by the English patent of the year before, which, however, had then little authority in Thomond.

Donal continued to act as chief during the reign of Mary, as will be seen by the following entries:—

"A.D. 1553.—O'Brien, *i.e.* Donal, marched with a force into Leinster, and held a conference with the English, in Leix, at the Port, and they separated in peace."

"... O'Brien, *i.e.* Donal, expelled from Bean Mor, the Earl of Clanrickard, who was besieging John Burke."

"A.D. 1554.—Donal O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with a force to the castle of Dun Michel against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donogh O'Brien, to take the castle from him."

“ . . . O'Brien marched with a force in a week after that into Clanrickard . . . and the tribe of Richard Oge and the tribe of Myler Burke came to him, and entered his service for pay and support.”

“ A.D. 1555.—The Lord Justice of Ireland collected an army to march into Munster, and O'Brien mustered another force to oppose him, with which he marched into Hy-Regan to meet the Lord Justice; they there made peace with each other, O'Brien on behalf of the Irish from the Barrow to the Shannon, and the Lord Justice on behalf of the English of Munster.”

“ A.D. 1556.—O'Brien, *i.e.* Donal, defeated Teig, the son of Morrogh O'Brien, at the castle of Dysert, in an engagement in which thirty or upwards, were slain.”

But at length the English Government was in a position to enforce its authority, and to support its nominee, Conor O'Brien, third Earl of Thomond by the patent granted to his father Donogh shortly before his death and by the English law of primogeniture, then *for the first time* established in Thomond; and it will be seen from the following entry how this interference and the introduction of the English law of inheritance was looked on by the inhabitants and the Irish in general:—

“ A.D. 1558.—O'Brien of Thomond, *i.e.* Donal, the son of Conor, son of Teigh, son of Turlogh, son of Bryan of the battle of Neanagh, was expelled from his hereditary estate and deprived of his earldom by the Lord Justice of Ireland, namely, Thomas Fitz Walter (Thomas Ratcliffe, Viscount Fitz Walter, and Earl of Sussex), and his brother's son, Conor, the son of Donogh, son of Conor O'Brien; Clonroad, Bunratty, and Great Clare, the chief family seats of the country, and not only these alone, but the entire country, both waste and inhabited, were given into the hands of the son of Donogh O'Brien by the English, and he was appointed Earl over that country, and he was the first Earl of the Clan Cass by title, but not by inauguration. Abomination, hatred, disgust, and terror seized the Gaels of fair Banba (Ireland) on account of that act, namely, the banishment of Donal O'Brien; and the clans of Conn and of Cahir, the race of Hermon and of Heber, of Ir and of Ith, were alarmed on account of that humiliation.”

I think this shows how strongly the principle of tanistry was fixed in the minds of the Irish, and how absolutely free from any usurpation was the succession of Murrogh O'Brien the tanist to his brother Conor in 1539; nearly 20 years before the expulsion of Donal O'Brien, the legitimate Chief of Thomond according to the law of tanistry, showed the Irish, *for the first time*, the true meaning of the introduction of English titles, because, in the case of the first patent to Murrogh, the limitations to the remainder made the succession follow the law of tanistry and not that of primogeniture. The statement that “Conor was the first Earl of the Clan Cass by title, but not by inauguration,” is very expressive; it shows that in the cases of the first two Earls the title did not in any way affect the succession by tanistry, and that they were Chiefs of the Clan Cass by inauguration as well as Earls by title, but that Connor, the third Earl, was not so, but was merely an *Earl* by title, who had, by the assistance of the English, usurped the succession from the rightful *Chief* who had been inaugurated according to the law of tanistry.

This may seem to be a matter of small importance, but it is inattention

to such matters which makes Irish history so difficult to be understood by the majority of readers, and of writers too, for that matter; and as our Association is the Historical as well as the Archæological Association of Ireland, it is very undesirable that anything should appear in its *Journal* calculated to cause a misapprehension in the mind of any reader on a point of really considerable importance to a right understanding of Irish history; for men like the O'Briens, *i.e.* the chiefs of the name, made a great part of Irish history in those days, as many a Lord Deputy and Lord Justice found to his cost.

I hope, therefore, that I will not be thought to have made too much work about a single ill-considered adjective needlessly and I believe inadvertently introduced into a sentence, which without it would have been perfectly harmless.

NOTE.—It has been said that Henry VIII., by creating Murrough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, introduced the English law of primogeniture into the chieftainship of Thomond: this is altogether wrong; he did nothing of the kind; so far from even attempting it, he avoided doing so on purpose. By the patent for the first creation of the Earldom in 1543 he limited it to Murrough for life, with remainder to his nephew Donogh for life also, and without any further remainder, thus following the regular course of the succession according to the law of tanistry, and leaving it open to the sovereign, in the future, either to continue to follow that law, by granting a new patent with remainder to the tanist, as occasion should arise, and as he had done in the first instance, and thereby, whilst gratifying the national feeling by keeping up the Irish law of tanistry, place in the hands of the English sovereign the appointment of the tanist, and thus make both the actual chief and his presumptive successor, in a great measure, subservient to English influence and supporters of English interests; or, if at any time it was thought desirable to do so, to introduce the English law of primogeniture by granting a patent to the holder of the title with remainder in tail male, as was actually done in the following reign in 1552, there is nothing whatever to show that Henry ever even had any intention of ultimately introducing the English law of primogeniture into the succession of the chieftainship of Thomond: he certainly created two minor hereditary titles in the family at the same time as the earldom, having created Donogh, the successor to the chieftainship by the law of tanistry, and to the earldom by remainder in the patent, Baron Ibriken with remainder in tail male, and Murrough, the holder of the earldom for life, Baron Inchiquin, with remainder in tail male, which title is now held by his descendant, the present Lord Inchiquin, though the Earldom of Thomond created at the same time, and in favour of the same person, has not descended to him in consequence of the limit to the remainder in the first patent of 1543, but became extinct on the failure of heirs male to Donogh the second Earl, in whose descendants it had been made hereditary by the second patent of 1552. I do not believe that such a thing has ever occurred in any other family, and it was entirely caused by the precautions taken by Henry VIII. to avoid disturbing the succession according to the law of tanistry. The first attempt to introduce the law of primogeniture into the chieftainship of Thomond was made in the reign of Edward VI., by the granting of the patent of

1552, and that remained practically in abeyance till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was enforced in 1558. The attempt to introduce the law of primogeniture into the chieftainship of the O'Neills of Tiroven by the creation of Con Bacagh, Earl of Tyrone with remainder in tail male, had resulted in that same year, 1558, in the assassination of Ferdorcha, or, as he is called by English writers, Mathew, Baron Dungannon, Con's eldest son, simply because he had accepted the English right of succession by primogeniture in defiance of the Irish law of tanistry.

I cannot better close the subject than with another extract from the "Annals of the Four Masters," which bring us back to Ennis Abbey:—
 "A.D. 1580, Conor, the son of Donogh, son of Torlogh, son of Teige, son of Torlogh, son of Bryan of the Battle of Neanagh O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, who was the first of the race of Cormac Cas who succeeded his father over the portion of Munster belonging to the tribe of Lughaidh Meann, a junior who took and regulated the government of his patrimony from the hands of his senior, according to the rules, laws, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the meridian of his age, having completed forty-five years and a-half from his birth to his death, of which he spent twenty-two years and a-half in the government of his tribe, and in the command of his people, as the following verse certifies:—

"Twenty years he had been, and five half-years in full,
 An Earl over the land of Adhar, a champion like Con was Conor."

That Conor was interred in the Monastery of Ennis, and his son Donogh was appointed in his place."

It will be seen from this that the length of Conor's chieftainship was not received from his accession to the Earldom on the death of his father Donogh in 1553, but from 1558, when he became *de facto* chief, by the expulsion, by the English, of Donal, who had actually succeeded Donogh by the law of tanistry in spite of the English patent of 1552. Donal has always been received as "*O'Brien*" amongst the *chiefs* of Thomond, for that period from 1553 to 1558, during which he ruled by the "ḶḶḶḶ ḶḶḶḶ," though he never received or claimed the title of *Earl* of Thomond, so that really the law of primogeniture was not introduced into Thomond until the reign of Elizabeth.

NOTE BY MR. WESTROPP.—As to the charges of Mr. Hewson, they spring from what seems to me a most complete misunderstanding of the object of my Paper.

It is avowedly a *history* of Ennis Abbey, especially from the dissolution; so it is stated in my first three lines, and implied in the title. I added to the first *proofs* my *purposely* brief and general description, at the request of the editing committee to "round off" my Paper. I had no intention of doing more than recording the Abbey history from its birth to its death. As such I would not think of inserting either "accurate," *i. e.* full descriptions, or long digressions on an alleged and inconsistent "miracle," on the Bishops of Killaloe, law of tanistry, and succession of the Princes and Earls of Thomond. Irish antiquities, in general, and our Society, to some degree, have suffered from this erudite but digressive

style of treatment. As to the title of Earl of Thomond, the annals of every Peerage and local History show so plainly the peculiarities of its limitations that it would be little better than an insult to the learning of most of our members to insert in a monastic history long discussions on a subject so often treated of before; but, as in a separate Paper it would be most valuable, and in Mr. Hewson's pages both clear and succinct, I can only hope he will not withhold his light from the "Annals of Clare" in future, as few of our journal writers deal with that county.

The vagueness about "the Earl" arises from the slipping from my MSS. of part of the line "announced to the *Earl of Desmond* that Cornelius was dead."

If Mr. Hewson wants proof that I deliberately, and not of ignorance, shortened the descriptive part, I refer to my brief notice of the fine Creagh tomb and of other monuments and corbels of which I could easily have given full accounts. There are no sedilia, and I reiterate that my Paper is not intended to be architecturally descriptive.

Here I may bracket, as it were, my surprise at Mr. Hewson so loosely applying the adjective "accurate" to Mr. Brash, whose works have grave errors not about mouldings and traceries, but as to whether arches are round or pointed, or as to the existence of aisles, or of long ranges of walls and windows (I refer to Dysert, O'Dea, Boyle, Mellifont, and Manister).

The screen was defined as Spanish Flamboyant, and of the early seventeenth century, by a friend of mine—a noted architect, and now Vice-President of the Association; and long afterwards I found that a monk educated in Spain was president of the monastery till 1617. I believe it to have been inserted to screen a blank wall as I saw no trace of any window there, and that perhaps a small altar stood before it, and an altarpiece was framed by its arch and flanked by its statues. I did not like to advance this conjecture in a Paper for the *Journal*, but if thought fit to publish my unsupported opinion in the notes, this passage fairly expresses it.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE following Report, "Archæological Notes from Ulster," was read by Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Honorary Provincial Secretary for Ulster* :—

In the spring of the present year, whilst visiting the counties of Down and Londonderry, several prehistoric and other ancient structures came under my notice, which are very little known outside the immediate localities in which they are situated. I wish to point out where they may be seen, so that, if desirable, a fuller description, accompanied by illustrations, might be supplied hereafter. Souterraines underneath raths and cashels are frequently observed in many districts throughout Ireland, but are not so often found apart from forts. They are occasionally met with in situations where it is quite apparent from the formation of the ground and surroundings that they were placed there quite independent of any external fortifications. Of this class two good examples may be seen near to the village of Ardglass, county Down. Apart from the beauty of its situation on the coast of Down, this picturesque little town is well worthy of a visit. The ruins of an ancient church, and of castles erected by the early Norman settlers, are interesting to the tourist as well as the antiquarian. In addition to the two souterraines, to which I will now refer, I have reliable information that there are several others of a similar kind in the same district well worthy of inspection. The first that I shall refer to is situated about half a mile from Ardglass, in the townland of Ardtole, in a field the property of Mrs. Creen. It is 100 feet in length, 4 feet 6 inches in height, and 3 feet 4 inches in breadth for a distance of 70 feet, from which it gradually widens to the end, which is rounded, and is 7 feet in width, and 5 feet 6 inches in height. A small compartment strikes off the main structure at right angles to it, which is 11 feet in length, 3 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 4 feet 6 inches in height. It is built lengthways down the southern slope of a rather steep hill, at a depth of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet below the surface. The main building is divided into three compartments by two stone partitions, through which access is obtained by a small aperture just sufficient to allow one person to creep through on all fours. These compartments are on different levels, to suit the structure to the slope of the hill underneath which it is built. From the first ope there is a rise of 2 feet 5 inches to the second level, from the next ope a rise of about 2 feet to the third level. The only objects I picked up were shells, greatly decayed, of the limpet and whelk, which were found embedded in the earthen floor at the extreme end where the chamber is widest. This souterraine was accidentally discovered a few years ago by a man whilst ploughing the field. The socket struck against one of the roofing stones, which was removed, and the cavity beneath discovered.

The second souterraine was also accidentally discovered about a year ago. It is situated in a grazing-field, quite close to the road which leads from Ardglass to Downpatrick, about two miles from the former, in the townland of Ballee. The farm on which it is situated is the property of a Mr. Chambers, and who, I understand, would allow of its being explored, and assist in doing so, as it has not been interfered

with or disturbed since its discovery. It is about 95 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 4 feet 6 inches high. There are two off-shoots from the main building, on the south-western side, 12 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth, and 4 feet 6 inches in height. At the opposite end of the main structure from the road it turns sharply to the right, forming a chamber 6 feet in length. There are two stone partitions across the principal chamber, through which there is a small opening, precisely similar to the first described. The floor is covered over with a quantity of loose stones to a considerable depth. These would require to be removed before the floor could be dug or examined. Should the visitor have any difficulty in finding this place, he will have no difficulty in ascertaining where Mary Blaney lives, at the next cross-roads. A talk with Mary will be found entertaining, as she possesses a varied store of information about the locality, and can direct him to the spot. After leaving Ballee there is nothing specially interesting to the archæologist till Downpatrick is reached, which is a capital centre from which to visit many interesting memorials of the Pagan, early Christian, and Norman periods. These souterraines are good examples of the dwelling-places of a very early race of settlers in this country. They are not far from the sea, from which supplies of food could readily be obtained. That they were not used exclusively as places to store food or other property it seems clear from the way they are constructed. The partitions with the small doorways would be a hindrance, and unnecessary in a building used exclusively as a store-house, but would be valuable as a defence against a foe that could only approach on all fours and in single file.

Whilst visiting Maghera, in the County of Derry, I was taken by a friend possessed of a kindred taste to see some interesting remains of bygone days, and learned from him many interesting details about the locality. Maghera, in ancient times, was called Rath Luraigh (at least Joyce says so), or the Fort of Saint Lurach, now called Lowry; Lurach of the Poems, son of Cuana, of the race of Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland. In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* there is the following:—"The ruins of the old church (Maghera) are highly interesting, and have marks of very remote antiquity; over the west entrance is a representation of the crucifixion, rudely sculptured in high relief, with ten of the Apostles, and, in the churchyard, the tomb and pillar of Leuri, the patron saint, whose grave was opened some years since, when a silver crucifix was found and carefully replaced." The information supplied in this paragraph probably led to the following occurrence, which is well known to some of the older inhabitants of the town. A couple of years after the publication of Lewis's work, or about 1840, a curious incident occurred at Maghera. During the absence from home of the rector (Rev. Spencer Knox) two strangers entered the churchyard and opened Saint Lowry's grave, and removed the crucifix and any other relics deposited in it. On the following day pursuit was made after the strangers, which proved unsuccessful, and the relics have never since been recovered. The church has been illustrated and described in Lord Dunraven's work. The saint's holy well, still known as Saint Lowry's Well, is situated off the Main street, and supplies the inhabitants with water of the purest quality. The approach to it is by an entry at the end of Mr. A. K. Morrison's house. On the top

of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from Maghera, at a place called the Mullagh, are the ruins of an ancient church, with the east window still perfect.

A mile and a-half west of Maghera is another small Celtic church called Killylagh. Lying against the boundary wall of this church there is a curious flagstone. It is hidden beneath a luxuriant growth of nettles, and would escape observation if not pointed out. It is a flat flagstone about 3 feet wide, by 4 feet 6 inches in length, and about 6 inches thick. It has two basin-shaped cavities, or bullauns, about 6 inches in diameter, and 4 inches deep, hollowed out of the stone, and placed closely together. It is said the stone was used in the memory of people still living by devotees, who placed their knees in the cavities whilst they performed their devotions. The graveyard attached to the church is not now used for interments; but old people recollect it being used as a place where unbaptized children were buried. Close to the church a spring rises, forming a well, from which a little streamlet flows. This was probably a holy well, but if it was its traditions have been lost. In the townland of Tyrnoney, which adjoins the church, there is a fine cromleach, with kistvaen attached. The covering-stone rests on four uprights, whilst the kist is formed by five large stones placed on end, and facing the sloping covering-stone of the cromleach. The latter stone has several small cups hollowed on its surface, the symbolic meaning of which is not clearly known. On a hill overlooking the church there is a fine earthen fort of considerable extent, with encircling rampart, and deep fosse, filled with water. This struck me as rather peculiar, seeing it was on such elevated ground, and the season so dry. The view from it is very fine—Slieve Gallion to the right, Lough Neagh in front, and the Dungiven mountains round to the left. This country, in the Elizabethan age, was one vast forest, and was known as Glanconkyne. It extended from Slieve Gallion in the East to Carntoagher in the West, and was a refuge for the Irish where the English soldiers feared to follow. About three miles from Maghera is Dungleigh, a very perfect specimen of an ancient dun. It has three concentric ramparts, with intervening fosse, and gives name to the townland in which it is situated. This district abounds with memorials of the past, and is well worthy of a visit from those who are interested in the ancient monuments of their country.

With regard to Mr. White's story, as given at p. 137 of last *Journal*, as to the origin of "The priest christens his own child first," the following legend or story bears a close resemblance to his. I picked it up in Lisburn about twelve years ago, from a man named Molloy, a native of the King's County, and his wife, a County Monaghan woman by birth. They said that St. Ciaran was one of seven sons at a birth. His father, being a poor man, was so vexed at the occurrence, that he determined to drown the whole lot, and fixed on a place to do so, and was actually carrying them in a kish, but was prevented by great thunder and fierce flashes of lightning, with an awful downpour of rain, which providentially overtook him to save the children. He desisted at that time; but when the storm subsided somewhat, he essayed the job again, and was proceeding with the living human freight

on the kish on his way, when suddenly the lightning's flash struck, but only to singe him. He, being now terrified, made hasty steps for his home. The parish priest heard of the wonderful occurrence, and came and took one to rear and educate it, as did in like manner six other neighbouring parish priests, when they came to investigate the case. The seven sons were in due time sent to college, to be educated for the Church. When ordained they came to know the secret of brotherhood. They founded churches and monasteries. One of them (St. Ciaran), was building a church, now called Tiompull, in the townland of Faheeran, a mile from Horseleap, in the parish of Kill (Killcomreragh), and kept a milch cow for the workers. The cow, however, was stolen at night by some thief, but she lowed and resisted, and her leg slipped on a flagstone at Tiompull, and caused an opening in it, whence a beautiful spring well issued, which is there beside the Tiompull yet. She left the marks of her hoofs on the flagstone. St. Ciaran found his cow a mile away in Faheeran. He stuck a rod of whitethorn in the spot, which grew up, and is now called *Steachbush* (*seeach*, a whitethorn) by the people. He caused a malediction to be on Faheeran, and he left the temple unfinished, and went and founded the *seven* Churches of Clonmacnoise. Thus far the Molloy's. It appears to be an imperfect relation of one of the stock legends of ancient times. Faheeran is from *Faitche chiarain*—Keeran's exercise-green. A battle, according to the Four Masters, was fought here A.D. 1547. The eminent topographer, Dr. O'Donovan, remarks in a note that he could not find this townland in Westmeath. It is not easy to find a thing where it is not. What Ciaran gave name to the place I cannot say. Kill, that is Killcomreragh parish, is from *Cill*, a church or cell, and *Comhraire*, a district mentioned by the "Four Masters" at year of the world 3510, a battle being fought there. On the 25th September the "Martyrology of Donegal" has "Colman of Comhruire at Uisneach. Bronach, daughter of Miliuc, son of Buan, with whom Patrick was in bondage, was his mother." That connects it with county Antrim here, and gives it a very early foundation. His brother, Columban, was of Derrykeighan here, and his feast is on 1st January. Δ λεανῶ ἴέν Δ βαιῖτεαν Δν ἱδῶνιτ Δνι ο-τυῖ is a common saying amongst the Irish-speaking peasantry for one that serves his own turn first.

Dr. Martin, Portlaw, who has done so much for the *Journal*, will find a full explanation of the Fianns cooking-pits at page 346, Dr. Keating's *History of Ireland*, by O'Mahony.—D. B. MULCAHY, P.P., M.R.I.A., Moyarget, Co. Antrim.

From *Munster News* of July 20th 1889 :—The visit of the "Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland" to Limerick concluded to-day. Thanks to the exertions of Mr. James Frost, J.P., the Hon. Local Secretary, and to Mr. James G. Barry, J.P., one of the Local Members, the visit was most successful. The members were greatly interested in the study of antiquities in our ancient city, and entertained by trips to the beautiful remains of works of other days, within easy reach of Limerick. Nothing could well exceed the pleasure they enjoyed in their run by railway to historic Askeaton, and to the lovely scenery and the wonderful old monasteries, churches, and other ecclesiastical remains at Adare. Again, on yesterday, they had a splendid trip to Killaloe, and

they steamed up the lake to Holy Island, amidst exquisite scenery that can hardly be surpassed in this kingdom. Each evening they fared sumptuously at the excellent dinners furnished for them at their local rendezvous, Cruise's Royal Hotel; and each night they met at the Athenæum to listen to the learned Papers, prepared with such care, read by various gentlemen. This morning they proceeded to the "Baalbec of Ireland," Kilmallock, to inspect the extensive remains of the Abbey, on which they are about to expend money in preserving from further decay, and then proceeded to their respective destinations. The Society has obtained large accessions to its ranks lately, and is established on a firmer basis than it ever occupied before, and is better able to accomplish its good work. We are requested to say now how grateful the Society is to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company for the facilities they gave for the visit, by special trains and most moderate fares. The Society desires also to acknowledge the obligations it is under to Messrs. Cannock & Co., Messrs Todd & Co., Messrs M'Birney & Co., and the Warehouse Company, for helping in different ways in exhibiting works of art and local industry, and it thanks the Athenæum Council for placing their hall so hospitably at the services of the Association. We do all this, but we will add from ourselves that the citizens lie under a debt of gratitude to Mr. James Frost, and Mr. James G. Barry, for the onerous duties they willingly undertook, to make the sojourn of so many strangers to our city one which enabled them to take away with them very pleasant impressions of their visit.

A Notable Visit to the Museum, Kilkenny.—On Saturday, August 10, 1889, Professor Sven Söderberg, Doctor of Philosophy, University of Lünd, visited the Museum of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association, Butler House, Kilkenny. Dr. Söderberg, who is travelling for the Academy of Antiquities of Sweden, has already visited most of the countries of Europe, in quest of information bearing upon the history of his country. The Danes of old left no small mark upon Ireland and its history, and hence it is that Norwegian and Swedish antiquaries have of late been devoting much attention to the many objects preserved in our Irish museums, which illustrate the manners and customs of the Viking warriors and their followers who sailed to these shores from the fiords of Scandinavia in former ages. It is gratifying to know that our Kilkenny Museum could furnish material help towards such an investigation, and that the learned and accomplished antiquary who came so far to see it expressed himself highly pleased with his visit, and felt amply rewarded for his trouble. All the "collections" in our museum are of more or less interest in one or other department of archæology; and that to which Professor Söderberg devoted most attention was the "find" at the Dunbell raths, made by the late Mr. J. G. A. Prim in 1852. This immense collection, coming from one source, would, the doctor says, deserve a prominent place in any museum in Europe, with most of which, by the way, he is acquainted. It consists of objects of stone in the shape of querns or hand-mills, hones, sling-stones, amulets, slate circlets, buttons, &c.; bone objects in the shape of pins, combs, awls, pieces for draught-playing, knife-handles, &c.; bronze articles, as pins, fibulæ, harp-pins, rings, &c.; iron formed into javelin heads, a bell, a viking's sword,

axe-heads, a horseshoe, knife-blades, goads, chisels, a reaping-hook, &c., together with objects of pottery and horn. Before leaving Kilkenny Dr. Süderberg visited the Castle, St. Canice's Cathedral, St. Francis's Abbey, and Rothe's House, Parliament-street.—DAVID H. CREIGHTON, *Hon. Curator.*

It is gratifying to note the universal approval, not only of our own Members, but of the Press, with which the *Journal* for current year has been received, and that, too, from quarters where heretofore severe criticism was not withheld. Taken from a host of complimentary notices, we reproduce that from *Notes and Queries* of 19th October, in reviewing first two quarterly issues for 1889:—

The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, Vol. ix., Parts I. and II., Fourth Series, Nos. 78 and 79. (Dublin: Hodges & Figgis; London: Williams & Norgate).—With these Numbers, covering the period from January to July of the current year, the valuable Society so long and so well known to archæologists as the Kilkenny Archæological Society may be said to begin a new literary as well as corporate existence. The rise in life to which the president, Lord James Butler, pointedly referred in his brief address from the chair, at the last General Meeting, if taken, as the President urged it should be, as making the Society's motto "Excelsior," will be hailed with pleasure by antiquaries on both sides of St. George's Channel. In the specimens of the Society's current work, which are now before us, we are glad to note much that is of good augury for the future of the new corporate body. Mr. T. Johnson Westropp's *History of Ennis Abbey, 1240–1693*, with illustrations, is valuable as a record of the little known post-Reformation history of Irish religious houses. In the "Notices of the Manor of St. Sepulchre, Dublin, in the Fourteenth Century," by James Mills, of the Public Record Office, Dublin, which is running through the parts of Vol. ix., we have much matter of interest to the genealogist. We note a Skarlett, for instance, as one of the "former tenants" named in the survey of the manor now being printed, which is from a copy taken in 1531 of a rental of 5 Ric. II., 1382, made by the seneschal and a jury. This evidence of Skarletts in Ireland may possibly be new to some of our correspondents who are interested in the name. Mr. P. J. Lynch contributes architectural plans and sketches of "Kilelton Church, near Kilgobbin," arising out of some passages in Miss Hickson's interesting "Notes on Kerry Topography" in Part II. The two articles should be read together, and cannot fail to set before the reader a vivid picture of bygone days, when these venerable boat-shaped roofed oratories, the earliest existing churches in Northern Europe, saw a Brendon and a Columba worship within their humble walls.

Notes on Loughry, Co. Tyrone.—The following "Notes on Loughry" are taken from *The Antiquary* for August last, to which serial they were contributed by Mr. J. Browne, M.R.I.A. "It might be interesting to know that *The Tale of a Tub* was written by Dean Swift at Loughry, which demesne is a short distance from Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, and quite

close to Tullyhogue Fort, i.e. *Tulagh-og* (the 'Hill of the Youths'). This fort was the place where the kings of Ulster, from the most remote period, were inaugurated with the royal title and authority of the O'Nial. There is a summer-house still preserved in Loughry, i.e. 'rushes,' or 'rushy spot,' by the proprietor, Colonel Lindesay, which is known as 'Swift's Arbour.' Loughry, according to the late Major Lindesay, is a corruption of words that mean 'the King's gift.' These Lindesays have an 'e' in their name, like the Lindeseys, premier earls of Scotland. Swift wrote some of his books in the summer-house at Loughry. He covered the walls with scraps of his writing; but on the second marriage of the father of Colonel Lindesay orders were sent to clean up the place, and the steward, to get rid of the nasty scribblings on the walls of the summer-house, whitewashed it. The late Major Lindesay intended to try and get it picked off—whether he succeeded or not I cannot tell. The holly hedge that was about the summer-house in Swift's time has now grown into forest trees. I have not seen anywhere such large hollies. Not far from Tullyhogue, but on the opposite side of the fort from Loughry, is the church and parish of Bally-Clog, where at one time Charles Wolf, the author of 'The Burial of Sir John Moore,' was placed as curate. At Donerisk, in the parish of Desertcreight, stood the priory of that name, founded in 1294 by one of the O'Hagan family. Of this priory nothing remains but the cemetery, remarkable as the burial-place of the sept of O'Hagan, and more recently as that of the ancient family of Lindesay and Crawford, of whom there are several tombs, the most remarkable being that of Robert Lindesay, Chief Harbinger of King James. This Robert obtained from James I., in 1604, the grant of Tullyhogue, &c., where, and at Loughry, the family have ever since resided. Their house and documents were burned during the civil war of 1641; the tomb was also mutilated and covered over, and in that condition it remained till 1819, when, in sinking a vault, it was discovered." [Was it not from the Tullyhogue above mentioned that the late Lord O'Hagan, the first Catholic Lord Chancellor of Ireland since the days of the Stuarts, if not of the Reformation, took his title?].—J. COLEMAN.

Monument to Bishop Berkeley, Cloyne Cathedral, Co. Cork.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The Cathedral of Cloyne is soon to receive a monument to perpetuate a memory of the greatest of its bishops. Cloyne is little visited by the tourist, though it has for attraction to the antiquary a fine specimen of the round towers of Ireland. The traditions of the great scholar and philosopher, whose name is imperishably connected with the place, are few, and are now almost fading away. The house he occupied—palace, probably, should be the proper term for the residence of a bishop—is inhabited by a gentleman farmer, and the garden he laid out, and the shrubs he planted, may still be seen. One curious trait of character remains on record. He was a sturdy protectionist, dealing with the local tradesmen, and spending in Cloyne city the revenues—they were not large—that he drew from the See. Bishops in those days wore wigs, and Bishop Berkeley's wigs were always made within a few yards of the palace. One other tradition clings locally to his name: it is, that he was so beloved by the people, that when he sailed from Cove, leaving

Ireland for the last time, they trooped down to the shore to see him aboard, and watched the departure of the vessel with tears in their eyes. One of his children is buried in the Cathedral, and the marble recumbent figure, lately in Mr. Bruce Joy's studio, will be set up near the spot. There are names of great Irishmen more familiar than Berkeley's—Burke, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Grattan, Moore—but in the world of philosophy he holds a place with the greatest of the century.—J. C.

The Heroine of the Collegians.—A movement is on foot in Kilrush to erect a memorial over the grave of the ill-fated Eily O'Connor, whose tragic death forms the basis of Gerald Griffin's brilliant novel, "The Collegians." Some time ago Mr. Reeves, of Bessborough, had a cross erected on the spot where the remains are deposited, but pieces of it having been taken away by visitors as a memento of the heroine, it became gradually disfigured. It is hoped the present movement will be successful, and that in time a lasting monument will be raised to perpetuate the "Colleen's" memory.—*Cork Examiner*, 29th Sept.—J. C.

In the month of April last I visited the shore of Lough Neagh, near the town of Antrim. The road to the Lough goes through Lord Massereene's park. At a particular point on this road my guide showed me the trunk of an immense tree which had recently been cut down, and was lying in the park, as he said, to rot. It was very old, and quite hollow. The guide said that this was called Cromwell's tree because it had been planted by the Protector himself. In this he was doubtless wrong, as Oliver was never in the county Antrim himself, having never gone further north than Dundalk. But the tree may well have been planted during the Cromwellian campaign by some one of his officers, as two of them—Coote and Venables—were fighting in the counties of Derry and Antrim. But more than this, a very large stone had for years and years lain close to this tree, which stone, it is said, John Wesley had used as a pulpit during a missionary tour in the neighbourhood. In spite of all local remonstrance to the contrary, Lord Massereene had the Cromwell tree cut down and John Wesley's pulpit removed and buried in the ground entirely out of sight, to serve as a foundation stone for one of the stays of a wire paling. One may well ask with Professor Mahaffy, Who will advocate the abolition of capital punishment while deeds like this are done?—REV. CANON COURTENAY MOORE.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF WORKS RELATING TO IRELAND.

[NOTE.—Those marked * are by present or former Members of this Association.]

**The Life of St. Columba, or Columbkille*, translated from the Latin of St. Adamnan. Edited, with copious notes, by the Right Rev. Daniel MacCarthy, D.D., late Bishop of Kerry. (J. Duffy, Dublin.) Price 1s.

**Leabhar Sgeulaighteachta*. Folk Lore Stories in Irish, with notes. By Douglas Hyde, LL.D. (M. H. Gill, Dublin.) Price 5s.

**Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin*, in the possession of the Municipal Corporation of that city. Illustrated with fac-similes. Published by authority of the Municipal Council. Vol. 1. By John T. Gilbert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. (J. Dollard, Dublin.) Price £1 1s.

The Church of St. Werburgh, Dublin. By the Rev. Samuel C. Hughes, M.A., LL.D., Rector of the United Parishes of St. Werburgh, St. John, and St. Bridget. (Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Dublin, 1889.) Price 1s.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Dublin. By the same Author. (Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Dublin, 1889.) Price 1s.

The Index Library: a series of Indices and Calendars to British Records. Edited by W. P. D. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., Parts XIII-XXI. (Charles J. Clark, London, 1889.)

**The Holy Scriptures in Ireland a Thousand Years Ago*. By Rev. T. Olden, M.A., M.R.I.A. (S. P. C. K., London.) Price 3s.

**Ireland and the Anglo-Norman Church*. By Rev. G. T. Stokes, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton, London.) Price 9s.

This is, as the Preface states, a companion volume to a previous one by the same author, entitled *Ireland and the Celtic Church*; but a very considerable portion of the new work deals with the purely secular side of the story of the Anglo-Norman Conquest, and of the anarchy which ruined Ireland, as the natural consequence of the strife and division which held sway in England. The reverend professor says: "I do not submit my present volume as exhaustive histories of the periods with which they deal, but I do submit them as attempts to redeem Irish history from its traditional dulness, and to show it is not the pathless waste which some regard it." A careful perusal of the work shows how successful this attempt has been. There is not a dull page from beginning to end, and although some may be found to differ from the conclusions drawn, all will admit that the talented author possesses in a high degree the rare faculty of making the dry bones of Irish history live again; and for this, if for nothing more, deserves the gratitude of all earnest students of our country's annals, especially those of the younger generation, who too frequently are discouraged by the dulness of the works of former investigators.

The documents consulted and quoted in the work are numerous; many unfortunately most difficult of access. All possible sources of information have been laid under contribution, and made use of with rare discrimination and marked ability, and it must be especially gratifying to the members

of this Association—amongst whom the reverend author's name obtains a conspicuous place—to find the *Journal* we all prize so highly so frequently and fully quoted. This is in happy contrast to that of many miserable plagiarists on both sides of the channel, who have from time to time, without a single word of acknowledgment, incorporated whole pages of historical and other contributions; and in some cases the illustrations have been copied from the *Journal*, and given to the public as original.

The story of the conquest as told by Giraldus Cambrensis is very fairly handled in these pages. The author takes the Welshman as he finds him, and submits his statements to a process of analytic treatment with satisfactory results, but perfectly necessary in the case of a man who "may have been vain, foolish, credulous," yet not a liar. Giraldus was not in favour with Henry II., and he in return regarded the king with the greatest enmity; and if he has been severe in his remarks on the Irish clergy, he was no less severe in his dealings with the Welsh Church, in which he attained to the dignity of Archdeacon. He more than once visited Rome to prosecute an appeal to the Pope against Henry II.

The story of the invasion of Strongbow is told with power, all that is historically reliable is given with completeness of detail, and a skilful mastery of the salient facts, and in the chapter on the "Norman Organization of Ireland," the institution of the office of Lord Lieutenant and a notice of its first occupants are treated with acceptable freshness and originality. Quoting our author—"The fatal weakness of the first forty years of English rule in this country was a very modern complaint. In reading that far-away story, I have been often reminded of recent times. There was in ancient times a new Lord Lieutenant or Lord Justiciary on an average about once a year, and, as the natural result, there was an utter want of continuity in policy, and of strength of purpose, and in action." And again:—"One would imagine I was lecturing on the closing years of the nineteenth century, and not upon the similar period of the twelfth." But to make the parallel still more complete, we find that Henry II. then thought he would try the effect of a royal residence and a viceroy chosen from his own family. Prince John was therefore sent over as Lord of Ireland in 1185. He was only a boy, indeed, and came over with a parcel of boys like himself, who insulted the natives, princes and people alike. They plucked the beards of the kings, pulled their noses, stuck pins in them, pulled about their best clothes, shut the doors on their heels as they left the royal presence, and treated men of lineage going back a thousand years as if they were wild savages, and in consequence sent princes away thoroughly hostile who had come as friends to pay their respects to their feudal lord."

Most interesting are the chapters about "St. Laurence O'Toole and Christ Church Cathedral," followed by that on "The Anglo-Norman Archbishops of Dublin," and "An Episcopal Viceroy and the beginning of Anglo-Norman Anarchy." The wars of Meath and Kildare, and later on the wars of Bruce and the Roses are described. The latter are noted in their relation to Ireland, and the whole arranged in a scholarly manner, while many details are brought into light for the first time, and placed in their proper connection with the better known facts of Irish history.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

The QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Association was held on Wednesday, 2nd of October, 1889, in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Leinster House, Dublin, at 4 o'Clock, P.M. The President, LORD JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER, D.L., in the Chair.

The following Members signed the Attendance-book:—

The Right Rev. Dr. Reeves, Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, Vice-President; The O'Donovan, D.L., High-Sheriff, of Co. Cork, Vice-President; The Rev. Canon Grainger, Vice-President; J. Ribton Garstin, D.L., F.S.A., Vice-President; Thomas Drew, R.H.A., Vice-President; E. Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D., Secretary, R.I.A.; Deputy Surgeon-General King; Dr. G. E. J. Greene; Edward H. Earl, M.R.I.A.; J. R. Joly, LL.D., J.P.; Major-General F. W. Stubbs, J.P.; G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A.; Fred. Franklin, F.R.I.A.I.; Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D.; W. F. Wakeman; Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A.; Peter Burtchaell, C.E.; Julian G. Butler; Patrick O'Leary Francis Joseph Bigger, solicitor; R. Welch; Rev. E. F. Hewson; T. H. Longfield, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.; Captain M. W. O'Donovan, J.P.; J. P. Graves, J.P.; William E. Kelly, J.P.; Rev. Marshall C. Vincent, M.A.; James Brenan, R.H.A.; M. C. Douglas; Alexander Patton, M.B.; Rev. Abraham Dawson, M.A.; J. Casimir O'Meagher, M.R.I.A.; Rev. Canon O'Neill; J. G. Robertson; Very Rev. James Byrne, B.D., EX F.T.C.D., Dean of Clonfert; Goddard H. Orpen, London; Joseph H. Moore, C.E.; John Cooke, B.A.; Thomas J. Westropp, M.A.; Rev. Canon W. S. Willcocks; Rev. W. J. B. Kerr; James Mills; H. F. Berry; Rev. David Mullan; W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.; Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B., M.R.I.A.; J. J. Digges La Touche, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Deputy Keeper of the Records; P. M. Egan, T.C.; W. J. Browne, M.A., M.R.I.A.; Rev. Canon Hartrick; O. H. Braddell; William H. Playfair Vickers, B.A.; T. O'Riordan; John L. Robinson, C.E., A.R.H.A.; W. Pryce Maunsell; Bedell Stanford; Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon, P.P.; Edward Glover, C.E.; Rev. P. White, P.P.; Rev. J. B. Keene, M.A.; C. H. Keene, M.A.; Rev. Dr. Healy; Stephen M.

Lanigan, J. P.; T. F. Cooke-Trench, D. L.; David Mac Ritchie, Edinburgh; Professor Schmitz, Grieswald, Germany; Rev. M. Maury, pasteur of St. Gall, Switzerland; Robert Cochrane, C. E., M. R. I. A., Hon. Gen. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President said :—Gentlemen, as it is a few minutes past the hour at which the Meeting was announced to commence, and as there are a number of Papers to be read, I shall not occupy much of your time with the few remarks I am about to make. I have not been able, as President, to attend the monthly meetings of the Committee held in Trinity College. But I have not been neglecting my duties, and have, as far as possible, made myself acquainted with anything historical and archæological in the neighbourhood of the place where I have taken up my abode, namely, Dunmore-East, Co. Waterford. I find that Waterford is rich in old buildings, in Druidical stones, and other objects of that description, some of which I visited. I will not detain you many minutes speaking of two or three objects with which we were very much struck in the course of our drives or sails from Dunmore during the summer months. One of the spots is of considerable interest, as being the place where the Normans landed. Probably some of the gentlemen here are acquainted with it. It would appear that when the Normans landed, Strongbow had an earthwork thrown up as hastily as possible to protect the men under his command. So nearly being a simple earthwork is it that there is no stone on it, and I see that it has been trampled on by cattle, and nearly obliterated. But, nevertheless, it possesses much interest, and is not unlike the earthworks one sees in Wiltshire, in England. Returning from this place we went to Slaide Castle, a very interesting ruin. Although pointed out to me as Danish, I think it is evidently Norman. It is well built, simply formed, and makes an extremely pretty object for an artistic sketch. There were there some very large structures—I do not know exactly what their proper designation is, vaults or outworks—into which, one after another, I went, and was greatly astonished to find myself in very long chambers, the measurements of which I could not take, arched at top in what we call the cathedralesque style. I inquired of everybody likely to give information about the castle, but could obtain none. I find by our programme that one of the objects which it is suggested we should visit, weather permitting, is Newgrange. The height of the central chamber is 25 feet, from floor to ceiling. This is the part to which I request particular attention. The roof is formed of stones, each course slightly projecting until the sides nearly meet, and are then covered with a single stone. Sir William Wilde, whom we all believe to be a great authority on archæological subjects, writes that this sort of roofing is found in Egypt, Greece, and Asia Minor, in one of the Pyramids of Sackara, as well as in the remains of a temple at Telmessus. No inquiry that I have been able to make will throw light more clearly on it than those few lines of Sir William Wilde's. This remarkable adjunct to an old Norman castle, as I believe it to be, is certainly well worthy of a thorough

investigation by competent members of the society. Another interesting object, about three miles from Dunmore-East, is what is termed a giant's grave. The measurements were not sufficiently correctly taken, but the following will give an idea of its size :—Its length is about 22 feet, and width about 3 feet. The grave lies east and west. These are rough notes that I took on the spot, and have taken the liberty of reading here, to show you that, although I could not attend the meetings of the Committee in Dublin, my duties have not been wholly neglected while at Dunmore-East. The place is well worthy of a visit by members of the Association. There are there also very fine remains of an old castle, which I call Danish, because it resembles so much Reginald's Tower in Waterford. It is a very strong castle, and stands on a height above one of those sandy inlets, just where I should think a Viking would land, and build a tower, to which he might flee with his spoil after he had ravaged the district. This castle, as I have said, resembles very much Reginald's Tower in Waterford—so much so, in fact, that one would say they were erected by the same hand or the same people. I wish to place that before you, and explain my efforts as President of the Association. As we have a great many Papers to read, I shall not keep you any longer, but proceed with the formal business of the Meeting.

THE MINUTES.

Mr. Cochrane, the Hon. Secretary, read the Minutes of the previous Meeting held at Limerick, which were confirmed by the Meeting and signed by the President.

The following new Members were elected :—

Sir Robert Stawell Ball, LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland, the Observatory, Dunsink, Co. Dublin; Rev. J. Wilmot, The Rectory, Ampthill, Bedfordshire : proposed by Dr. Frazer.

Edward Fisher, F.S.A., Scot., Abbotsbury, Newtown Abbot, South Devon; George Atkinson, M.A., M.B., T.C.D., 84, Lower Drumcondra-road, Dublin; William P. Kelly, solicitor, Shannon-view Park, Athlone; A. Hayes, manager National Bank, Boyle; Rev. Frederick H. J. McCormick, Whitehaven, Cumberland; James Bowker, F.R.G.S.I., Secretary's Office, G.P.O., Dublin; Rev. George B. Taylor, LL.B., 7, Victoria-terrace, Clontarf; J. P. O'Reilly, Breffni Villa, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook; Anthony R. Carroll, 2, Great Denmark-street, Dublin; Rev. Dr. Crook, Coleraine; Matthew Dorey, 5, Synnot-place, Dublin; Rev. Edward Myles, M.A., Waringstown, Co. Down; J. P. Law Breen, 15, Killarney-parade, N. C. Road, Dublin; Bedell Stanford, 31, Garville-avenue, Rathgar, Dublin; Thomas F. Lowndes, Berehaven, Co. Cork; proposed by Robert Cochrane.

Henry C. Cole-Bowen, M.A., J.P., barrister-at-law, Bowen's Court, Mallow, Co. Cork; Rev. Denis Hannen, D.D., The Rectory, Tipperary : proposed by Rev. Canon Moore, M.A.

Rev. Cornelius Buckley, c.c., Lombard's Castle, Buttevant, Co. Cork : proposed by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J.

P. Doran, attorney-at-law, Michigan, U.S.A. ; Samuel M. Lemon, Michigan, U.S.A., Rev. Campbell Fair, D.D., St. Mark's Rectory, Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A. ; Hon. Thomas J. O'Brien, Lafayette-street, Michigan, U.S.A. ; proposed by Rev. W. Ball Wright, M.A.

Thomas William French, R.M., Omagh ; T. C. Dickie, solicitor, Omagh ; Philip O'Connell, manager, Bank of Ireland, Omagh ; R. M. Nelson, High-st., Omagh : proposed by Charles Mullin, solicitor.

Stephen M. Lanigan, J.P., B.L., Glenagyle, Toomevara, Nenagh : proposed by D. C. O'Keeffe.

T. W. O'Hanrahan, Irishtown, Kilkenny ; Patrick Fitzgerald, t.c., High-street, Kilkenny ; Thomas Cantwell, King-street, Kilkenny ; Martin Hawe, High-street, Kilkenny ; George Stallard, High-street, Kilkenny ; Major J. H. Connellan, J.P., Coolmore, Thomastown ; E. Smithwick, J.P., Kilcreene House, Kilkenny ; Rev. J. H. Bourke, M.A., Elm Ville, Kilkenny ; George A. Horneck, L.D.S. Kilkenny ; Thomas F. Murphy, jun., Kilkenny ; William H. Catlin, Kilkenny : proposed by David H. Creighton.

Rev. John G. Fahy, Rectory, Waterville, Co. Kerry ; William H. Playfair Vickers, B.A., 4, Dartmouth-road, Dublin : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A.

Major Edward Nash, J.P., Ballycarthy, Tralee : proposed by Miss Rowan.

Granby Higinbotham, Secretary Ulster Banking Company, 46, Wellington Park, Belfast ; A. E. Sceales, F.F.A., 13, Kinnaird-terrace, Belfast ; James Hartley, J.P., Heath Lodge, Cavan ; Robert Smyth, Castlederg, Co. Tyrone ; Patrick J. McDonagh, Merville, Co. Donegal ; John Dillon, Coleraine ; Alexander Kerr Morrison, Maghera, Co. Derry ; Wm. F. Gilchrist, C.E., Lyons-terrace, Sligo ; Robert Collins, Market-street, Sligo ; Rev. Joseph Toner, c.c., Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone ; James W. Johnston, J.P., Belturbet, Co. Cavan ; James Sweeney, Dungloe, Co. Donegal ; Dr. H. S. A. Warnock, F.R.C.S.I., Donegal ; David C. Pearson, Bayview, Donegal : proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A.

Octavius H. Braddell, Sarnia, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook : proposed by Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench.

John H. Weldon, J.P., Ashhill Towers, Kilmallock : proposed by J. Davis-White.

William Pryce Maunsell, B.A., B.L., 3, Neptune-terrace, Sandycove, Lieut.-Colonel William Keily Westropp, Junior United Service Club, London : proposed by T. J. Westropp, M.A.

Charles H. Keene, M.A., 19, Stephen's-green, and University Club, Dublin : proposed by Rev. J. B. Keene.

Rev. J. W. Brady, M.A., Rector of Slane, Co. Meath ; Rev. J. Q. Day, B.A., Rector of Loughcrew, Oldcastle : proposed by Rev. Dr. Healy.

John M. Clarke, Westbourne, Terenure, Co. Dublin : proposed by Frederick Franklin, F.R.I.A.I.

James Roberts Brown, F.R.G.S., 14, Hilldrop-road, London, N. : proposed by Robert Day, J.P., V.P.

Arthur D. B. Wilkinson, B.A., B.E., Drombroe, Bantry, Co. Cork : proposed by The O'Donovan, M.A., J.P., D.L.

Rev. H. Kingsmill Moore, M.A., Principal, Training College, Kildare-street, Dublin; Alfred Leslie Lilley, B.A., 27, Charleston-road, Rathmines, Dublin; Laurence Edward Steele, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, 20, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown: proposed by John Cooke, B.A.

John Langan, Inland Revenue, Middleton, Co. Cork: proposed by James Coleman.

Rev. John Jebb Sargent, The Rectory, Charleville; Rev. Canon Tombe, B.D., Glenealy, Co. Wicklow; Rev. Canon Hayes, M.A., Dro-more, Co. Down; W. R. Young, J.P., Galgorm Castle, Co. Antrim: proposed by Rev. Canon Grainger.

The following were elected Fellows:—M. M. Murphy, Solicitor, Kilkenny (*Member*); Sir William Quartus Ewart, Bart., M.A., J.P. (*Member*), Schomberg, Strandtown, Belfast; Lord Frederick Fitzgerald, Major King's Royal Rifles; Edward Owen, India Office, London, S.W., Member of the Council, Cambrian Archæological Association: proposed by Robert Cochrane.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The following Notices of Motion were handed in—

By Mr. P. M. Egan, ex-Mayor of Kilkenny:—

“That I, or some Fellow on my behalf, will, at the next Annual Meeting in January, move—‘That the resolution of Colonel W. Martin, to the effect that the Museum be removed from Kilkenny, be rescinded.’”

By the Hon. Secretary on behalf of the Committee in accordance with Rule 14:—

“That at the next Annual General Meeting of the Association in January, the altered and Amended Rules prepared by the Committee involving an alteration in the name of the Association to that of the ‘Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,’ subject to the consent of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, be adopted.”

THE MEETINGS FOR 1890.

The following meetings for 1890 were approved of:—January Meeting to be held in Dublin, Tuesday, January 14th, at 4 o'clock, and evening meeting at 8 o'clock, p.m. May Meeting to be held in the Society's Museum, Butler House, Kilkenny, on second Tuesday in May. Association dinner and evening meeting same day, to be followed by an excursion on the following day to the principal places of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny. The arrangements for this meeting to be left in the hands of a local committee. July Meeting for the province of Connaught, to be held at Athlone, on second Tuesday in July, with excursion, extending over two days, to Lough Ree, Clonmacnoise, and places of interest in the province. September Meeting, for the province of Ulster, to be held on Tuesday, September 2nd, at Donegal, with three days' excursion to places of interest in that

county. Two additional meetings, one in March and one in November, to be held in Dublin.

A letter was received from the Rev. H. W. Lett, M.A., one of the Hon. Provincial Secretaries for Ulster, with reference to holding a meeting at Newry; but as the summer meeting of 1890 had been claimed by Connaught in January last, and an autumn meeting granted to Ulster for September next, in response to an application made at the Limerick meeting, another meeting could not be held in Ulster until 1891.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE.

On the motion of the Hon. General Secretary, the appointment of Mr. Geo. Dames Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law, 51, Morehampton-road, Dublin, as Secretary to the Committee, was confirmed.

EXHIBITS.

The Rev. E. F. Hewson, of Gowran, exhibited a "squeeze" or mould of the Ogam Stone at the ancient church of Claragh; and Mr. R. Welch, of 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast, exhibited mounted views of round towers, crosses, cromlechs, &c., printed by the new Blanchard process, suitable for book illustration. Dr. Frazer exhibited the crozier of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise. Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench exhibited an ancient hammer-stone. Mr. Thomas O'Gorman exhibited a bronze cup found in a bog in County Antrim, hammered out of a single plate of thin gold-coloured bronze, of eastern shape, but rarely found in Ireland.

REPORTS, DONATIONS, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications were received from Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A. Hon. Provincial Secretary, Ulster, and Mr. P. Traynor, Essex-quay, Dublin, on the condition of Newgrange tumulus, which will be found in "Archæological Notes" of current issue.

A grant of £1 was made to the fund raised by Rev. Canon Moore, for preserving the ancient ruins of Brigown, near Mitchelstown, County Cork; and a like sum to Mr. P. J. Lynch, Hon. Provincial Secretary, North Munster, towards the fund for exploring the site of the ancient Church of Kilelton, County Kerry.

The following donations were received, and votes of thanks passed to the individual donors:—

"Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," vol. xix., No. 1. "The Archæological Review," vol. iv., Nos. 1 and 2. "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London," vol. xii., No. 3. "Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society," new series, vol. xiv. "Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society's Transactions," vol. xiii., Part ii. "Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society's Analysis of Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire," Part iii., by Rev. C. S. Taylor. "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries." Photographs of Irish Antiquities, by Mr. Welch.

The Right Rev. Wm. Reeves, D.D., M.R.I.A., Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, stated that he had been unable for want of time to prepare the paper which he was to have read on "Ecclesiastical Archæology." He read another instead, which had a bearing upon St. Dolough's Church, County Dublin. His Lordship gave several instances in which anchorites had for considerable periods immured themselves in buildings in Ireland, devoting their time to prayer and study. He also mentioned cases in which Irishmen, after going abroad, led the lives of hermits, and said that, as regarded this custom, so far as it concerned St. Dolough's Church, he had read a Paper before the Royal Irish Academy in 1859. His Lordship gave an interesting sketch of the habits of the "incline," who in the early years of Irish Christianity, were the occupants of such places. Those ascetic people were not contented with the rigours of monastic life, but used to hide themselves away in caves, holes of trees, and other such places. From A.D. 698 down the Irish annals made reference to a class of persons called Anchorites. Not only was the hermit buried under his own cell, but was constantly reminded of death by his open grave. In the eighth and ninth centuries these men flooded Europe. They became more and more scattered as time went on, and afterwards the Scotch sent out similar missionaries, and the consequence was that the latter obtained a large share of the honour and glory that was more properly due to the Irish missionaries who preceded them.

A Paper entitled "Notes on the Antiquities of Dromiskin in the County Louth," was read by Major-General Stubbs, J.P., *Fellow*.

Dr. Frazer read a Paper on a "Stone Mould for casting decorative bronze celts, with double loop, lately discovered near Fethard."

Mr. W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow*, read a Paper entitled, "Ancient Sculptured Cross and Monumental Slab, Devenish Island, Lough Erne, County Fermanagh."

A discussion followed the reading of each Paper, and at the conclusion the members adjourned for the Association Dinner at the Shelbourne Hotel, at six o'Clock.

THE EVENING MEETING.

In the evening the proceedings were resumed in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Lord James Butler presiding.

Mr. John L. Robinson, C.E., A.R.H.A., read a Paper on "Celtic remains in England," in which he referred to a number of carved stone monuments which have heretofore been attributed to the Saxons. Mr. Robinson then compared the ornaments of some of the Celtic remains in Ireland with the carved stones found in England, which he illustrated by limelight views from a number of photographs taken by himself. The illustrations of his Paper were remarkably good, and were much appreciated by the Members present.

Mr. Wakeman expressed his concurrence with the views of Mr. Robinson. The Venerable Bede, the father of English history, told of the labours of the Irish missionaries, and of the number of students who came to Ireland from foreign countries to study. These Celtic

remains were either the work of Irishmen, or were the work of their pupils, who, returning to their own countries, brought with them the designs.

A short discussion followed, the speakers expressing their agreement with the statements put forth in the Paper.

Mr. W. F. Wakeman read a very interesting Paper on "Megolithic Remains and Cromlechs of County Dublin," illustrated by lime-light views of its principal castles and ecclesiastical monuments, from photographs taken by Mr. Thomas Mason. He showed a view of a cromlech at Golden Ball, The Scalp, County Dublin, which is the greatest one known in the world, its computed weight being ninety tons. He showed another at Rathfarnham, very large, but more regular, and also showed a miniature cromlech discovered in the Phoenix Park about forty years ago when the ground was being levelled. In the chamber there were two skeletons found in a recumbent position, with a chain made of shells and beads and other articles which could now be seen in the Royal Irish Academy Museum. A little further on, near Chapelizod, another was found with one skeleton. He mentioned other objects of interest.

Dr. Frazer showed some drawings made by the late G. V. Du Noyer of archaic scribings from the cairns on Loughcrew, in the county Meath. These remarkable prehistoric sculptures are only paralleled by similar rude tracings found in some of the cairns of Brittany, especially at Gaor Inis, and constitute by far the most important monumental remains ever discovered in Western Europe. The drawings were made with a view to publication of an elaborate work on these cairns, but, with the exception of Papers in the *Journal*, and a small work by the late Mr. Connell, they have remained practically unknown and undescribed. The drawings display all the accurate observation and excellent powers of drawing which distinguish the works of Du Noyer, to whose indefatigable industry was owing a priceless collection of Irish sketches, several of which are the property of the Royal Archæological Society of Ireland, and others are preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, the latter filling twelve large volumes of such sketches. Dr. Frazer also exhibited an ancient crozier, stated by him to be that of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise, which he obtained some time ago in England. It was a venerated relic at Clonmacnoise, and received additional ornamentation, probably at the time the great crozier, now in the Royal Irish Academy, was made for the abbot and monastery at Clonmacnoise, about 1100 A.D. Subsequently this relic was concealed in one of the ancient graves of the monastery in a period of disturbance, A.D. 1129, when the church was plundered, and several of its jewels carried away. It was re-discovered upwards of sixty years ago by a peasant, and brought by him to England, where it remained in the possession of his family until Dr. Frazer purchased it. The crozier consists of a short wooden baculus or staff, a crook of bronze, which appears to be very ancient, possibly made about the eighth or ninth century, and a highly decorated metal covering for the wooden staff, with a ring or knob, also decorated, both displaying elaborate

ornamentation of the celebrated "Opus Hibernicum," composed of interlaced patterns of silver bands, and nills inlaid on the surface of the bronze of which the covering is made.

The following Papers were taken as read, and were referred to the Committee for publication.

"An Unrecorded Figure from the Mevagh Inscribed Rock Surface, Rosserk, county Donegal," by George H. Kinahan, *M.R.I.A., Fellow.*

"Additional list of Megalithic and other Ancient Structures, barony of Kilmacrenan, County Donegal," by George H. Kinahan, *M.R.I.A., Fellow*; late Hon. Local Secretary, County Donegal.

"A Society of Art and Mystery in Carrickfergus, 1674," by Francis J. Bigger, solicitor, Belfast, *Member.*

"List of the Sovereigns of the Town of New Ross, County Wexford; also the Recorders, from 1658 to 1825," by Colonel Philip D. Vigers, *Fellow.*

"The Ancient Irish Hot-air Bath," by Seaton F. Milligan, *M.R.I.A., Fellow.*

"Cork Harbour in the Days of the Convoys and Privateers," by James Coleman, *Member.*

"A Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, published in Irish Periodicals, 1731 to 1741," compiled by G. D. Burtchaell, *M.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law, Member.*

"On the Cromwellian Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, 1649 to 1661, James Standish, of the King's Inns," by the Rev. W. Ball Wright, *M.A., Member.*

"Report," by the Rev. H. W. Lett, *M.A., Hon. Prov. Secretary for Ulster, Member.*

"Report," by the Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench, Hon. Secretary, County Wicklow, *Fellow.*

"Ancient Earthenware vessel found at Kilkenny," by D. H. Creighton, Hon. Curator of Museum, *Member.*

The proceedings then terminated.

THE EXCURSION.

[*Reported by REV. PROFESSOR STOKES, D.D., Member.*]

On Thursday morning a large number of the Members proceeded to places of interest in Meath. Notwithstanding a drizzling rain, a goodly company of archaeologists gathered at the 9 o'clock train from Amiens-street, which carried the members to Drogheda and back for a single fare. The whole expedition was under the direction of the local secretaries, Rev. Dr. Healy and Mr. Joseph H. Moore, *c.e.*, county surveyor for Meath, organized by the Hon. General Secretary, who made very satisfactory arrangements.

Drogheda was first visited. It is one of the most interesting towns in Ireland from an antiquarian point of view. If it were situated in England it would have its own antiquarian society, where papers would be read and printed concerning its past glories and interests. It has

figured prominently in the ecclesiastical world before and since the Reformation, and has been the scene of two battles world-wide in their fame—one in Cromwell's time, the other in the days of the great Revolution of 1688–1691. "Dalton's History of Drogheda," written fifty years ago, is one of the best specimens of a local history which we possess in Ireland. Every decent town or even parish in England has its own local history; no subject can possibly be more interesting, and the materials lie at hand. The tombstones in every churchyard, if copied and printed, the vestry books, the parish registers, the old newspapers will afford endless subjects for inquiry and for interesting papers. Take Drogheda as an instance—the abbey, churches, old houses, gates, walls, and schools of Drogheda—what a field of inquiry they offer? To begin with the last. The Drogheda Grammar School is doing its best now to fight against the spirit which sends all Irish boys away to England to receive their education there. One hundred years ago this seminary was frequented by the very best Irish families, whose sons then made their mark in Irish life. From Drogheda School came many of the men most celebrated in Ireland, and in England too, at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century. Among others, the Right Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, afterwards Lord Oriel; Bishop Stopford of Meath, Bishop Bourke of Waterford; the Earl of Mayo, and his brother, the Dean of Ossory; Lords Tyrawley and Farnham; Lord Gosford; Judges Jebb (grandfather of Professor Jebb, of Cambridge) and Radcliff; Serjeant Ball; Mr. Townley Balfour, of Townley Hall; members of the families of Wynne of Sligo; Coddington of Oldbridge; Filgate of Lisrenny; E. S. Malone; Henry Flood, and Henry Grattan—all these were taught in Erasmus Smith's Grammar School. Then the ruins and remains of ancient Drogheda are full of interest. St. Lawrence's gate is a splendid specimen of the ancient methods of fortification, as the ancient Augustinian Abbey of St. Mary illustrates the mediæval methods of church building. The finest specimens indeed of the architecture of the middle ages in Drogheda are those of this Augustinian Abbey, in Abbey-lane, and of the Dominican Monastery and the Magdalen Tower at the north end of the town. The Abbey of St. Mary dates from the most ancient Irish times, long before Strongbow set foot in Ireland, and goes back to the days of St. Patrick himself. D'Alton describes it in a few words thus:—"The nave of this once extensive building, in its full extent eastward and westward from the central tower, extended 150 feet by 25, and is now a thoroughfare called the Abbey-lane, being spanned by the fine arch of its central tower. A small Gothic gate to the west forms part of the gable of a stable, while a side window of a transept and some few fragments of a wall in the adjoining yards and enclosures otherwise define the site of the ancient edifice." It is sad, however, to walk through Abbey-lane now, and to notice that, with all Drogheda's church building in modern times, the people never seem to bestow a moment's attention on their ancient ruins, which lie apparently unthought of and uncared for. Drogheda preserves, too, specimens of ancient house and domestic architecture which have vanished from Dublin. The cage-work and wooden houses of Dublin are now only a dream or a memory of the past. Fifty years ago there

were several wooden houses in Drogheda. One striking one in Peter-street bore an inscription and date. It has now vanished; but in West-street there still exists a wooden hotel of the true ancient type, where Cromwell is said to have held a council of war, and which certainly is decorated with his picture. St. Peter's Parochial Church, again, though a modern edifice, stands on the site of the building which for ages served as the Cathedral of Armagh, and in its vaults and graveyard repose the remains of numberless Primates before and after the Reformation, whose Palace stood, as the name indicates, in Palace-street. We hope to see the Irish Society of Antiquaries, as the Royal Historical and Archæological Society will in future be called, paying a formal visit to this ancient municipality. Surely the Mayor and corporation of Drogheda might well invite them, and then devote their energies to make the visit of such a learned body a great success. If Irish life is ever again to become interesting, it is only by such societies that this happy result will be brought about. And then too not Drogheda alone, but the neighbourhood of Drogheda, is full of interest. The excursions of yesterday touched merely upon some of the points. Termonfeckin, or the Asylum of Feckin, the ancient grange or country residence of the Primates, might surely interest such a learned body as the Royal Archæological Society. This ancient manor and castle was inhabited by the Primates till about the year 1700. It gained its name from Feckin, an ancient Irish presbyter of the sixth century, who established a monastery here, where he ruled 300 monks, whence an ancient monastic hymn used to sing of him in jingling rhyme—

“Dehinc fuit monachorum,
Dux et pater trocentorum;
Quos instruxit lege morum,
Murum contra vitia.”

Termonfeckin lies north-east of Drogheda. Due west of the town is the celebrated battlefield of the Boyne, to which the cars took the members of the Archæological Society. There an obelisk, erected in 1736 (the first stone being laid by the Duke of Dorset, at that time Lord Lieutenant), marks the centre of the battlefield. Sir W. Wilde says in his celebrated work on *The Boyne and Blackwater*, that the exact spot where King William was hit by the cannon ball which nearly terminated his career and changed the course of Irish history, was on the side of a small hillock by the water's edge, a little below the glen where the obelisk stands, whence the stones have been taken to build it. It is a curious fact that now, two centuries after the battle, various relics of it and of King William still exist. The Bellinghams, of Castle Bellingham, still possess the journal of their ancestor, Colonel Bellingham, never yet printed in its entirety, giving the details of the battle from a Williamite point of view. Macaulay, Wilde, and D'Alton have printed parts of it, but the whole has never seen the light. The same family possess the King's pocket spirit-case. It is evident that King William III. was not a teetotaler. The Townleys of Townley Hall lived there at the time of the battle. Their descendants are there still. The buff coat which King William wore when wounded was given to him by Colonel Thompson, of Ravensdale, and was formerly, and perhaps is

still, preserved by his descendants ; while the kettle-drums taken from the Jacobite army used to be preserved in Drogheda Town Hall.

From the battlefield we drove along by historic ground towards Slane, along the very road which Count Schomberg followed, as he marched all through the night of June 30, 1690, to surprise the Bridge of Slane. We made our first halt at Dowth, which has been lately made accessible under the able conductorship of Mr. Deane, whose paper on the subject printed in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy for 1888 is well worth reading. Space would fail us to tell of the large number of historic scenes, raths, forts, and tumuli which here meet the explorer. The most interesting one is New Grange, a place which has been known to moderns since the year 1695, when a farmer named Campbell, a Williamite settler, doubtless, living in the village of New Grange, discovered it. In 1699 the eminent Welsh antiquarian, Edward Lhwyd, described it, followed soon after by Sir Thomas Molyneux, and since that period it has been one of the sights of Ireland. Briefly, we may say that New Grange stands about half-way between Drogheda and Slane. It rises in the middle of a field near the Boyne. One has to penetrate sixty feet along a passage formed of Cyclopean monoliths, when one arrives at a central funereal chamber some twenty-five feet high, formed of pillar-stones ornamented with spiral carvings. The most curious point is this, that these spiral carvings cover the stones not only where they are exposed to view, but extend over their surfaces which were until lately concealed from view, proving that these immense blocks must have been carved before they were placed in position, and covered up with the thousands of tons of earth now surrounding them. Mr. Wakeman explained to the archæologists the different parts of the interior chamber, pointing out the various spiral ornaments, the large stone urns, and the marks like oghams in the western recesses. The members all, however, regretted to be assured by that eminent archæologist that the great central chamber had suffered severe dilapidations since his last visit. From New Grange we proceeded to Slane, which is rich in the remains of antiquity—St. Ere's Hermitage and Slane Abbey and College on the top of the hill where St. Patrick lighted his first Easter fire, and began the work of Ireland's conversion. The parish church of Slane itself is interesting, as the place where the celebrated Archdall ministered a century ago, writing in the adjacent parsonage his well-known *Monasticon Hibernicum*, a work which has had the singular fate of having been produced by a Protestant rector, and being re-edited (at present) by a Roman Catholic Cardinal, Dr. Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, a Vice-President of the Association. Here the antiquaries lunched ; for even they experience the pangs of hunger as well as others ; and we found that Slane Arms Hotel can furnish an admirable and substantial lunch. But we must terminate. Mellifont and Monasterboice, which were planned as part of the excursion, would in themselves take up our whole space. Mellifont has sprung into new life of late, owing to the fostering care of the Board of Works, which has for the first time revealed to modern eyes the plan of its splendid church, and its Cistercian architecture. A few of our party penetrated to this retired spot, we believe, but the greater part of us sought shelter from the

rain in the refreshment-room of Drogheda Railway Station. We have said nothing of the natural beauties which add charms of their own to the antiquities. But surely we may say that in the British Isles there is no finer prospect than can be enjoyed from the top of the Abbey tower on the Hill of Slane, and no more beauteous scene than Slane and Beauparc demesnes, the Virgin Rock, and the reaches of the Boyne present in this early autumn season. To the incredulous we say, "Go and see." All turned for home shortly after 5 o'clock in the evening, well pleased with the day's excursion, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

The Autumn Meeting of the Association then terminated.

THE ANCIENT IRISH HOT-AIR BATH.

By SEATON F. MILLIGAN, M.R.I.A., FELLOW, AND HON. SEC., ULSTER.

UP to comparatively recent times the hot-air bath was known over many parts of this country as a cure for rheumatism.

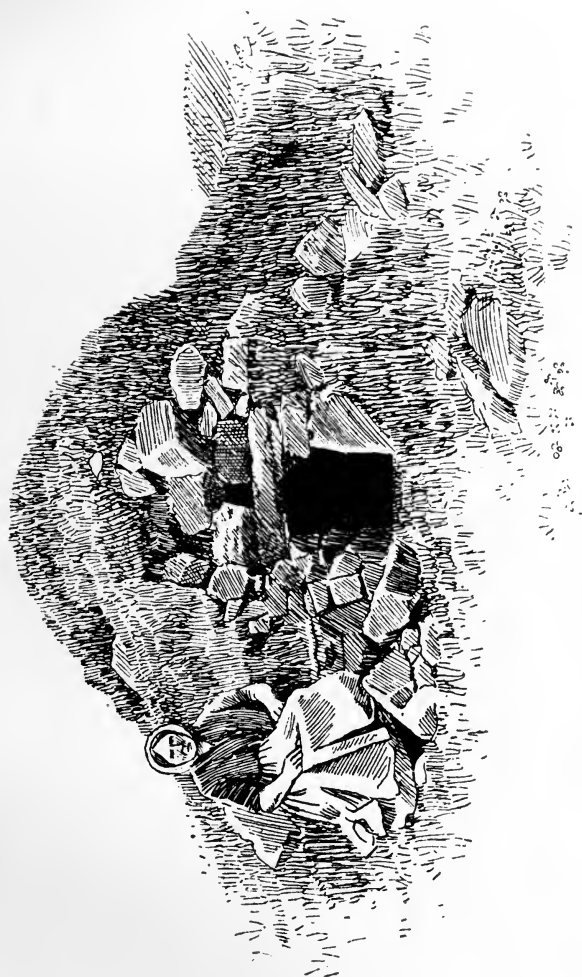
In the localities where the English and Scottish settlers were in the majority it fell into disuse; but amongst the Irish-speaking inhabitants its value was fully known and appreciated.

I have frequently heard of these primitive "sweating-houses," as they are called, but had not the privilege of examining one till quite recently.

I do not recollect seeing any references to them either in the pages of our *Journal* or in any work dealing with the social history of Ireland. I bring the matter before the Society, with a hope that members in various districts of the country may be able to throw additional light upon it.

The subject is an interesting one, as it appears to me the Turkish Bath is only a further and very slight development of this old Irish institution.

My attention was directed to it during the past summer whilst exploring the country lying between Blacklion, county Cavan, and the borders of Leitrim, close to the source of the Shannon. Being on the look out for a cashel, which was, we had heard, in this locality (and which we found), we accidentally dropped on the "sweating-house" when passing along. It is situated near to the residence of a farmer, whose son at the time accompanied us as guide. We were struck with the peculiar-looking building—a plate of which is given—and made inquiry about it, and were informed it was a sweat-house. Further inquiry elicited the information that it had been frequently used by people suffering from rheumatism, and that two weeks previous to our visit it was occupied at one time by four elderly women who had come for the cure. The following, we were informed, is the way it is used:—A large quantity of turf or peats are piled inside and the fire kindled and allowed to burn down; the interior becomes heated like a baker's oven; the ashes are afterwards swept out and the floor left clean. As soon as it becomes sufficiently cool, it may be entered; to effect which, a person must creep in on all fours, as the door or opening is small, and only permits a person to enter in this way. A screen is then placed across the door. The usual time to remain inside is one hour, during which, it need scarcely be said, the occupants perspire most profusely. The dimensions of the interior are as follows, and the ground plan is an oval:—Diameter 4 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, with dome-shaped roof; height 5 feet 6 inches. It is a beehive-shaped hut, covered on the outside with earth to a depth of 9 inches, on which grass is growing. There is no outlet for the smoke whilst heating, except by the doorway. It is situated four miles from Blacklion to the right of the road that leads to Cuiltagh Mountain, townland of Legeelan, on the farm of a man called Hugh Mac Hugh. We inquired if there were any other sweat-houses in the neighbourhood, and were informed that there was one similar in the townland of Toam, about three miles distant. Since my visit to county



Sweating-house, Legeelan, near Blacklion, County Cavan.

(From a Photograph by W. F. Gilchrist, C.E., Sligo.)



Cavan, I have made inquiries in various parts of Ulster from persons likely to be well informed, and have received the following information:—In the village of Cappagh, near Pomeroy, in the Highlands of Tyrone, an old man remembers a sweat-house in constant use, in which he took baths himself. In this place a tank was attached to the sweat-house about 5 feet in depth, into which the person plunged after leaving it. Several dips into this pool, followed by a good rubbing, was the mode adopted. This was a step in advance of the county Cavan, as I did not observe a plunge bath in connection with it.

Travelling from Belfast to Maghera, county Derry, with a clergyman of that town, in course of conversation I ascertained from him that there was a sweating-house in his parish, which he had come across quite accidentally. Having noted the directions he gave me, I started from Maghera, accompanied by a friend who knew the locality, and with his assistance, and after numerous inquiries, we at last found what we were in search of. It is situated in a most secluded glen, quite off the ordinary track—a most lovely spot, carpeted when I saw it with purple heather—out of sight of any habitation; a most suitable place for the purpose. In external appearance it was like its Cavan prototype, but larger, being an oval-shaped mound 15 feet by 11 feet, and about 6 feet 6 in. high. The doorway in front was about 1 foot 8 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches wide, with a lintel of stone 4 feet long by 15 inches deep. The entrance passage to the interior is 3 feet in length. It is an oblong chamber, 8 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches high, built with unhewn stones, without mortar, and roofed across, like the rath chambers, with flat flagstones. From its position, it could not have been built for a rath chamber, and was locally known as the sweat-house, even by people who had no knowledge of its original use. At the extreme upper end there is a hole in the roof, about 9 inches diameter, into which a stone fits, like a cork in a bottle, that is removable at pleasure. This stone could be taken out when the fire was lighted, and replaced when it was heated and free from smoke. There were five stone seats placed around inside; on these, as in county Cavan, a sod could be placed, and thus make a comfortable seat. At a distance of 18 feet there is a pool of water, square in shape; the sides about 10 feet, being built with stones; the water in it was 4 feet 6 inches deep, forming an excellent plunge bath. I was informed by an old man eighty-five¹ years of age that he had known this place since childhood, and it was always called the sweat-house, and was never used for taking baths in his time, but that it was used in his father's time. It is also worthy of note that a very celebrated spring well is situated a few perches from it in the glen.

This most interesting example of the ancient Irish hot-air bath is situated about three miles west from Maghera on the way to Dungiven, in the townland of Tirkane, on the farm of Francis Doherty. I have ascertained that in Co. Monaghan people still take a hot-air bath in the following manner:—A number of bricks are heated to redness in the fire; they are then placed under a creel; the person who wants to induce perspiration sits on it, with a pair of blankets fastened round his neck

¹ Since above was written, I have ascertained from an old woman, now 92 years of age, who lives in this locality, that she had a bath in this sweat-house when a young girl.

enclosing all; a good sweat is procured in this way. It is to be hoped Members will contribute any further facts they may gather on this subject, and thus illustrate an interesting phase of social life now almost extinct in Ireland.¹

I received a most interesting communication from Patrick Shields, Esq., of Altmore Lodge, near Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone, in answer to some queries I had addressed to him relating to ancient sweat-houses. The following is a copy of his letter:—

“Sweat-houses were common in this part of the country up to fifty years ago, and from that time up to twenty years since they were going out of use. The last remaining one has not been used for twenty years, and the ruins of it have now almost disappeared. Fifty years ago there was one in a glen about quarter of a mile from where the Altmore Chapel now stands, to which the people came to get cured of pains for several miles around. It was built of a round shape, 7 feet wide in the clear, and 7 feet high, and covered over with large flags, except a very small opening on the top. Only stones were used in its construction. The door was 4 feet high, and was closed by a flag for the purpose.

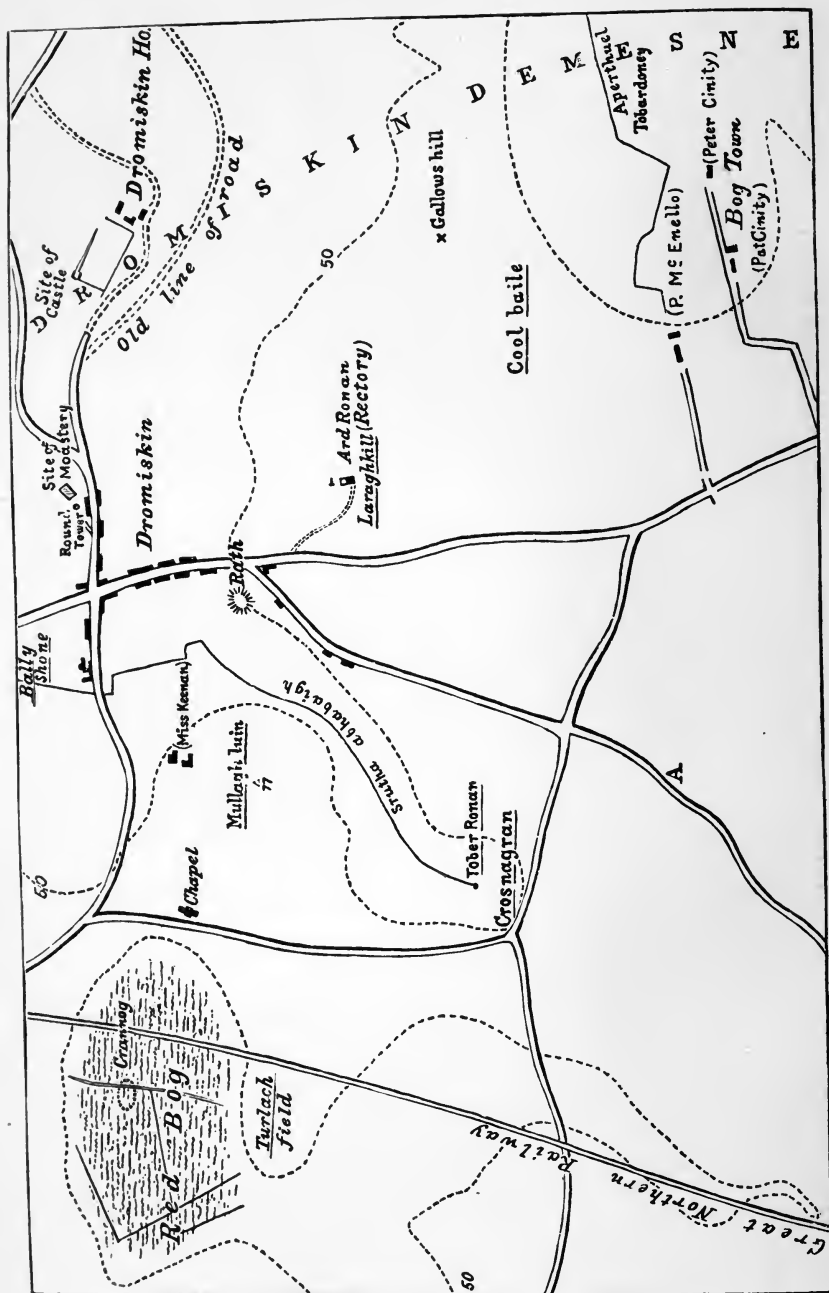
“It was heated by fires of turf; when sufficiently hot, the coals, ashes, &c., were removed, and some cool thing such as sods, rushes, or stones put in for the person or persons to stand upon. When men used it as many as six or eight stripped off and went in, when all openings were closed except what afforded a little ventilation. A person remained outside to attend to these matters. When they could suffer the heat no longer, the flag was removed, and they came out and plunged into a pool of water within a yard or two of the sweat-house, where they washed, got well rubbed and put on their clothes. In case of women, they put on a bathing dress whilst using the bath, and generally omitted the plunge or cold bath. People had to be careful not to lean against the walls inside, otherwise they would get burned. One, I remember, was cut or excavated out of a turf bank; it was 5 feet high and 5 feet wide, of a round shape, and had a flagged floor.

“The opening was only 3 feet high, and was closed by a bundle of broom branches. It was heated by heather, dried grass, and ferns, which were plentiful in the locality.

“The plunge pool was always used here. The constructor of it was a cooper. He once came to me on crutches, having contracted rheumatism from lying in a damp bed. After four sweats he was quite well again, and continued so until his death, which took place fifteen years ago. This was the last one used in this part of the country. My father remembers when there were three or four of them in the immediate vicinity. One was in a glen where I have a plantation. A stream of water runs through this glen, and on either side are rocks. The rock formed one half of the structure, either shaped by nature or by excavation. The front was built up with stones: no mortar was used. It was partly covered by the rock itself, and partly by flags, and was heated by burning heather and brambles in it. The stream was dammed up, and formed the bath.”

¹ I have recently visited another part of county Cavan, near to Ballyconnell, and was informed that sweating-houses are still used there as a cure for rheumatism.





NOTES ON THE ANTIQUITIES OF DROMISKIN, IN THE COUNTY OF LOUTH.

By MAJOR-GENERAL F. W. STUBBS (RETIRED LIST, R. A.), Fellow.

It is not surprising that so few relics of earlier days are to be found above ground about Dromiskin, considering that for two hundred years after Norwegian and Danish pirates first landed in Ireland, the county of Louth, like many other places along the sea-board, was a constant scene of strife; and that Dromiskin, from its position, was especially liable to attack. The southern corner of Dundalk bay, at Annagassan, where collier schooners now peacefully discharge their grimy cargoes, was a sheltered and convenient place which the Norsemen early discovered and availed themselves of; and it requires no stretch of imagination to picture to oneself a fleet of boats drawn up along the land at the meeting of the rivers Glyde and Dee under the protection of Lios-na-ran,¹ where we are told they constructed a fortress about A.D. 841.² From thence they plundered the country all around, even as far as Clonmacnoise³ and Armagh.³ In a little more than ten years after, the White Gentiles had to give way before the Danes, or Black Gentiles, in a battle fought here, A.D. 851.³ The latter probably never lost their hold on this part of the coast. In 908, we find them in possession of Louth and Dromiskin, when Muirheartach, son of Domhnall, King of Aileach, laid waste the country round.³ So it is, that all traces of the monastery connected with the name of St. Colman, at Linn Duachaill, have entirely disappeared, and that nothing remains above ground at Dromiskin to mark the monastery founded there by St. Patrick himself, unless it be the mullions of the east window of the old church dismantled in 1821, which are of old workmanship.

But there is an extensive mine of information in the Irish names of places which has not been sufficiently worked. Few even of those who are interested in archaeological research are aware, perhaps, of the great number of Irish names to single fields, knolls, hills, or local objects, there are throughout Ireland. To most of these hangs a tale: from many of them a clue to information considered lost, may be obtained, and before the few Irish-speaking people now left have passed away, every effort should be made to record these names and investigate their meaning.

The accompanying sketch-map of Dromiskin and its neighbourhood will illustrate this.

The name Dromiskin is thought to have been *Druim-ineas-clainn*, from the word *inesclund*, defined in Cormac's *Glossary*, as "a swift or strong stream," and therefore meaning the ridge of the strong stream.⁴

¹ I should have been inclined to call this *Lios-na-rinn*, from the *pinn*, or promontory, between the rivers on which it stands, but Mary Murphy, an old fish-woman of the Linn, who speaks Irish, corroborates the spelling on the Ordnance Map, and pronounces it "rann."

² "Chronicon Scotorum."

³ "Annals of the Four Masters."

⁴ *Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, vol. ii., p. 406.

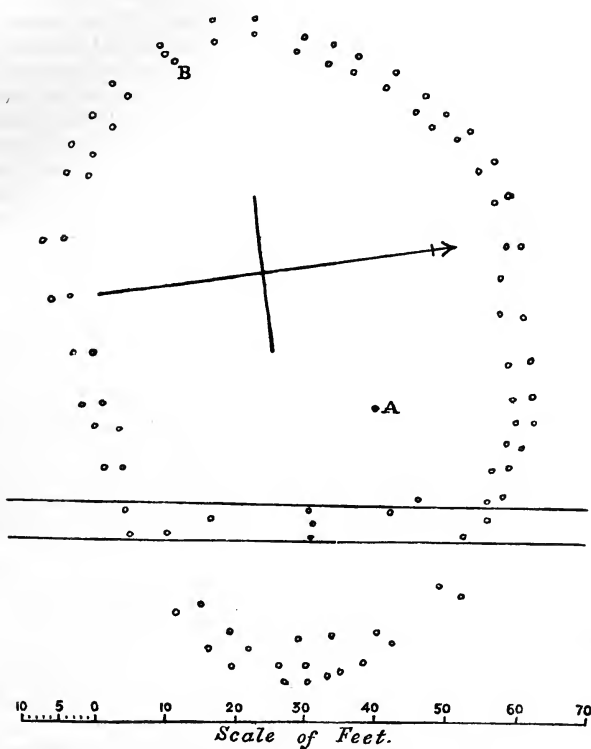
But Dr. Joyce is not quite certain about the correctness of this ; for there is not now, and never can have been, within the present geological period, anything like a stream properly so called ; much less a swift or strong one. A small boggy spot, east of Dromiskin, had an outlet for its overflow water, but this, though now deepened into a drain, has never more than an inch or two of water in it. To the south-west of the village will be marked a course where the surface drainage, after heavy rain, of the higher ground beginning from Tober Ronan, and running through Ballyshone, found its way to the commons, but hardly to the sea. The fifty feet contour lines are marked on the accompanying map, and will give a good idea of the features of the ground.

The word *inesclund* is unfortunately obsolete ; it is, however, evidently, a composite word, and if the last member of the tri-composite name, as given by Dr. Joyce, could be converted from *clainn* into *glan*, signifying pure, it would then be perfectly applicable to the place as the ridge of the pure stream. The water all about Dromiskin is good and pure, as it always is wherever monastic establishments were fixed. From the sacred well of St. Ronan, second abbot of the Monastery, along the watercourse to Ballyshone, before it was deepened into a drain, there were, as I have been informed, no less than forty springs of the purest water. I will not of course vouch for the number, which is probably exaggerated, but anyone who will try it for himself will confess that the name, so rendered, is perfectly appropriate.

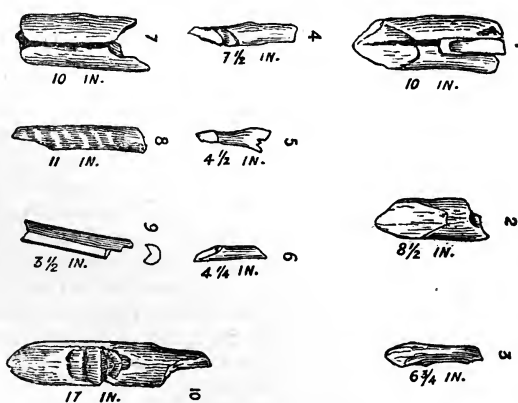
Perhaps the oldest relic of antiquity about Dromiskin is a crannog in a small bog, locally known as "the Red Bog," a plan of which, from measurements made by myself, is here given. It can hardly be called a discovery, for the existence of a "wooden thing" was made known to me more than forty years ago, but as the bog was considered dangerous, I was not allowed to go there alone. No one appears to have ever taken the trouble to examine it, and it is only a few weeks since I have done so myself. Further search may bring to light something of interest ; but the work of excavation is laborious, and must be carried on cautiously to avoid accidents to the cattle which are grazed on the bog. Only a few of the stakes marked on the plan are visible, but by probing with an iron rod their position can easily be ascertained. I am indebted to Colonel Wood-Martin for some valuable suggestions which have materially aided me in examining the ground.

As far as I yet know, there are two rows of stakes, or piles, forming an oval of a little more than 90 feet by 65 feet ; the rows are from 2 feet to 2 feet 10 inches apart ; the stakes are from 4 feet in length and upwards, of oak or larch. Other posts laid horizontally, or nearly so, have been found, but too deep to be easily got at ; the larger pieces of wood are of oak. Besides these stakes, several shorter ones, with a mortise, have been found ; and great numbers of small pieces, generally of hazel, many pointed and bevelled at one end, intended perhaps as pegs to keep larger pieces in place. The cleanness of the shapings show that an iron instrument was used upon them. The accompanying sketch will give an idea of some of them as they were when first dug up, but contraction in drying has split up and materially altered the shape of almost all.

A crannog, in the county of Louth, being an almost unique rarity, may be thought of sufficient interest to excite the curiosity of archaeologists elsewhere, especially as I do not know that any record of one there



Plan of Crannog, Dromiskin.



Portions of Stakes taken from Crannog.

exists in history. The *Loch da damh*, or "Lake of the Two Oxen," is mentioned by the "Four Masters" as being in Airghiall. Colonel Wood-Martin quotes it in his work on Crannogs. But it does not, I think, refer to the "Red Bog of Dromiskin." The only Irish name now connected with the latter is Turlach, a place more or less dry at certain seasons, and the contour lines in the Ordnance Map will show that there never could have been a sufficient influx of water to make it a lake. There certainly is no superficial outlet for the water that does accumulate there, but it is not easy to imagine that it could even, within times which we can hear of, have been a lake. The depth of the bog is considerable. When the permanent way was being laid down for the line of railway through it, great quantities of material were swallowed up before it could be rendered firm. Mr. Barton, of Farrandreg, Dundalk, who was afterwards employed on the line, speaking from recollection, believes that the depth here was from 30 feet to 40 feet. In the centre it might have been greater.

The next thing I have to mention is connected with three names, and a find made a long time ago. To the east of the Red Bog is the hill called *Mullac Luin*, plainly meaning the hill of the sword or spear. Barely 500 yards in a southerly direction from this hill is a spot where three roads meet, which is more commonly known by the name of *Crois-na-gran*. But I find that it used formerly to be called also *Crois-na-fuile*,



Sketch of Mullaghluin.

or Bloody Cross, which would seem to indicate that the meaning of gran is "hail" in a warlike sense. Not being anything of an Irish scholar, I only put forward these renderings to invite thereon the opinion of those who are competent to give one. Yet another five or six hundred yards to the south, the road passes over a little rise in the ground called "Cleggandinna," which probably comes from *cláigeann*, a skull, and *oinn*, a hill. The remarkable point which bears upon these three names, is that more than fifty years ago, perhaps in the last century, a number of bones and skulls were exhumed at the spot marked A in the map, about half way between Mullaghluin and Cleggandinna. There must have been a large number, as the depression in the ground is still very evident. There are traditions of a battle having been fought here, which the people sometimes assign to the wars of Cromwell, who it may be observed is often credited with deeds, good and bad (generally the latter), with which he had nothing to do.

It was at, or near Dromiskin, that Feargus Dubhdeatach in the retreat after the battle of Criona in Meath, suffered a severe defeat at the hands

of Tadhg mac Cein (Cian), Mac Oillioll Olum, commanding the forces of Cormac mac Airt, in the year 212. This is referred to in the Ordnance Name-Books by Mr. O'Neill, quoting Keatinge, and the tale called Cath Criona. It is to be hoped that this and other unpublished stories may ere long be rendered accessible and intelligible to all readers. Messrs. O'Keeffe and O'Connor do not mention these names in the Ordnance Letters.

The hill Mullaghluin has a smooth, even summit, and towards the south and east just that amount of slope which would render attack difficult. It is a post that would naturally be taken up by a few hundred men shouting defiance to an enemy advancing from that direction. An examination of the ground leads, I think, to the conclusion that in all probability a position was taken up on the hill Mullaghluin, facing south, by a body of men, who either may have succeeded at first in driving back their assailants, or may have assumed the offensive themselves; that the battle was chiefly fought at the Bloody Cross, or between that and Cleggandinna, and that the slain were buried where the bones were found within the last hundred years.

I have not undertaken in this notice to give any account of the old monastery, the round tower, and the ecclesiastical remains of Dromiskin. They require more examination and investigation than I have been able to give them, but are full of interest, and would repay a good deal of labour. I may mention, however, that many years ago some small, cell-like rooms opening into one another were found on Mullaghluin¹, and also near the rath. These were probably rooms built by monks of the monastery, and lived in by them. I will conclude by mentioning the names by which some localities about here used to be known. They may invite inquiry:—

1. Apherthuel. Not now in use. It is mentioned in an old lease of Mr. P. M'Enello² as a boundary.³ Mr. M'Enello seems to think it was called "Purchool," but that, it is needless to say, is not the true Irish form. At present, the word is a puzzle.

2. Ballyshone, N.-W. of the village. Origin of the name not known.

3. Coolbaile, corner, or backtown. Name of the fields of the farm belonging to the family of M'Enello. I question whether the name Bogtown, by which the next farms are known, may not be a corruption of "Backtown," as the amount of bog is too small even to be recorded on the six-inch Ordnance Map.

4. Gallows Hill.—From a gallows which had once stood there. Messrs. O'Keeffe and O'Connor, in the Ordnance Letters now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, say they were erected in the time of Cromwell, but there is no date really known. It is also stated that a hill near bears the name Cnoc na Sineadolaigh, referring to the clamour

¹ On the north side, close to where Miss Keenan's house now is. (See Map.)

² The names of tenants referred to will be found in the Map.

³ Extract from this lease, which is dated May 1st, 1801:—"— that part of the lands of Dromiskin, called Gallow's Hill, a part Coolballagh . . . containing 30A. 2R. 38P., bounded on the north partly by the Glebe, and partly by Dromiskin Demesne; on the south, partly by part of Lord Clermont's estate, and partly by Apherthuel; on the east by Dromiskin Demesne . . . together with that piece called Tubberdony, or Sunday Wells, a part containing 2A. 1R. 14P.; bounded on the north by Apherthuel; on the south by Lord Clermont's estate; on the east by the Demesne of Dromiskin; and on the west by Lawrence Ginnitye's holding."

(clapping of hands) raised by the women during the execution. The name given to me by those who recollect the Irish is *Cnoc na iácosáð*, applied to the hill itself, but this is of no importance, as the meaning is almost the same. They sometimes call it "The Hill of Tears," or, "Clapping," anglicising the Irish.

5. Laragh Kill.—This name is still sometimes applied to the Rectory (now called Ard Ronan), probably just because it was church property, not as being the *site* (*λάριας*, *Irish Names of Places*, vol. i. p. 309) of a church. It used often to be spelt "Lark Hill," which materially helped its disuse, as not exactly appropriate to an ecclesiastical residence.

6. Primate's Wood.—This name is to be found in Sir W. Petty's Map of the county as "Primas Wood." It formed part of Dromiskin Demesne, belonging to the archbishops of Armagh, who owned the manor. A part of the wall of the castle, apparently of a courtyard, is to be seen in the N.-W. wall of the garden. There are two fields which still bear the name of the north and south woodfields.

7. *Strutha-a-Bhabaigh*.—"Babes's Stream"). This name is given in the Ordnance Letters to the small stream running from Tober Ronan to the Commons; but upon what authority Messrs. O'Keeffe and O'Connor do not state. I have never heard it, nor is it known now. The family of Babe were lords of Darver more than two hundred years ago, and up to 1657 held some land near the village of Dromiskin, whence apparently the name.

8. Tober Ronan.—Called after St. Ronan, one of the patron saints of the place. He was son of St. Beraigh, and was second Abbot of the Monastery of Dromiskin. He died of the plague, Nov. 18th, A.D. 664.¹

9. The rath, or mount, close to the village is but a small one. Like most others, it has no history. It is just possible that it may mark the burial-place of Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, King of Ireland, who succumbed to the winter storms of A.D. 879, on the 20th day of November, at Druim Inesclainn, in the territory of Conaille.² Some years before 1835, it is said that a "cave" was found in it, but it contained nothing.³

¹ "Acta Sanctorum," p. 141.

² "Annals of the Four Masters," 876.

³ "Name-Book," Ordnance Survey Office.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF MEGALITHIC AND OTHER ANCIENT STRUCTURES, BARONY OF KILMACRENAN, COUNTY DONEGAL.

By G. H. KINAHAN, M.R.I.A., FELLOW, LATE HON. SEC., CO. DONEGAL.

IN this List, as in former ones, the structures unrecorded on the Ordnance maps are specially mentioned. These six-inch maps are referred to, they being numbered in quarter sheets.

The nomenclature is that previously used. *Cashel*, castle; *caher*, a stone fort; *liss*, a clay fort, or enclosure; *lisheen*, small liss; *rath*, a fort; *raheen*, small fort; *crannog*, a fortified island, artificial or otherwise; *fosleac*, a habitation or structure, constructed of flags or long blocks of stone. Some of these were roofed with large flags, while in others, as at the present day in Lapland, &c., the roofs were probably a combination of timber, rushes, and sods. *Dallán*, standing-stones, similar to the *galláns* of S.W. Ireland; some are inscribed, while most of them are plain. *Lusca*, cave, artificial generally, but some are adapted natural ones. *Dun*, *doon*, or *down*, a hill fort. In Donegal many small abrupt hills seem to have been fortified, and now are often called on the maps *Raw*, or *Ray*. *Tuam*, a sepulchral mound. *Bullán*, a stone basin. Many *bulláns* in county Donegal may be modern, as at the present day they are used to pound oats, malt, &c., in, the pestle being of iron, and made by the country smiths. The Donegal *lusca*, or *cove*, as they call them, are of a peculiar type, being long and narrow, the upper portions of the walls sloping inward, so that the cover-flag may not have to be very long. Generally there is only one chamber, but in places there are two or more, which may be parallel to one another, or form a T or an L; generally they are about four or five feet high. Some of these *lusca* are adjuncts of forts; but many of them are not so. They do not seem to have been built for habitation, but more probably as storehouses for grain or the like, similar to those used at the present day in central Africa and elsewhere. The remains of fires, however, are found in some of them, but these may be modern, as it is known that they often were used as shelter by the tories and rapparees. S.E. of the village of Ballyhoorisky, Fanad-within-the-Waters, there is a combination of a *fosleac* and a *lusca*. The *lusca* is a good-sized rectangular chamber, cut in the solid granite, and roofed with horizontal granite flag. From the N.W. corner of the chamber there is a passage about two and a-half feet wide and three feet high, partly cut in the solid granite and in part having its sides built. This extended under the *fosleac*, the communication between the two being a perpendicular shaft, about two feet square. The *fosleac* is a combination of standing stones and flags, roofed by flags that slope slightly southward. The doorway, which faces northward, has pillar-stones at each side of it; while close to it is a monolith, which formerly seems to have been standing, but now it is lying on the ground. Usually in their vicinity there are no traces of ancient implements, except when the *lusca* was in a fort;

and under such circumstances the finds are said to have been bits of pottery, with stone and bronze implements. The implements now are hard to procure, as those of bronze have been sold to the foundry men, while those of stone the finders do not like to part with, afraid they might give away their luck. As hereafter mentioned, it is very difficult to learn the old legends, principally on account of the inhabitants being so migratory, but also on account of the old inhabitants having been replaced by settlers.

(*Donegal Ordnance Sheet, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$*). CRANFORD, alongside the mountain-road "Giant's Grave." A fosleac, running nearly north and south, the cover-stone about 9·5 feet by 4·5 feet, on six uprights. Shortly before this was visited it had been tumbled down, and the upright rooted up by workmen who were repairing the road, who thought they might find treasures.

BALLYGOWAN.—Alongside the road there are three large blocks of granite that appear to be the remains of a cromleac.

CARLAN.—To the east of the hamlet marked (Carlan Upper), there are four *Dallán*, or standing stones, in a north and south line; three of these are at present lying flat.

GORTNATRAW.—Alongside the hamlet, at the foot of the slope of Knockalla, there are the remains of what would seem to have been a good-sized *caher*, called "Lisnafaaley." In one part of the remains of the wall there is a chamber roofed with horizontal flags.

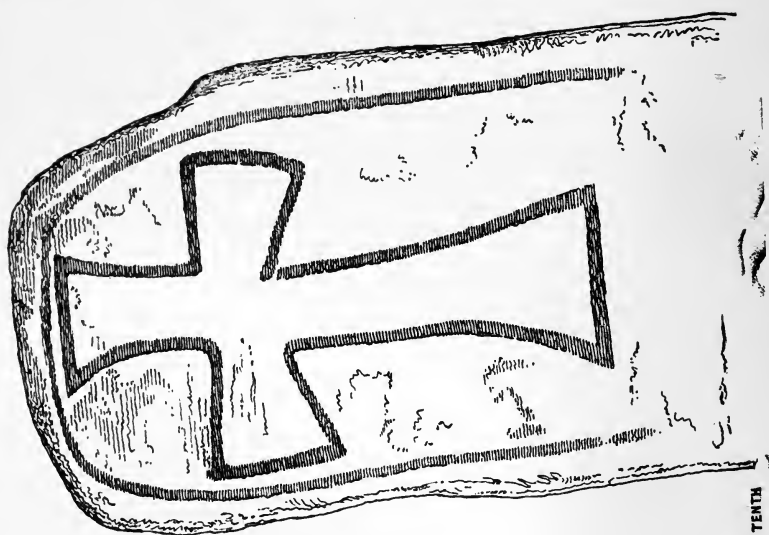
(*Donegal Sheet, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$*). WOODQUARTER.—Adjoining Mulroy bay, on the summit of an abrupt small hill, opposite Rabbit Island, it being margined by a swamp and bog, is the ruin of a cashel, one of these characteristic of this portion of Ulster, it having a small diameter with a lofty wall. This is now so dismantled, and overgrown by a young plantation, that very little of it can be seen; on the map it is called "Doongonmoyle."

RANNY.—At the N.E. of this townland there is a well called Tempodesha; but any old church that may formerly have existed has disappeared.

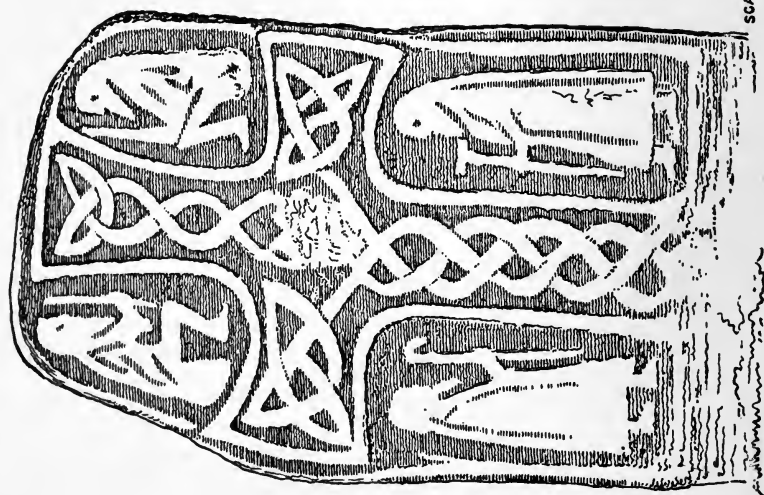
BALLYBOE.—The remains of what seems to have been a large liss or clay fort.

GORTNAVERN.—A good example of the so-called cromleac. It is called on the map "Dermot and Grania's Bed." The structure is 12 feet by 5 feet; the cover-flags being 12 feet by 7 feet, sloping northward; the front pillars being 7 feet high. This "Dermot and Grania's Bed," more especially from its narrow entrance, seems originally to have been constructed for a habitation. The early Christians in Ireland had a small church in which they lived, while their congregation assembled outside. In fact this has only died out recently, as I could mention various places in Cork, Kerry, and Galway, where I have seen a similar thing taking place. I would, therefore, suggest that possibly this was erected for a dual purpose, that is, as a dwelling for one of the pagan priests and an altar at the same time. Against the latter supposition is the fact that the corner-stone slopes northward, which is





SCALE ONE TENTH



Carved Standing Stone at Drummallagh Lower, Co. Donegal.

in a contrary direction to that in general of the supposed Druidical altars. However, I give the suggestion for what it is worth, more especially because, if my recollection is correct, some of them do slope similarly.

(*Donegal Sheet*, $\frac{2}{3}$). CARROWREAGH. To the N. W. of Milltown in Glenvar there are the ruins of a structure called "Dermot and Grania's Bed."

CARNGARROW.—A well, called "Toberpatrick," and to the south of Glenvar bridge a conspicuous white quartz erratic called "Cloghbane."

(*Donegal Sheet*, $\frac{2}{3}$). CREEVEOUGHTEER.—In the N.E. of this townland is a structure marked as "Giant's Bed." It seems originally to have been a double-chambered flag dwelling (*fosleac*). The cover-stones of the chambers were removed by the natives when building the cabins in the vicinity.

KILLYCOLMAN.—On the S.W. slope of the Lehadan hill are three standing stones in a N.E. line, one of them being much taller than the others; while near the south of the townland there is a squared standing stone with a cross cut on face. In the tillage about the village numerous worked flints are said to have been found from time to time; but as is usual in this part of Donegal, although the natives promised to procure some of them, yet eventually they did not. On the coast is a cave now called by the country people the "Piper's Cave" as the drone of the pipes is often heard from it. The legend is: After the O'Donnells had settled in Rathmullen, they began to ravish the county to the northward, and during one of their incursions the people hereabouts hid in this cave. The O'Donnells, however, discovered them, and smothered all but the piper, who had gone in so far that he escaped; since then he has been wandering about, and at times his pipes can be heard miles from the cave mouth. A man near Curraghkeel assured me he had often heard them under his farm, as also did another who lived to the south near Oughterlinn. The legend of a piper's ghost droning in a cave, or at a rock, or in a stream, is very common throughout Ireland, the sounds being due to the wind when blowing from certain quarters, curling in some cavity and making the musical notes. The "Devil's mill," heard in some streams, I have not been able to satisfactorily account for.

DRUMHALLAGH, LOWER, near the river in the south portion of the townland is an extensively carved standing stone with crosses on two faces. The crosses, with accompanying figure on the southern face, are represented in the Plate, reduced by Mr. Wakeman from a rubbing. There is a legend connected with the place that was told by an old inhabitant in connection with some Bishop; but unfortunately after my first visit I lost my notes, and although there several times afterwards the man could not be found, while no one else seemed capable of giving the information.

(*Donegal*, $\frac{2}{3}$), GORTVALLY.—In this townland there is the site of a dismantled liss; and on the summit of the hill called "Meshanneave" a small cairn and kistvaen. The cairn and kistvaen have been tumbled about by "treasure-seekers." The tradition is that a large treasure, guarded by a goblin, is here concealed, and if found the guardian spirit would destroy the country; and that the different adventurers who have tried to find it

were driven off by the goblin. A peculiarity of the summits hereabouts are these small cairns with their associated kistvaens: those visited are hereafter mentioned. About half-a-mile south of this hill there was an irregular small enclosure now levelled and tilled by the tenant. He informed me that while doing so he found various stone implements and pieces of pottery which he promised to show; but, as usual with the Donegal natives, afterwards he either could not or would not find them.

GLANBOY, on the summit of hill (Craicannon) a cairn and kistvaen.

DOUGHTERLINN, a structure called "Druid's Altar," a little east of Garna-holowey lough. It has a large rough flag as a corner stone, 11 feet by 8 feet, supported by four uprights about 3 feet high. There is a legend in connection with this structure, but my informant only knew a part of it.

(*Donegal* $\frac{2.8}{4}$). DRUMHALLAGH, UPPER, an extensive fosleac called on the map, "Giant's Grave." It is constructed of very large well-shaped massive quartzite flags. Originally it seems to have been enclosed by a flag wall, but most of the surrounding upright flags have been removed or have been tumbled down.

(*Donegal*, $\frac{3.6}{4}$). BARNES, LOWER, near the summit of the high ridge to the north of the townland there are numerous cut markings in the surface of the rock. Farther southward in the valley are structures called "Carhy's Graves," which appear to have been habitations built with massive squarish blocks. Farther southward are the two sculptured dalláns already figured and described (*ante* No. 76, Oct. 1888, pp. 432 to 436). Still further southward in a group are "Toberenny," "Cur-rassane," and "Altar," where a station in honour of St. Columbkille is held on June 8th; while a little to the S.W. is a standing stone that seems to be modern, and south of the latter is Culluragh, apparently an old fort, now used as a children's burial place.

GOLDRUM.—This is in the vicinity of the remains last mentioned, and probably all are records of one ancient settlement. Here there are the ruins of a cashel in which there were the typical Donegal, long, narrow luscas or artificial caves; they in this case being T-shaped; but they and the fort are nearly destroyed by treasure-seekers, and the Revenue police looking for illicit spirits. The latter seem everywhere to have been most destructive, under the plea that these old structures were places in which illicit spirits or the implements for making it could be concealed; these destructive propensities got them the popular name of the "Ravenous Police." South of the ruins of the Cashel is "Dermod and Grania's Bed," a good example of the structures commonly called Cromleac, besides being noted for having on the cover stone a number of cups. The bearing of this fosleac, N.S.S.E., is similar to that of the Drumhallagh one. On the summit of the Dumlin (Drift-hill) to the north of the townland there is the ruin of a liss.

(*Donegal*, $\frac{3.5}{4}$). CRATLAGH.—In the wood a little to the north of Bunlin Bridge there is marked on the map, "Altar"; this on account of the young trees could not be found; but we learned that in the "troubled times" this was one of the places where secret Mass was celebrated.

KILWARRY.—In this townland to the N. and N. E. of Columbkille's Lough, respectively, we find marked on the map, "St. Columbkille's Church," and a "Giant's Grave"; but both structures seem to have been destroyed, as neither could be found. In the lake near the site of the church is an island that evidently at one time was inhabited; the island is a rock on the margin of which a stone rampart was built (*stone crannog*). Toward the north of the townland are the remains of a liss not recorded on the map.

GLANURSAN.—Close to the west margin of Columbkille Lough there is a very large flag, to which my attention was directed, as it is supposed to have some connexion with St. Columbkille, but the legend I did not learn; my informant saying "there is a story about it, but I don't know it."

In connexion with this lough, it may be mentioned that no fisherman can catch more than three fish in it in one day, the reason being: The saint was rather fond of fishing, his principal food being what he caught; but there was a sinner of a poacher in the neighbourhood who went a-fishing while the saint was a-praying. He was warned off several times, till at last the saint got irritated, and coming on him one day, he asked "How many fish have you caught?" Answer: "Three." On which the saint replied "The devil a more you catch to-day or any other day." Since then no fisherman ever catches more than three fish in one day.

GARRYGORT.—On the south-east slope of Crochmere there are the remains of two rude ancient structures, of squarish slabs of stone set on edge. These are not recorded on the map, but are known to the natives as *Dane's houses*. They are so very rude that one would easily pass them by as dilapidated shelters for lambs or calves. By the side of the doorway on one of the stones there is sculpturing, but of a very rude character; apparently it is very ancient, as the marks are nearly weathered out.

(*Donegal $\frac{3}{3}$*). **PORTLEEN.**—To the west of Lough Fern, immediately east of the road, are three standing stones in a N.E. line.

(*Donegal $\frac{3}{4}$*). **GORTNACULL.**—A very perfect but small fosleac marked cromleac on the map. It is now built into one of Lord Leitrim's new fences.

LOUGHNAKEY.—Alongside the lane immediately south of the village there is a rather perfect large structure, like a fosleac, but built of rude squarish blocks, placed on edge. It is not recorded on the map.

MOYAGH.—About 500 yards to the north of Moyagh House, on the surface of an isolated knapp of quartzite, there are cup markings; not recorded on map.

OGHILL.—To the N.E. of the south hamlet are the ruins of a raheen; not recorded on the map.

LOUGHROS GLEE.—To the north of the hamlet called Loughros Upper there is the ruin of a cahir (not recorded), with alongside it a holy well. The latter is remarkable, being on the summit of an isolated hill; so that it is hard to account for the water supply, yet the natives say it never

goes dry. It was visited several times in dry weather, when the springs in its vicinity and the neighbouring low country were dry, yet it had water in it.

LEGMUCKDUFF.—To the east of the road, and a little north of Lough-aveel, there are the remains of the walls of a double-chambered fosleac, constructed of large squarish blocks. It is not recorded on the map.

(*Donegal* ³⁷). **GLENALLA.**—To the north of this glen, on the southern slope of the N.W. hill, "The Altar," is marked on the Ordnance Map. This we could not find, but we learned that hereabout open-air Mass was at one time held. To the N.E. and S.W. of Glenalla House there are dalláns, the first apparently not being very ancient. In a small glen to the east of the townland there is a curiously-marked rock surface, on which you are shown the footmarks of men, horses, cows, sheep, dogs, &c. There seems to be some legend about it, but unfortunately I could not find anyone who would impart it to me. Probably it is somewhat similar to that of the marked surface in Glen Columbkil, county Clare, where the saint is said to have fixed a lot of unbelievers with their feet fastened in the rock. The legend to which I refer was years ago published in, I think, the *Dublin Penny Journal*. The markings here are very curious, but in other places in the country there are markings more or less similar, but in no place so extensive. All of these markings are on the surface of beds of trap, and evidently they are due to the cracks, holes, and other small fissures that formed in the surface of the sheets of trap during the cooling process. This remarkable surface is in a small glen eastward of the field called the "Dean's Park." "Ray Hill," to the east of Glenalla House: this seems to have been a dun or hill fort.

GLENTIDALLY.—In the small glen to the north of the village is one of the ancient vapour or "sweating baths," now in ruins, as it was wantonly dismantled by the Revenue police about forty years ago, under the pretence that it was used for illicit purposes. Evidently it was one of that class of baths in which steam was generated by pouring water on heated stones, while the patient, after being steamed, was probably soured in a pool in the adjoining stream. Originally the structure was a beehive-cell, with, in the east side, an aperture large enough for the patient to get in. Towards the south of the townland, on a small hill in the glen to the north of the rocks, is the ruin of one of the characteristic cashels, having had a small diameter and high ramparts.

CRAIGMADDYROE-FAR.—Close to the shore of Lough Swilly is a "holy well," and on the shore stones called "Turrasbunallia," *anglice*, the tour or penance at the end of the cliff. No station seems now to be held here.

(*Donegal* ³⁷). **CARNAGHFEAGH.**—A dallán, not recorded on the map in the north fence of the road to Rathmullan.

CREVARY UPPER.—A peculiar structure of standing stones, and blocks on edge, called "Dermot and Grania's Bed." Rath formerly existed at Rathmullan and at the opposite point at Down; both, however, were obliterated when the Martello towers were built.

(*Donegal* ³⁷). **BALLYKENNY.**—At the point are the ruins of a mound with a circle of standing stones. Some of the latter have been taken away, while the rest have been tumbled. The mound, however, does

not appear to have been explored. On account of the name of the townland this possibly is the barrow or tuam of one of the O'Connors, once lords of the county.

RAY.—In this townland there are now no remains of a fort. The name, however, may be after the neighbouring doon called Ray Hill (*Sheet 37*); or possibly there was a fort at the point, which was destroyed when the salt pans and factory were there erected.

(*Donegal 44*). WHITE HILL.—On the summit of the large drumlin, to the N.E. of the Gartan Lakes, there is the ruin of an extensive liss. This commands the mountain passes to the northward and northeastward, and possibly was an out-station of the military station that in the time of the O'Donnell was situated at Lough Beagh, as hereafter mentioned. In this neighbourhood, and to the eastward on the summits of all the drumlins that commanded passes, either through the hills or through the morasses, are the remains of these liss.

(*Donegal 44*). STRAGADDY.—To the south of this townland, on a drumlin, is the ruin of one of the liss just mentioned.

BALLYBUNINABHER (Anglice, *the town at the end of the morass*).—To the south of the road to Termon a "cave" is recorded on the map; no traces of it now remain, and it would appear probably that the stones were removed to build the neighbouring cabins and limekilns. Still further south, "cloghanes" are recorded, these being large, conspicuously perched erratics of white quartz.

LOSSET.—On the northern face of the S.W. ridge of hill a "Dermot and Grania's Bed" is recorded on the map. It could not be found, and it may have been a structure now removed while building the neighbouring fences; or it may have been a small cave in the slope of the hill, but no one seemed to have heard of it.

GORTNALARAGH.—Here, on the brow of the hill commanding the pass from "Doon" (afterwards mentioned) to Termon, there are the remains of a one-chambered fosleac in fair preservation with a dallán near it.

DRUMBRICK.—On the summit of a drumlin there is a lisheen, and on the slope over the pass just mentioned the ruin of a fosleac—called "Dermot and Grania's Bed"—Termon, although now in its immediate vicinity there are no structures, must once have been a place of note, being one of the ancient "Cities of Refuge." In its neighbourhood, however, are the habitation just mentioned, as well as those recorded at Barnes, Lower, and Goldrum (*Sheet 35*); also that next to be mentioned, "The Rock of Doon."

DOON.—Doon rock, in this townland, is a place of ancient and modern note. It is an isolated steep rock of fair size, standing more or less perpendicular in a marshy flat: the breaks in its sides were evidently formerly built up and fortified, while a portion of the surface was levelled and surrounded with rude seats. This flat is said to have been a Forum where the Druids held their councils; while it was here that the kings of the country, the McSwines and their predecessors, were crowned. Under the rock there is said to be a cave, now closed, as I could not find

it; while on the rock there is a large whin-stone flag, with a peculiar squarish portion in its centre; and it is said, that if anyone can take this out, he will find under it "all the crowns of the ancient kings." This is so thoroughly believed, that a most intelligent mason, not many years ago, brought a set of punches to the rock, and spent a whole day trying to raise the bit. Its modern fame is said to be due to Fathers Freel and Gallagher, who, after being in foreign parts for many years, returned about two hundred years ago to this country, and blessed the adjoining well, since which time it is much resorted to by pilgrims in the summer and autumn, the waters curing cripples, sore eyes, and various other ailments; while water carried from the well, and sprinkled on the crops, stops the potato disease, blight in corn, and various other disasters. Of late years, the number of pilgrims have so much increased that a public road has been made into the well.

(*Donegal*, $\frac{3}{4}$). CHURCHTOWN.—Here are the ruins of an abbey, in which St. Columbkille is supposed to have died and been buried; also of a church and well dedicated to his memory; while in the vicinity are two very rude standing crosses. In the vicinity of this station there was a clay which prevented the possessor of a portion of it from being drowned; but the clay could only be raised by the members of a family of the Freels. A Scotchman, however, went to raise the clay, and it all disappeared. The Freels, however, afterward discovered it in the east boundary of the townland; its locality being revealed to them in a dream, they being told, if they visited the place on a certain night, fire and steam would be seen ascending from it. When the M'Swines were evicted from the historical Derryveagh, each one of them is said to have carried a bit of this clay to their new homes in America.

LACHNACOO.—This is the southward, adjoins the last townland. In it, to the west of the northern hamlet, are two cups cut in a rock surface, while in a mass of furze near the ruins of the village there is a bullán; while further southward are St. Columbkille's stone, and a small circle of standing-stones. The stone is rudely circular, and has on its surface numerous cups. If we may judge from the relative size of the stone, and of the adjoining stone circle, it may be suggested that the stone was once a cover to the circle, thus forming a rude cell or hermitage in which the ancient saints were wont to dwell. The M'Swines, when evicted from Derryveagh, are said to have slept the last night they were in their native glen on and around this stone.

GLEBE.—From the south point of this townland, extending into Gartan Lake, are stones called "St. Columbkille's stepping-stones." These evidently are boulders out of the drift left after the hill was denuded away.

ROSLIN.—At the south-east point there are the ruins of a cashel not recorded on the map. It seems to have been more extensive than at present, a portion having been carried away as the lake extended its limits.

Lough Island is connected with the main land by a ford. This island is probably the crannog mentioned in the "Annals" in connexion with the O'Donnells. This crannog was destroyed in A.D. 1524. The antiquities of this neighbourhood have been already described: "On

Loch Betha, county Donegal," *Proceedings*, Royal Irish Academy, 2nd Ser., Vol. ii., No. 8, Pol. Lit. and Antiq., p. 472.

TULLYBEG.—On the summit of a drumlin, a liss, commanding the neighbouring passes through the hills.

(*Donegal*, 44). CARRICK.—On the map is recorded "Caldagh burial ground." This is a liss, in which there is the remains of a lusca.

CLONCARNY.—The dilapidated remains of a castle called "Labra Lork's Castle." The legends in connexion with the last proprietor are rather obscure; but he seems to have been a person who was rather harsh on his tenants; because if the traditions are true, he insisted in taking his rents not in cattle or the fruits of the ground, but in fat children, for whom he seemed to have had a relish.

RATHDONNELL.—To the east of this townland, on the summit of a conspicuous drumlin, are the remains of a liss called Rathreagy; Rathdonnell being on another drumlin farther southward.

(*Donegal*, 45). KILMACRENAN.—This locality was once a large ecclesiastical settlement. St. Columbkille, as the popular tradition goes, having been "born in Kilmacrenan, educated in Douglas, and buried in Gartan." Of this settlement there is now very little to be seen. One rude wall is said to be the remains of a castle, while another with a portion of a vault is all that is left of the abbey.

LETTER, on the summit of the hill. There is a remarkable old structure called by the tenant of the land *Labharocks* (pronounced here *laverock*), but by others known as Clock-na-tara (*anglice* rock of the prospect, a very expressive name, as from it there is an extensive view). The structure has been considerably destroyed by persons carrying away the flags, and by "treasure seekers." The tenant on the farm, now an old man, stated, that when a boy the principal chamber was roofed with huge flags, while the outside was an oval fence, surrounding the habitations. The latter, when complete, consisted of standing-flags backed with a clay rampart. When surveyed, all the cover-flags, and some of the upright flags of the huts, also the majority of the fence-flags had been carried away, the tenant saying, by the contractors for the quay, &c., at Ramelton, to whom they had been sold. One of the original cover-stones, but now displaced and leaning against the upright, has on it cup-markings. Some of the structures within the surrounding fence were evidently fosleac roofed with huge flags; while others, from their size, were probably roofed with sods and clay, similar to those at the present day inhabited by the Lapps, as described and figured by Du Chaillu in the *Land of the Midnight Sun*.

About 300 yards S.S.E. of the Letter fosleacs, there is a "standing-stone" (*dallán*) on which there are a few cups. It is said to have been a giant's "pushing-stone," the cups being the impressions of his fingers when he was lifting it up.

DRUMABODAN.—A "standing-stone" that has a very modern appearance.

AUGHAWONEY.—A large liss on the conspicuous drumlin to the S.W. of Lough Fern.

Donegal, $\frac{4}{5}$. MULLAGHEEP.—In a small flat, a little south of the summit of the hill, there are luscas of the Donegal type. When first discovered about the year 1854, there were found in them the remains of fires, and the broken bones of an Irish elk, the latter apparently suggestive that they had been broken to get the marrow out of them. These bones were sent by the late Lord George Hill to the Royal Irish Academy, and by them with other elk remains to the Royal Dublin Society.

In a small bog, at the mearing of Mullagheep and Rax, was found, under 9 feet of peat, a horizontal flag, 15 feet long by 9 feet wide, supported on round oak pillar. The flag was carried to Rathmelton, and is now used as a cap-stone in the pier.

BALLYARR.—In the low portion to the S.W. of this townland is "Dumrabaun." This was a tumulus or barrow, but was levelled about the year 1854, and during the operation an urn and kistvaen were found. The urn was sent to the Royal Irish Academy, at or about the same time as the elk bones from Mullagheep.

CLARAGH.—A standing stone at the margin of the river flat.

(*Donegal* $\frac{4}{5}$). CASHELGAY.—No old castle now exists, but immediately east of the village there is a granite erratic having on the upper side a number of cups.

COOLBOY.—Cut in a rock surface on the hill to the S.W. of the village there are eleven cups; while in a hill in the bog to the east of the road—while rising gravel—a squarish earthen urn is said to have been found. In the tillage a rude worked flint was picked up.

BALLYNASCADDAN.—Mr. John Chapman, of Spring Vale House, while cutting turf in 1860, came on an upright wattle fence under about 13 feet of peat.

RACE COURSE.—Just outside the road fence, some distance S.W. of the village, there is a large dallán, marked "Standing stone" on the map.

(*Donegal* $\frac{4}{5}$). LOUGHAGANNON.—Under a shallow mountain bog close to the mearing in the N.E. portion of this townland, numerous worked flints and chips were found. Most of them have been carried away, and only a few could, at our visit, be procured; the peat originally seems to have been about 7 feet deep.

BALLYBOENCURRAGH.—This lies south of the last locality; and on the hill slope was observed a dallán (not marked on the map), now lying on its side; as it is of a large size, it must have been a conspicuous object when standing.

NOTES ON A SMALL OBJECT IN STONE FOUND AT WICKLOW GAP.

BY REV. J. F. M. FFRENCH, OF CLONEGAL, FELLOW.

A SMALL object in stone was presented to me a short time since by a Mrs. Pierce, whose husband holds a farm of land in the immediate neighbourhood of Wicklow Gap. This little object was picked up by her daughter in a freshly-ploughed field on her father's farm, and as I have not been able to find a similar object in stone either in Wilde's Catalogue, or in any other books of the same kind that are within my reach, I have brought it under the notice of the Association.

It bears some resemblance to the punches, punch-hammers, and pounders, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, as it is rounded at both ends and deeply grooved around the middle. Implements of this kind Mr. Evans conjectures to have been used as sinkers for nets or lines, for which purpose they are well adapted, the groove being deep enough to protect small cord round it from wear by friction. While Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt reminds us that these implements are in form much the same as the punches or cutters used by blacksmiths even at the present day, and that the groove is admirably adapted for the twisting round of a "withy" or hazel stick, in the same manner as now done. Mr. G. H. Kinahan tells me he found undoubted traces of a manufacture of flints at the north of the Gap where this implement was discovered, and that when cutting turf there heaps of flint flakes are still found, while unworked flints are rather numerous in the drifts to the south of the Gap. I think the stone of which this implement is formed is too soft to allow of its ever having been used in any way in the manufacture of flints. "Wilde" associates such implements with the use of metals, and there is one metal that Wicklow has been noted for producing, and that is gold. I think it is not unlikely that this district was included in the lease which Queen Elizabeth gave to Walter Peppard of the Co. Wexford mines. Wicklow was not constituted a county until the reign of James I., and the boundaries of Carlow, Wexford, and Dublin, in that direction, seem to have been very uncertain. I would be disposed to say that they were bounded more by the Kavanaghs, O'Byrnes, and O'Tooles, than by any territorial limit. The covenants of Peppard's lease bound him to pay to Her Majesty the ninth of the metals of Clonmines, and the tenth of the metals of other mines in that county. He was also bound to offer to Her Majesty the pre-emption of the gold at two shillings per ounce, and of silver at fourpence per ounce. These mines of Clonmines were in the extreme south of the County Wexford, and produced silver and lead ore, which was melted down and refined at the town of New Ross. ("Frazer" tells us that the Danes had a mint at Clonmines). But I believe there is no record of a gold find within the boundaries of the present county Wexford. I would, therefore, suggest that it was this part of the county Wicklow that was included in his lease, as a gold-producing district. If Walter Peppard was seated at Peppard's Castle, County Wexford, the district about Wicklow Gap would not be at a greater distance from him than Clonmines. The object which I exhibit has a flat surface to stand

on, and at the base is shaped like a laundress's smoothing-iron; the top is a rounded oval, and it is deeply grooved around the middle; at the base it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 2 inches wide at its broad end, and tapering to one inch broad at its narrow end; it stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and it seems to be formed with great care, as the measurements are exact; it weighs just three quarters of a pound. "Among the few implements mentioned in our early Irish writings was the 'dirna,' a weight used by the miner who digs for copper. I would suggest that this object may be some such weight, or perhaps a crusher used in the working in metals.

"Brewer" tells us that between the 24th August and the 15th October, 1796, Croghan, within a short distance of Wicklow Gap, was taken possession of by the Government, and it is believed that as much gold was found and sold on the spot as amounted to £10,000, Irish currency. The average price was £3 15s. per oz.

I am fortified in asserting that this little implement was used in the working of metals by the opinion of perhaps the highest authority on these subjects, Mr. W. F. Wakeman, who, while pronouncing it to be unique, at the same time states that in type it resembles the stone hammers or crushers that are found only at Killarney, where they were used for crushing copper ore, and he would account for the smallness of this object by its being used in preparing or crushing the much finer and softer metal, gold.

ON A MOULD OF MICACEOUS SANDSTONE FOR CASTING A CELT WITH DOUBLE LOOP, LATELY FOUND IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

By W. FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., MEMBER.

WHETHER those implements composed of bronze—such as leaf-shaped swords, daggers, spear-heads, celts, and palstaves, &c.—which are found widely dispersed over the west and north of Europe, and occur in exceptional abundance in Ireland, were distributed over these extensive districts by the medium of traders from the ancient cities of the Mediterranean coasts, or spread gradually from tribe to tribe as civilization advanced, is a difficult problem, and still waits for satisfactory solution. Some archaeologists consider they have ascertained definite trade routes reaching from Southern Europe to the shores of the Baltic through which commerce was carried on, and it is notorious that such roads existed in at least later ages. Indeed, many of the leading lines of such intercommunication are still in use, and owe their maintenance to that continued right of way originated by the early demands of commerce and transmitted to the present times.

So far as leaf-shaped swords and daggers are concerned, they manifest common features, or at least exhibit slight and unimportant differences in form wherever they are discovered; but smaller bronze implements, which are far more numerous, such as celts, with and without sockets, palstaves, and spears, do display, as a rule, certain distinctive features according to their localization, enabling us with a tolerable degree of certainty to recognize Italian, Spanish, French, English, and Irish types, by their modifications of shape and manner of decoration. If we could ascertain any mode of recognizing the more primitive and ancient bronze weapons from those in use subsequently, we might possibly learn that the differentiation was of secondary importance, and find that varying patterns were evolved according to the taste of individuals, or to supply some special want. We may accept for a theory, though yet unproven, the oft-told story that those traffickers of old, the Phœnicians, did come in search of tin to the streams of Cornwall, and brought it home in their vessels to convert it into bronze, then re-exported the manufactured articles, modifying their shapes and patterns according to the requirements or fancies of their customers. Such practices would not differ much from the present modes of commercial life pursued by civilized nations in trafficking with their less fortunate fellow-beings in foreign lands.

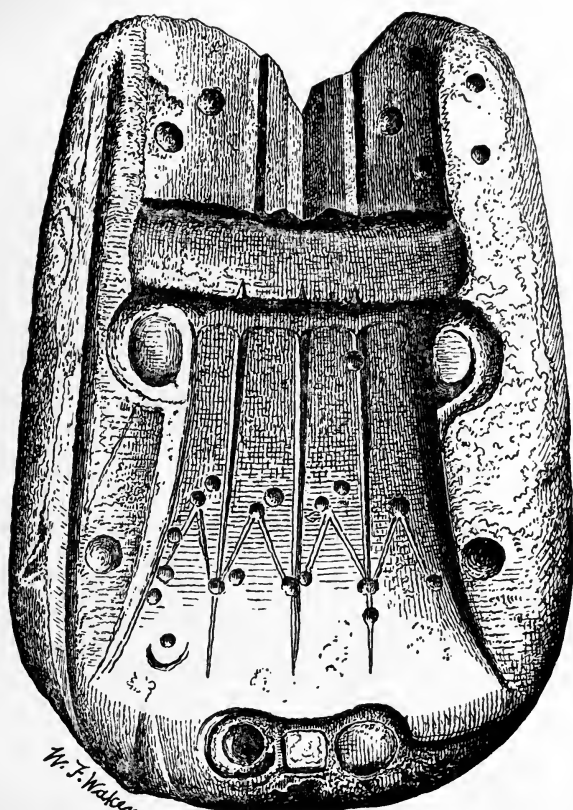
How the knowledge of that alloy of tin and copper which constitutes true bronze was arrived at, or where the discovery was made we know not; one fact, however, is certain, its use became widespread, and bronze was so indispensable to both civilized and barbaric races, that it furnishes the leading characteristic of a certain epoch in pre-historic times—its flourishing period is denominated by us the Age of Bronze. Admitting these bronze implements were originally the exclusive workmanship of a certain primitive race, be it Phœnician or Babylonian, in the progress of time the method of producing such objects by melting

bronze and casting it in moulds became common property; for we find from time to time the moulds themselves in which such implements were made are discovered both in England and Ireland. Such moulds are, however, far from numerous, and must be referred to the later stages of this bronze age. They occur hollowed out of stone or of bronze, and when composed of stone, which we may assume to be perhaps the older form of mould, display remarkable technical skill in the fabricator. In demonstration of this statement, it is only needful to examine a fine specimen which I obtained some time since. It would be difficult to design a more perfect article for such a use, even with all the trained skill of the present day in metal founding.

This stone mould was brought to Dublin in July, 1889, by a person well known to me, from whom I have obtained some interesting antiquities, and I have always found his statements about their history were thoroughly to be relied on. He procured it shortly after its discovery from the individual who found it lying upon the surface of some recently broken-up land, in a field at Innyard Hill, Fethard, situated between the village and the quay, on property belonging to the Marquis of Ely. It consists of one-half of a mould, intended to produce a celt with hollow socket, cut from a piece of micaceous sandstone of considerable hardness, and stated by some competent authorities on Rock Structure to be an altered volcanic ash, much indurated. The details of this mould are fully illustrated by the accompanying drawing, executed by Mr. W. F. Wakeman, with his usual skill, and the arrangements it exhibits for fitting with the missing portion, the accuracy of the mould in all its parts, and its high finish, show that the man who made it was no mean artist. There is noticed on its upper border a V-shaped depression intended to support a transverse bar or pin; from this depended a core for producing the socket or hollow cavity into which the handle was to be inserted.

Five longitudinal ribs are disposed along the side of this celt for the greater part of its length, and extend downwards beyond the thickened edge or rim of the socket to its open extremity. The projecting part of the cast below this thickened mouth or rim was intended to be removed from the finished cast. In its being decorated by these ribs it resembles the ornamented celts represented by figures 126 to 136, in Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*. Towards the upper or cutting edge of the celt, each rib is joined to its fellow by a chevron pattern, with pellets at top and bottom of each chevron; it therefore approximates to figures 138, &c., of the same work in having such pellets, but it is only in figure 136 (Evans) where chevrons are to be noticed, and in that example repeated successive lines of this special decoration occur. All these ornamented socketed celts in Mr. Evans's work are of British origin, and their occurrence in Ireland must be regarded as most unusual. I wish to state—for it appears worthy of observation—that in all the numerous figures given in this standard work on bronze implements, no celt is represented similar in its decorations to what this mould would yield.

One other feature remains to be noticed, which is, perhaps, its most remarkable point, namely, the presence in this mould of two loops, one on each side of the celt. Mr. Evans states that "socketed celts with two loops have not yet been recorded as found within the United Kingdom,



W. F. Wakeman . 1889.

Stone Mould, for Casting Celts of Bronze.—Drawn full size.



though a stone mould for celts of this form was found at Bulford Water, Salisbury. In Eastern Europe the form is more common." The specimen which Mr. Evans figures as No. 179, "was found in the neighbourhood of Kertch, and is now in the British Museum." Mr. Evans has seen others which were ornamented on the faces, brought from Asiatic Siberia, by Mr. Seeböhm. Also he records "a socketed celt with two loops, which was found at Ell, near Benfeld, Alsace, which is figured by Schneider." Another is mentioned which was discovered in Portugal, and one of the exceptional lengths of $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches found in Estremadura. One also was obtained in Bologna, and finally, he says, some examples are contained in the Museum of Stockholm. From these details it is obvious that double-looped hollow celts are of exceptional rarity everywhere, and I do not know of a single example ever found in Ireland.

We have only one solitary example in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy of a bronze implement, a palstave, with double loop; it was deposited in that collection by the late Lord Talbot de Malahide. Another double-looped palstave is recorded in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. x., p. 247, which was found on the surface of a field at S. Petherton, Somersetshire.

The specimen in my possession appears to have been much used. Its interior displays a peculiar glossy surface, dark in colour, as if some lubricating material such as grease was applied, and subsequently coated with a deposit of soot from a smoky flame, preparatory to pouring in the molten bronze. The Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench, our Hon. Local Secretary for Wicklow, had this mould in his possession for a short time, and exhibited it at the Limerick meeting. But its importance as an object of antiquarian interest, and its novel decoration, and, above all, the double loops it presents, appeared to deserve further notice and full illustration.

For those who may wish to study the literature of early "moulds for making bronze castings," I would refer to Sir William Wilde's Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, to the valuable work already referred to, by Mr. Evans, on Early Bronze Implements found in Great Britain, and to two Papers by the late Mr. Du Noyer, in the fourth volume of the *Archaeological Journal*, in which he figured several moulds made both of bronze and of stone.

NOTES ADDED IN PRESS.

NOTE.—Since this Paper was written I have visited the Museum at Leeds, and observed there a cast in plaster of a celt with double loops, about six inches in length, ornamented for one-third its sides with parallel ribs. There is some difficulty in ascertaining its history; it was alleged to have come from Milton, in Dorsetshire.—W. FRAZER.

NOTE.—Dr. Frazer was misinformed as to my exhibiting this mould at the Limerick Meeting. I had not the mould for more than about ten minutes in my possession. A dealer brought it to me to purchase, and when we did not agree about the price he kindly lent it to me for a few minutes while I was making a plaster cast of it. This cast I exhibited at the Limerick Meeting, and also read a short description of the mould, calling

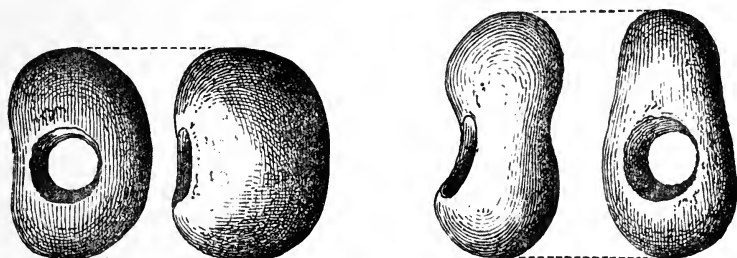
attention to those peculiarities of the find which made it worthy of attention (*i.e.* the provision for casting a socketed celt with double loop, and a chevron ornamentation). I withdrew this description (by permission) when I learned that Dr. Frazer, who had subsequently purchased this object from the dealer, was also about to describe it at considerable length.

Dr. Frazer was not correctly informed as to the mould having passed directly from the finder to him through the dealer. The finder of this mould brought it to Major Lymbery, of Fethard Castle, who had it in his possession for some time, and took lead castings from it, and who, no doubt, freely applied "the lubricating material such as grease," mentioned by Dr. Frazer, to make it what is technically called "deliver."—J. F. M. FRENCH, *Hon. Local Secretary for Wicklow.*

DESCRIPTION OF TWO SMALL HAMMERS OF MICACEOUS SANDSTONE FOUND AT FETHARD, IN THE SAME FIELD WITH THE STONE CELT-MOULD.

By WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., MEMBER.

WHEN the celt-mould which I have described came into my possession, on ascertaining the manner in which it was found upon the surface of a field soon after being ploughed or dug over, it occurred to me there was a possibility that the missing portion of the mould might be obtained if looked for with care, or at least some other articles of interest to the antiquary. Accordingly, I requested diligent search should be instituted, and a careful examination made in the part of the field where the mould was got; this was promised to be done, and further, that all articles so obtained would be submitted to me. Although so far the missing half of the mould has not been seen, yet the inquiry has produced results of great interest, for two small stone hammers rewarded the search. Their shape and size will be best understood from the accompanying woodcut;



they are of oval form, one about two and a-half inches long, the other rather smaller, each measuring one and a-half inches across; they are perforated by round apertures capable of admitting the top joint of a finger, and intended for inserting wooden handles similar to the handles of ash and other hard wood used at present for our iron hammers. The stone of which they are made is in all respects the same as that used for fabricating the celt-mould, which is described by scientists as a micaceous sandstone of considerable hardness—an altered and indurated volcanic ash. Both these stone hammers are thickly coated with a dark, carbonaceous deposit in a similar manner to that in which the celt-mould is stained, the result of continued use by the caird, or smith, who owned them in distant ages, and employed these handy implements to finish off his bronze castings, and remove superfluous portions of metal adhering to them when they left the mould.

So far as my observations extend, the discovery of a caird's implements, for the completion of his bronze castings, is unique; we have no similar hammers in the extensive archæological collection of the Royal Irish Academy, in the Kilkenny Museum, or in any archæological museum I

have visited at home or abroad. Of course a worker in bronze castings must have employed some tools, especially hammers, in addition to the moulds, whether of stone or bronze, which he required for his trade. In this case the evidence of their design is complete—they are made of the same kind of stone, in all respects, of which the celt-mould was fabricated. They were found when sought for in close proximity to the spot where the mould was discovered, and both hammers presented identical marks of carbonaceous discolouration on their surface with that already described when the condition of the celt-mould was referred to.

We are thus definitely able to state that whether in the earlier ages of the so-called "Bronze Period" such implements reached our shores by direct trade or through intermediate tribal exchanges; yet, at a later period they were cast here, as the discovery of suitable moulds for making them demonstrates. An inspection of the mould itself shows that in casting a bronze celt a certain portion of superfluous metal must have remained adherent to the celt itself at the orifice where the molten bronze was poured into the mould. When the cast had cooled down sufficiently, it would be indispensable to have this superfluous portion removed, to trim and point the edge of the weapon and perfect its surface by judicious hammering. Our museums yield us a very few specimens of bronze castings in an unfinished condition sufficient to show that they did require subsequent treatment. In obtaining this pair of primitive smiths' hammers, we have for the first time secured positive evidence of the exact implements employed in the manufacture of our bronze implements. Though of rude shape they are well adapted for such purposes, and afford another link in the chain of positive facts to demonstrate that the ages of stone and bronze were not in any sense distinct and separate periods in the history of human civilization. Even at the time when bronze implements of comparatively late shape and advanced ornamentation, such as the stone celt-mould I have described, would have yielded, not only was the mould itself fabricated from a block of micaceous grit, but the hammers that the workman employed to complete his castings were made from the same material. In other words, bronze denotes a higher and more advanced life; yet its use did not at once, or even ultimately, supersede stone, just as at a later period iron displaced bronze—not at once, but by slow degrees, and these successive displacements are still progressive and incomplete.

ON AN ANCIENT SCULPTURED CROSS, AND MONUMENTAL SLAB, DEVENISH ISLAND, LOUGH ERNE, COUNTY FERMANAGH.

By W. F. WAKEMAN, Hon. Fellow.

IN the issue of our *Journal* for January, 1874, may be noticed a somewhat exhaustive description of the antiquities remaining on the famous Island of Devenish, in Lough Erne, county Fermanagh, which I was fortunate enough to complete while yet a resident, almost on the brink of the lake, at a point from which this establishment of St. Molaisse, sometimes styled—"The Iona of Erin," forms a conspicuous feature in, doubtlessly, one of the most naturally charming and historic scenes to be found in any district of this country.

At the time referred to, the Rev. James Graves, and J. G. A. Prim, were the executive leaders of our Association, and there can be little question that it is in a very great measure to the long-applied energy, the antiquarian zeal, and literary culture of these gentlemen that the *Journal* which they managed gradually became an authority on nearly every subject connected with questions on Irish history and antiquities. No expense was spared in the illustration of the Paper on Devenish, produced under their sanction, and it may fairly be said that every stone of interest then known to exist upon the island was by their direction drawn, engraved, and published in our pages.

Years passed, and notwithstanding the fact that attention had been largely directed to the archæological treasures of this primitive seat of religion, art, and learning, the venerable tower, churches, and monuments, there so interestingly grouped together, were left a prey to time and to the action of Vandals, chiefly from the neighbouring barracks, who every summer visited the island, and not unfrequently made targets of corbel, finial, cross, or storied slab, for their betting and stone-throwing propensities.

During this deplorable time much irreparable damage was perpetrated on all classes of monuments remaining in the two cemeteries of the island. At length, and not a day too soon, all the antiquities on Devenish became vested as National Monuments under the care of the Board of Works (Ireland). It is not necessary now to criticise the process of conservation or, in some degree, restoration which was commenced in 1874, by order of the Board, and for several months carried on under the personal superintendence of a clerk of works, who, though no doubt an excellent practical builder, has, as many think, considerably impaired the picturesque interest appertaining to tombs and temples, upon which it was his mission to operate. Suffice it to say that the place was put into some degree of tidiness or order, and that when removing certain accumulations of *debris*, the workmen discovered several lapidary remains of high interest which had lain for many years either wholly or partially buried. Of these, the more important are, two fine examples of the monumental class, the subject of my present communication.

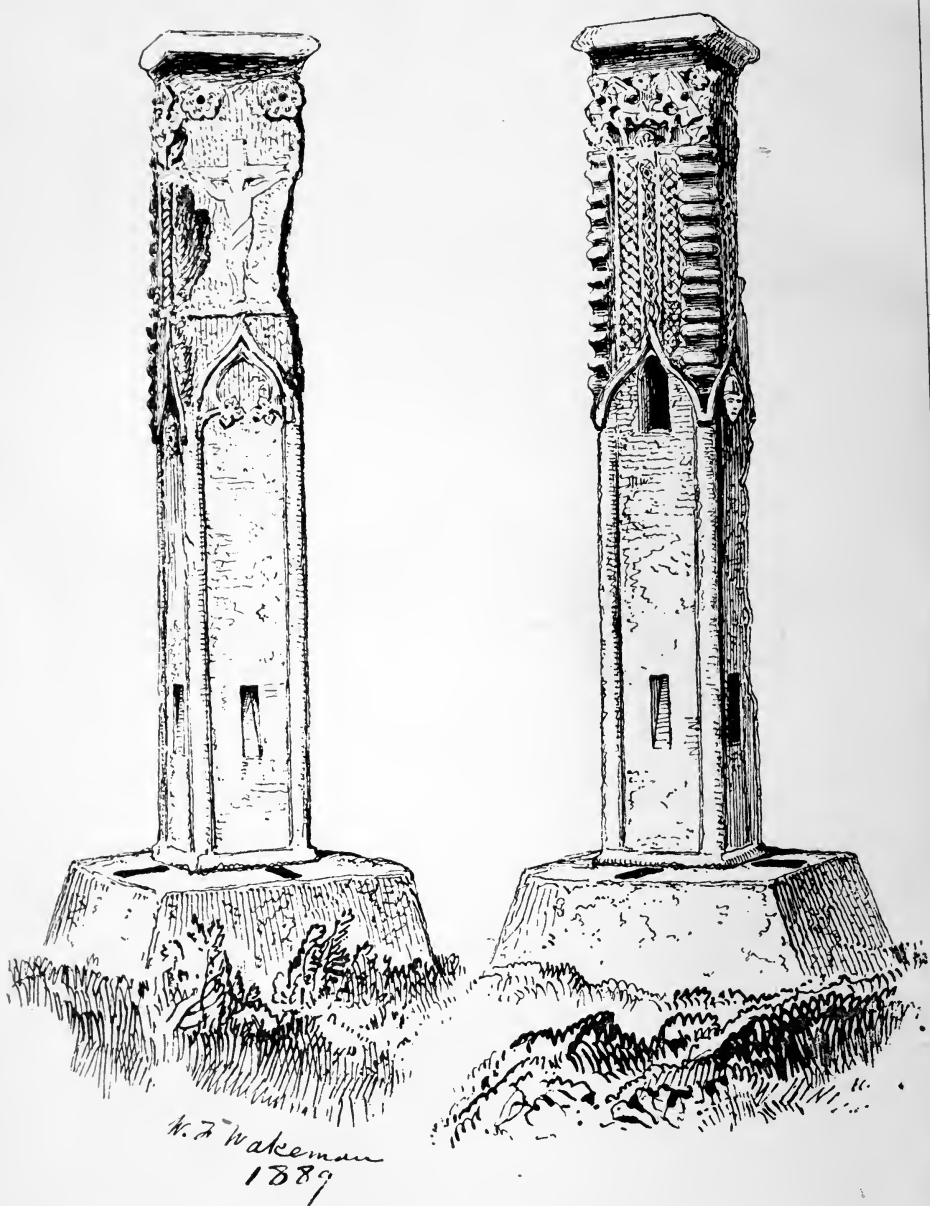
It is to be regretted that as yet we possess no book devoted to a description and classification of our termon, mortuary, and other crosses,

which form so valuable, and even instructive a series, and which are in many respects, almost as peculiar to Ireland as is the *cloitheach*, or round tower belfry, that quondam apple of discord amongst antiquarian writers. Henry O'Neill, in a magnificent work, has admirably illustrated a considerable number of remains of that interesting class. He seems, however, to have confined his observations to examples the presumably oldest of which cannot be of a date anterior to the close of the ninth century, while others which he figures are certainly three hundred years later. He very copiously represents the style of the cross-builder's art, as practised in Ireland during the period specified; but antiquaries, as a rule, would gladly learn something of the earlier and later characteristics of this class of monument. We know that the graves of some of the primitive saints of Erin are marked by pillar-stones in no way differing from the *gallaun*, or *leagaun*, of Ireland; the hoar-stone, of England; the hare-stane, of Scotland; or the Maen-gwir of Wales. These are usually admitted by antiquaries to be of pagan origin; but that they are not always so is certain. See, for example, on the great Island of Aran, in Galway Bay, adjoining *Teampull-an-Ceathruir Aluin*, the "Church of the Four Comely Saints," the truly archaic-looking pillars of Brendon, Fursey, Conall, and Bercham. The saints referred to in the name of the church flourished in the sixth century, A.D.

It cannot be doubted that from pillars like those referred to, which in course of time it became customary to mark with a cross, plain or enclosed within a circle, the emblem of eternity, the finely-proportioned and art-laden crosses of later times are derived. The *gallaun*, carved as described, and something bearing an inscription in Ogam, or modified Roman characters, would appear to have been a very usual kind of monument erected in Erin during at least four hundred years after the time of St. Patrick. A striking example occurs at Kilnasaggart, *The Church of the Priest*, a place near Moiry, not far from Dundalk. This curious relic bears upon it, in Irish character and language, an inscription referring to an individual named Ternoc Mac Ciarain, who, as shown by Dr. Reeves, died in the commencement of the eighth century. It also exhibits no fewer than eleven crosses, all of which are carved in *relief*.

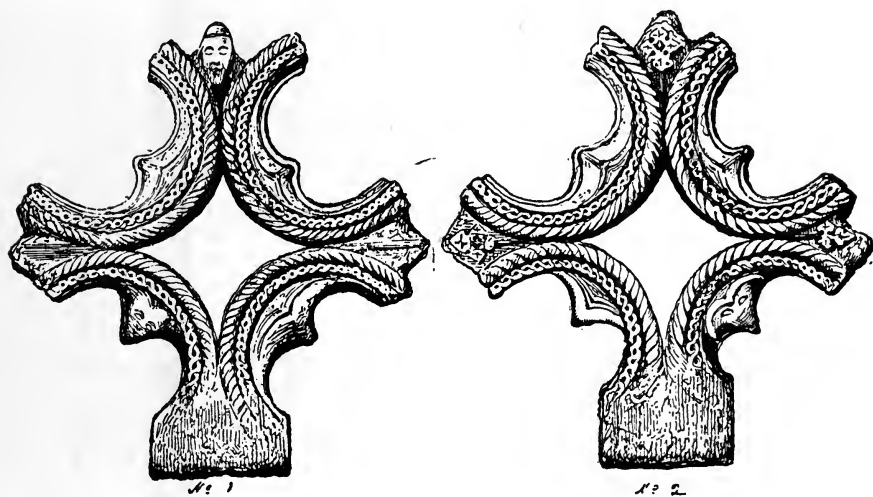
For about six hundred years—say from the close of the sixth to the beginning of the thirteenth century—a truly native school of decoration flourished in Ireland. The work, from its individuality, was known through Europe as *Opus Hibernicum*. It appeared not only on crosses, and ecclesiastical buildings, and furniture, but figures largely in manuscript illuminations, as also upon articles or implements of metal, or even of wood or leather. During the century following the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, the practice of this wonderful style of art appears to have almost died out. It lingered, however, to a certain degree in some parts of the country, even down to the time of James the First.

Few crosses, it would seem, were erected in Ireland during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Some of the fifteenth, more or less complete, are still extant. Of one of these, unearthed on Devenish under circumstances already related, I shall now, with the assistance of two drawings, attempt to give an idea. The monument at present is composed of three stones, which constitute, respectively, base, shaft, and head. The base is quadrangular in plan, measuring two feet six inches and a-half by two feet three inches and a-half. Its depth cannot be



Shaft of the High Cross on Devenish, Lough Erne.

ascertained without the necessity of disturbing several comparatively recent graves. Upon each face of the shaft, at a distance of eight inches from the base, is a sharply-cut indentation six and a-half inches long by two and a-half in breadth, and one inch and a-half in depth, which was evidently intended for the reception of some support, on the principle of the flying buttress. Corresponding cavities are seen on the surface of the base. This is a feature in the construction of a cross which, except perhaps in two instances, one of which occurs at Tuam, the other at Drumcliffe, I do not recollect to have noticed elsewhere. The shaft measures a little over eight feet in height; its dimensions at the base, where there is a shallow plinth, being one foot two by ten inches. Upon each of its angles, reaching midway to the cornice which caps the stone, is a semi-cylindrical moulding, surmounted by a most elaborate series of



Front and Back View of Cross Head on Devenish.

crocketts, which terminate in graceful leaf ornaments. From the junction of the angle mouldings, with the crocketts on each face of the shaft, springs an ogee arch. That on the western side canopies as it were a diminutive niche, which may have contained an inscription, but which may very possibly have been intended for the reception of a saintly figure carved in miniature. The southern ogee surmounts a human head quaintly but very well sculptured in the style of the fifteenth century. This was in all likelihood intended as a portrait of some dignitary connected with the monastery. The panel beneath the eastern canopy contains no design, but the ogee of the latter is enriched by the introduction of floriated cusps now much battered and weather-worn. Immediately above is a figure of the Crucifixion. A design on the northern side has been as nearly as possible obliterated. The foliage all round, just beneath the cornice, is extremely good and effective. It

springs from richly interlacing bands, rising from or supported by the ogees, and vividly reminds one of the older art of the cross carvers.

The most puzzling and curious portion of the monument is its elaborately moulded and otherwise embellished head. It is possible this feature did not originally belong to the shaft, to which indeed it cannot be said to fit. It may have terminated the eastern gable of the neighbouring church, a structure which, as we know from an inscription still remaining within it, built into a wall, was erected in A.D. 1449. The legend is in large and beautiful raised capitals of the Lombardic type; it reads as follows :—

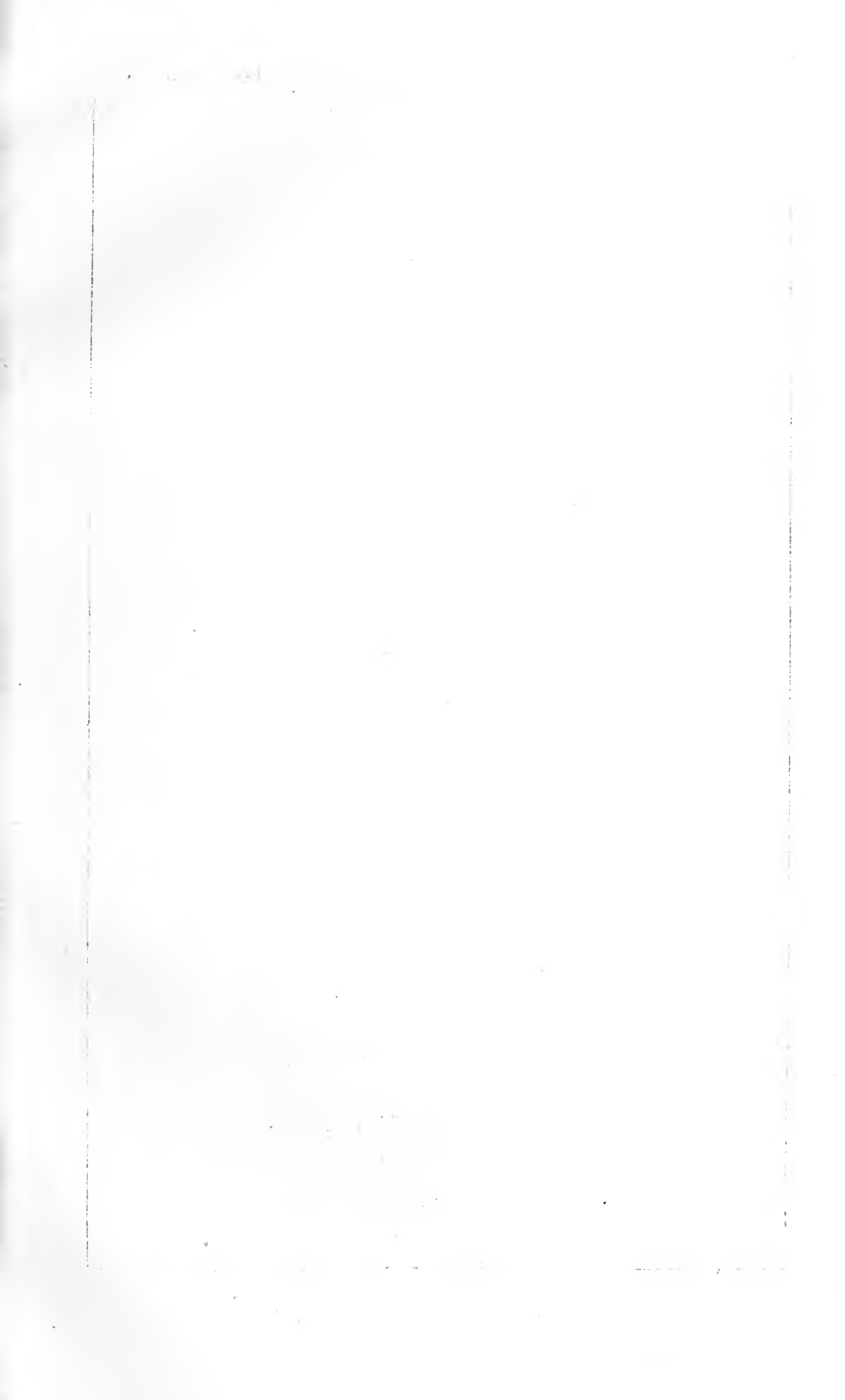
maThEUS : ODUBAGAN :
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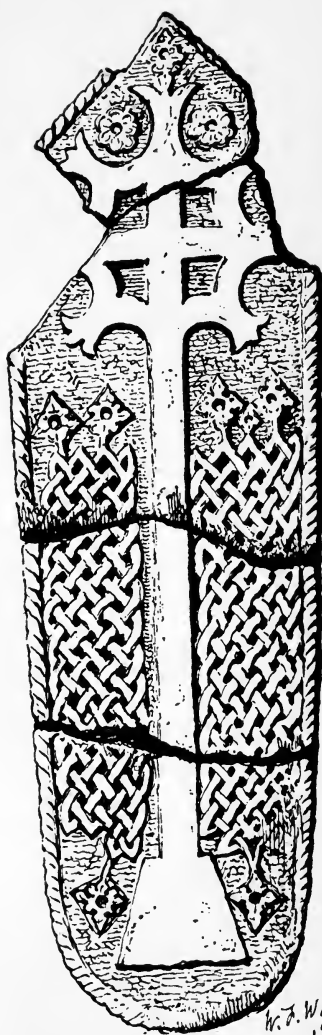
The name of the Prior here mentioned occurs in the “Annals of the Four Masters,” as follows :—“The age of Christ, 1462, the Prior of Devenish, *i. e.* Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O’Flanagan, died on Lough Derg.” It is highly interesting to compare the style of the cross head with that of a doorway situate in the northern chancel wall of the neighbouring church, close to the site once occupied by the high altar. The head of this ope is wonderfully decorated with foliage, upon which a bird is perched, and represented as pecking at a bunch of grape-like fruit. The stems of the foliage interlace exactly like those upon the cross, shaft, and head. That in design all the remains just mentioned are contemporaneous there can be no question. They are manifestly from the same school, if not from the same chisel, and are truly “racy of the soil.”

It would thus appear that Irish work, in style somewhat modernized indeed, had not ceased to be executed in Ulster in 1449. It was still essentially Celtic in character, though no doubt, as may be perceived, somewhat influenced by later ideas.

Of Mathew O’Dubagan, as far as I am aware, no more has been recorded than the statement in the inscription presents. He was probably the architect of the establishment of which Bartholomew O’Flanagan, or O’Flannagan, was Prior. Members of that family seem to have been long connected with Devenish; they were lords of Toora, a neighbouring territory. We read in the “Annals of the Four Masters” :—“The age of Christ, 1479, Piarus, the son of Nicholas O’Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister of Clogher, a parson and prior of Culdees, a sacristan of Devenish, an official at Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, and truly hospitable and humane man, died after having gained the victory over the devil and the world.” “The year of Christ 1505, Laurence O’Flanagan, Prior of Devenish, died.”

A probability almost amounting to certainty, then, is that the base and shaft of the high cross of Devenish are the remains of a monument raised in honour of Bartholomew O’Flannagan; and that the present cross-head, ill fitted to the shaft upon which it rests evidently quite out of place, at one time surmounted the eastern gable of the dated monastery which, as we see, was erected during the time of that prior’s rule. The





Lid of a Stone Coffin, Devenish, Lough Erne.

(From a Rubbing.)

presumed O'Flannagan cross indeed may possibly have been raised in commemoration of the founding or re-erection of the once beautiful and still stately picturesque structure beneath the shadow of which it almost stands; it may have been intended to refer both to church and prior. In any case we have here work in which a flash of pristine-Celtic feeling is interestingly discernible—a connecting link between the art culture of a long past, and the barbarism as regards lapidary, and indeed all kind of decoration which culminated in Ireland during the times of the Stuarts.

Three portions of a second monument of considerable archæological importance were discovered upon Devenish by the Board of Works men when engaged in clearing the lower cemetery of accumulated rubbish. Of this a fourth fragment set up as headstone had long been known, and was figured in the Paper to which reference has already been made. The stones being fitted together as shown in the illustration, have a combined length of, as nearly as possible, six feet ten inches. The slab was, no doubt, originally the lid of a stone coffin, which, in all probability, contained the mortal remains of a member of the clan O'Hegny, O'Mulrony, O'Dubhdara, or Maguire, possibly that of some benefactor to the Monastery, or of one of the monks or friars of the establishment. It presents some likeness to the "Iona" style of monument which, after all, is not peculiar to that Island. A glance at the illustration will afford a better idea of the character of this relic than could be rendered by mere verbal description. It will be well to compare its style of art with that exhibited upon a Donegal flag, noticed and figured by our associate, W. H. Patterson, of Belfast, some years ago, in the pages of this *Journal*. The age to which the Devenish remain may be assigned is probably the fifteenth century. This slab is, indeed, a striking and beautiful work of its class, and, as already remarked, is in some respects very like monuments of the so-called "Iona" school; but many of the memorial flags remaining on the Scottish island are more than half Irish.

It is not surprising to find on Devenish lingering traces of art peculiarly Hibernian. The district of Fermanagh was one of the last in Ireland brought under the influence of British rule. When in the reign of Elizabeth, Cuconnaght, fourteenth in descent from Odhar (the ancestor from whom the Maguires derive their name), was informed by the Lord Deputy that an English sheriff was about to be appointed over his territory, Maguire quietly, but caustically, replied—"Your sheriffe shall be welcome to me, but let me know his *ericke* (or the price of his head) aforehand, that if my people cut it off, I may put the *ericke* upon the country." Notwithstanding this ominous hint the sheriff *was* appointed, and very nearly lost his head, being with his retinue attacked and closely besieged in a ruined church until rescued by the O'Riellys.

Curiously enough the first Fermanagh assize was held by Sir John Davies in the Abbey of Devenish, then in a ruinous condition. One of the old Brehons was a looker on. A book of native law which it was discovered he had with him was at once ruthlessly appropriated by the new authorities. The despair of the poor man on being deprived of his treasured manuscript has been pathetically described.

ONE OF THE SILVER MACES OF CORK.

By ROBERT DAY, J.P., F.S.A., VICE-PRESIDENT, FELLOW.

THIRTY years ago a man brought some broken-up pieces of silver to the shop of Mr. William Tate, a then silversmith in Patrick-street, Cork. Among these were portions of what the shopkeeper recognized as parts of a civic mace. He did not appear to know them as such, but told the owner that he wanted silver of that peculiar fineness for manufacturing articles of a special kind, and if he had any more of the same character he could give an enhanced price for it. This had the desired effect; it threw the man off his guard, who brought another, and yet another, parcel to be weighed and paid for; until Tate seeing how valuable the mace would be if purchased in a less broken condition, besought him to destroy no more, but bring the remainder in its unbroken and more perfect state. The man, however, took fright at this, and never returned; but Tate had succeeded in securing enough to rebuild and partly restore the head of the mace; and he then employed a firm of Birmingham silversmiths, Messrs. Unité & Co., to make a silver handle for it. And after carefully erasing the Victorian hall-marks upon the new work, he disposed of the mace to the late William Wrixon-Leycester, Esq., of Ennismore, Cork. I am indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Wrixon-Leycester for permitting me to examine this interesting piece of old Cork plate, which was probably the mace used by the High Sheriff of the City of Cork during the continuance of the old corporation, upon the dissolution of which, the mace must have been stolen, else it would not have been broken up by the thief to elude detection, and the just punishment he deserved for so gross a piece of vandalism and dishonesty. The story of its history, so far has been given to me by a gentleman who was then in Tate's employment, and its accuracy can be vouched for. The head of this mace was originally overlaid with a plate of silver rudely engraved in three compartments, with the arms of Ireland, of Cork, and again of Cork, but the restored fragments are so defaced and intentionally hacked and battered, that it was with difficulty, and after frequent examinations, that I was enabled to determine the heraldic devices. The best preserved and most easily determined of these are the arms of Ireland. The harp within an oval, garnished and enclosed within a sixteenth century frame-work. To the right of it, but in the most dilapidated condition, are the arms of Cork as at present borne; a ship, between two castles, and on the left, the more ancient, original, and now disused arms, as already described at p. 129 of this volume, namely, the three lions passant gardant in pale, as in the Royal Arms of England. If additional proof were needed that Cork bore these kingly arms, it is confirmed by the legend that surrounds the oval shield upon a garter:—

“SIGILLVM · STAPVLÆ · CIVITATIS · CORCKE.”

Among the fifty-seven¹ broken-up fragments I was enabled to gather

¹ Of these, ten are restored to the top, four to the seal, and eleven to the cover, leaving thirty-two remaining, which are of two fragmentary and defaced a character to be deciphered.

four pieces that restored the circular seal upon the end of the mace, which has the same arms and same legend, proving again that these arms were used as the seal of the city when the mace was made. There is, unfortunately, no clue to the precise date of this mace. In Caulfield's "Corporate Records of Cork," under Sep. 1, 1738, it is ordered "that £19 10s. 0d. be paid William Martin, Silversmith, for new casting and gravings the Silver maces." This mace may possibly have been repaired, but it certainly was not re-cast, or re-engraved, as the work has all the character of the late Stuart, or early Tudor period.

I have already referred to the engraved head of the mace, overlaid with its silver work. It measures five inches in height, and is surmounted by a royal crown, the arches of which spring from an open-work *fleur-de-lis* border, that rests upon a fillet of powdered work with roses and lozenges alternated.

The top of the mace head, covered by the royal crown, was wanting, but I was enabled to restore it, so that the arms battered and bruised as they are, and broken into ten pieces, can be clearly defined. It is four inches in diameter, and has engraved in low relief the royal arms within a circular garter, with supporters. The lion has a very human-like countenance, not unlike some of the Stuart kings, and is regally crowned, one of his paws resting upon a scroll engraved with the motto, and a trefoil ornament. The usual crowned initial letters that are found upon similar maces are wanting here, so that we can have no certain clue to its precise date from any evidence upon itself. It is, however, probable that it dates from 1608, when King James, by his Charter, dated at Westminster, January 20, gave the corporation power to divide itself into guilds. The mayor was to appoint a *Clerk of Assaye*, and power was given to have "*A Staple, and Mayor and Constable of ye same.*"

Cork then became a town corporate; the sheriffs being formerly called bailiffs, and it is from these circumstances that the arms are those of the mayor and the Staple of Corcke, who also used them as the civic seal. From the rights and privileges contained in this Charter, I think we will be right in assigning this mace to the reign of King James the First. And we may also look upon it as a piece of Cork workmanship, bold in design, but of poor execution, and made when the silversmith's art had not attained its highest perfection as it did under the Gobles, eighty years later. The added handle is nineteen inches long; and now, after thirty or more years, has quite a venerable appearance, having certain dings and marks of service that give it the air of antiquity.

THE SILVER MACE OF THE CORPORATION OF CASTLEMARTYR.

By ROBERT DAY, J.P., FELLOW.

THROUGH the kindness of Mrs. Leycester, of Ennismore, Cork, I am enabled to exhibit the very interesting mace of the ancient borough of Castlemartyr, which has been preserved in her family for some time, having come into the possession of the late William Wrixon Leycester, Esq., shortly after the disfranchisement of the borough, when its corporate plate, &c., was disposed of.

Castlemartyr, anciently called the Castle of Imokilly, and more recently the Castle of Ballymartyr, resembled a great many of the towns in Ireland in its history, which was one of assault and capture, of re-possession and reassault, more especially in the turbulent period of the seventeenth century, commanding, as it did, the pass between Cork and Youghal: it became an important fortress, and was strongly fortified. It 1575 it was held by Fitz Gerald, seneschal of Imokilly, but was attacked by the Lord Deputy, Sidney, and his forces, aided by about 200 citizens of Cork, who, after a vigorous and protracted defence, compelled the garrison to surrender, and Fitz Gerald, with difficulty, escaped by flight.



Seal of Castlemartyr Corporation.

In 1645 it was besieged by Lord Inchiquin, to whom it was given up on honourable terms. In 1688 it was plundered by Lieut.-General M'Carthy and the Irish forces, on their retreat from Cork. In 1690 it was taken by King William's forces. Again, in 1691, the Irish, under General M'Carthy, obtained possession of the town by stratagem, but they were shortly after driven out by some of the garrison from Youghal, since when the castle has been in ruins.

Castlemartyr was incorporated by a charter of King Charles II., dated July 28, 1675, granted to Roger, Earl of Orrery. The Corporation was styled, "The Portreeve, Bailiffs and Burgesses," and consisted of a portreeve, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, who had power to admit free-men, and to send two members to the Irish Parliament. The former privilege was never exercised, but the Corporation continued to return its two members until the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and



Silver Mace of the Corporation of Castlemartyr.



the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to Richard, Earl of Shannon. A list of the members returned to Parliament is given in Tuckey's *Cork Remembrancer*, p. 327,¹ which commences with Sir Richard Hull, Knt. of Leamcon, Sept. 19, 1692, and ends with J. Townsend, Esq., 1797. The Corporation had also power to elect a Serjeant-at-Mace, and this brings me to the badge of his office, which I will now attempt to describe. It is 20½ inches in extreme length; the head is circular and cup-shaped, terminating in an open-work border of alternate fleur-de-lys and trefoils, which spring from a raised fillet of grained work that is relieved by a lozenge and rose ornament; on the top of the head are engraved the Royal Arms in a square shield, resting upon the regally crowned garter, and outside, all upon another garter, in its upper portion, "The Corporation of Castlemartyr," and below, "Dieu et mon Droit." In the open space, between the two garters, are engraved the crowned letters, I. R. for King James the Second.

The stem of the mace is undecorated, but is relieved by three ball-shaped knops, one beneath the head, another in the centre, and a third at the base, terminating in a seal of 1½ inch in diameter, engraved with the arms of the borough, which represents a castellated building of two square towers, with pyramidal tops, from the longest of which a flag is flowing. It is a source of much regret that it is destitute of either hall, town, or maker's mark. I have little doubt but the mace was made in either Cork or Youghal. I have met with some rare examples of presumably Cork-made plate of this date, without any mark or stamp whatever. But I am inclined to think that the want of stamp or maker's mark is more a proof that the mace owes its origin to a Youghal and not to a Cork workshop, as we have ample evidence that, prior to the reign of James II., all important pieces of Cork-made plate were fully stamped with the town and makers' marks.²

I have elsewhere described the chalice of Itermurragh, which was presented to the church of that parish in 1712, and was made by Edward Gillett, goldsmith, and Mayor of Youghal, and stamped with the arms of the town, a Lymphad. It is quite possible that when the mace was made, say thirty years earlier, no town mark had been adopted, and it is the want of any proof of this that would induce me to assign the manufacture of this historic relic to its next door neighbour, Youghal, rather than to its more distant and more remote county town of Cork.

¹ Cork, 1837.

² "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries." London: May 5, 1887.

CORK HARBOUR IN THE DAYS OF THE CONVOYS AND PRIVATEERS.

BY JAMES COLEMAN, MEMBER.

THE passage in a newly-published book by a Southampton author, quoted below, and a still more recent paragraph in a Cork newspaper, have suggested to the writer the arrangement in a somewhat connected form of his various jottings from different sources, recording some of the stirring scenes and varied incidents that occurred in Cork Harbour a century since, when the almost continuous presence of men-of-war, privateers, and the vast fleets of merchant vessels which they "convoyed," formed the golden age in the history of that harbour—reminiscences which he hopes may be found not undeserving of a place in the pages of the *Journal* of the *R.H.A.A.I.* Admittedly one of the finest harbours in the world, and at the present day the headquarters of the Royal Navy in Ireland, with a resident Admiral in charge, one of the great "ports of call" in the United Kingdom, a famous mail-packet station, and the main outlet for Ireland's emigrant sons, it was only about 150 years ago that the great capacities of this noble estuary first began to be fully utilised, when its westernmost position, its great size and absolute safety, were gladly availed of by "shipping" during the long-continued wars that raged between England and her old enemy France, as well as with her own revolted American colonies, now known as the United States.

"Bustle, activity, and a thriving trade followed in the wake of these friendly visitors," wrote Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall in their well-known work on *Ireland*, published in 1835. "It was no unusual sight to behold from Spyhill, as the highest point above Cove (Queenstown) is called, 300 sail of merchant vessels assembled for convoy. Nor was it a rare occurrence to hear the booming of distant cannon from some daring privateer which, like a shark, had watched the harbour's mouth, until it was brought an honourable prize into port. Cove was then all gaiety; staid officers, light-headed and thoughtless middies, and jolly 'jack-tars,' paraded it up and down at all hours. The pennant floated in a breeze redolent with dust, pitch, whiskey, and music; and fiddles and bagpipes resounded in a district named, we know not how, the *Holy Ground*, unless that it was sacred to every species of marine frolic and dissipation. Many are the odd stories told in illustration of the proverbial recklessness of these sailors; and if the traditions of the *Holy Ground* could be collected, rich indeed would be the exhibition of mingled nautical humour and Irish wit." "During the early part of the last century," Mr. and Mrs. Hall observe in another portion of the book named, "numerous are the anecdotes of the daring exploits of hostile privateers and pirates performed actually in Cork Harbour, and within full view of the town and population of Cove—if town it could then be called. In one instance the Custom-house officers were made prisoners and carried off to France, to 'larn them to spake French,' as it was jocularly remarked. In another case, after the enemy had taken on board supplies of water and fresh provisions, they cut out such merchant vessels as they considered worth carrying off. Soon after this occurrence insulting notices were posted in

the city of Cork, boasting of the achievement, and inviting the citizens generally—some of them by name—to an entertainment, on a particular day which was appointed, as an acknowledgment of the ready sale their goods had met with; and, strange as it may seem, the entertainment took place. These and similar outrages, conceived in the most wanton spirit, and executed in the most reckless manner, were almost without exception the acts of Irishmen intimately acquainted with the locality, who had entered into the service of foreign nations. Some such enterprises were executed under “letters of marque” from the “Pretender”—one of which documents these authors add that they had actually seen.

The following further details of the days in question are taken from Tuckey's *Cork Remembrancer*, and show, amongst other matters, what favourites the ships and men of the Royal Navy have always been in Cork Harbour:—

1701. Admiral Sir Stafford Fairbourn, being in the harbour, was sumptuously entertained at Cork by the citizens, and presented with the freedom of the city in a silver box.
- „ June 12th. Twelve regiments of foot embarked at Cork for Flanders, on board a squadron of men-of-war, commanded by Admiral Hobson, on account of the war which had broken out on the death of Charles II. of Spain.
1703. Rear-Admiral Dilks, with ten men-of-war, a fire-ship, and 34 sail of outward-bound merchant ships, put into the harbour.
1704. November 16th. Transport ships with several regiments for Portugal sailed from the harbour, under a strong convoy.
1705. Sir John Jennings, with a squadron of ships of war and three French privateer prizes, came into the harbour.
1758. July 8th. This day the greater part of the crew of the “City of Cork,” privateer, lying at Cove, confined their officers in the cabin; and having embarked in a lighter, which had brought off provisions for their use, endeavoured to get on shore in her. Some one on board having made a signal of distress to a man-of-war that lay near, the crew of the latter manned the long-boat, and pursued the mutineers. A few shots were fired on both sides, which being perceived by those on board the man-of-war, they loaded two of their guns, and fired at the lighter, killing two men, and wounding some others, after which they succeeded in making the rest prisoners.
1759. Admiral Saunders landed here, and having appeared at the theatre at Cork, was received with the highest demonstrations of popular applause.
1768. The freedom of the city of Cork was presented to Captain Lucius O'Brien, H.M.S. “Solbay” (a relative probably of the O'Briens of Rostellan, at the east end of the harbour).
- „ July 14th. A number of seamen belonging to the merchant ships in the harbour, having turned out for an advance of wages, paraded round the streets and quays, with music playing and flags flying before them. [A disagreeable feature, however, in connection with the visits of the men-of-war to Cork Harbour in those days, was the forcible impressment in the navy of the first men on shore whom they happened to come across, by what was known as the press-gang, as the next two items will show.]

1770. A Newfoundland vessel, with fish for Waterford, was attempted to be boarded off Cork Harbour by a press-boat; but the passengers and crew resisting, they were fired on by the press-gang, and five persons were wounded, one of whom died. The press-boat then sheered off, and the vessel eventually reached Dungarvan.
- " October 3rd. There was a very hot press at Cove this day, and several able seamen belonging to the merchantmen there and at Passage were impressed.
1771. Commodore Knight, in the "Ramilies," 90; "Defence," and "Centaur," 90; "Ripon," 64; and "Solbay," 28 guns, arrived in the harbour.
1775. December 22nd. The "Marquis of Rockingham," transport, with three companies of the 32nd Regiment of foot, women and children and baggage on board, was driven ashore at Robert's Cove, on the west side of the harbour, and at three o'clock next morning was dashed to pieces, every soul perishing save three officers, thirty privates, and nine of the crew. The survivors had their flesh torn in a frightful manner by the rocks.
1776. January 6th. H. M. S. "Bristol," commanded by Sir P. Parker, arrived in Cove, as a convoy to the troops bound to America under Lord Cornwallis.
- " January 25th. A boat coming from one of the transports was upset by a gale of wind, and three of the soldiers with some of the boatmen were drowned.
- " June 10th. A woman who had been on board an East Indiaman in the harbour, having refused to be searched by the revenue officers, was taken by them on board the quarantine vessel which lay near. Here she was obliged to divest herself of all save her inner garment, inside of which she had a piece (*sic*) of handkerchiefs, which to her mortification were instantly seized. Being ordered into the cabin, so that she should have a private place for putting on her dress, she saw that the key was left in the cabin-locker in which the different seizures, such as silks, muslins, &c., of considerable value, were deposited, whereupon she closed the cabin-door, helped herself plentifully to the seizures, which she packed in quantities on her person, and then left the ship, after thus cleverly revenging herself upon her captors.
1778. January 25th. The West India Fleet, consisting of 64 ships, sailed from Cove, convoyed by H.M.S. "Torbay," 74, and the "Camel," sloop-of-war.
- " March 8th. A general embargo was laid on all ships in the harbour, excepting colliers.
- " September 24th. The West India fleet of over 40 ships sailed from Cove under convoy of the "Winchelsea" and "Lynx," men-of-war.
1779. A likely young volunteer entered on board the tender then in the harbour, in order to serve as a sailor; but was found to be a young lady of some distinction who had fallen in love with her father's butler, and hoped to find him on board the tender. He had, however, already left with the last impressed men for Portsmouth, having ungallantly quitted his master's service in order to avoid an elopement with the young lady. The disappointed damsel on hearing this returned disconsolate to her parents.

1779. It came out at the trial of Peter Shea of Cork, about this time, that he and others had endeavoured to seduce the crews of the "Venerable," and "Ajax," men-of-war, which were then stationed in the harbour.
1781. March 18th. The 3rd, 19th, and 30th Regiments of foot, embarked at Monkstown (at the west end of the harbour), for America.
- „ March 22nd. Great alarm was created by the appearance of a large fleet which was seen in the offing; but it was soon dispelled by the arrival of 137 sail of the Leeward Island Fleet, under convoy of H.M.S. "Triumph" and "Panther," each 74 guns.
1782. April 19th. A privateer cutter approached off the harbour, and completely blockaded it for the space of three days. She fired at, and took, a vessel under Trabolgan House (the residence of Mr. Roche, ancestor of Lord Fermoy).
- „ May 9th. Eight sailors and a boy, who had been for some time lurking about Ringaskiddy (near Monkstown), to the south-west of Cove, ran away with a small boat, and went alongside a sloop from Waterford laden with pork. Having by some means obtained admittance on board, they rose on the crew, secured them, and sailed away with the vessel and cargo, which were supposed to be worth £2000.
- „ Lord Rodney arrived at Cove this year, in H.M.S. "Montague," 74 guns, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Cork in a gold box.
1785. The merchants of the city of Cork fitted out a vessel well supplied with beef, bread, &c., and sent her to cruise off Cape Clear, and relieve any vessels kept back by the long-prevailing spell of easterly winds, without any remuneration or regard to what country they belonged or to what ports they were bound.
1787. His Royal Highness, Prince William Henry, afterwards King William IV., arrived in the harbour, on board the "Pegasus," man-of-war.
1790. The freedom of the city of Cork was voted to Philip Corby, Esq., Commodore of Her Majesty's Fleet, and Commander-in-chief of the Irish coast.
1793. The town of Cove was grandly illuminated on the 13th of August this year, on account of the various victories gained over the French.
1795. Earl Camden, Lord Lieutenant, rode to Cove, where he went on board Admiral Kingsmill's schooner, and proceeded to view the harbour and the forts (one of which, that on the west headland at the mouth of the harbour, is named after him).
1798. The French invading fleet was first sighted off the Irish coast by the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, Commander of the frigate "Kangaroo." He proceeded immediately to Crookhaven to give the alarm; but the weather was such that there was the greatest difficulty in communicating with the shore. This, however, was effected, and the news despatched to Admiral Kingsmill at Cove. Mr. Hull, of Leam-con, sent the news to Mr. White of Seafeld Park, who was the first to inform the Irish Government, for which service he was rewarded by being raised to the peerage as Lord Bantry.

1798. The "Tartare," one of the above French squadron which invaded Bantry under Hoche, was captured after a short action by H.M.S. "Polyphemus," and brought into Cork Harbour. The "Tartare" had 625 men on board, including troops, 16 of whom were killed and 35 wounded in the action. The "Polyphemus" lost only one man, a marine.
- 1800 June 28th. The troopships which had been for some time stationed at Cove sailed thence the evening of this date, with two régiments on board, bound on a secret expedition.
- " November 21st. Admiral Sir Alan Gardner arrived at Cove to take the command of the fleet on the Irish station.
- 1801 January 24th. A fleet of 150 merchantmen sailed from the harbour.
1803. The issuing of press-warrants having, by the consternation into which people were thrown by their operation, put a stop to labour in the vicinity of the harbour, Commodore Donnett gave notice that none but seamen should be impressed; and, upon application from the Mayor of Cork, the Lord Lieutenant directed Commodore Donnett to permit all boats employed in supplying the city with provisions to pass free, without any hindrance from the press-gangs.
- " May, 20th. Commodore Donnett was commanded to prevent the sailing of vessels from the harbour until further notice.
- " Great alarm was experienced in Cork about this time by the announcement that three large men-of-war were disembarking troops at Sligo. The arrival of an express next day put an end to the alarm. In Cove, also, much anxiety was evinced; and such men-of-war as were in the harbour prepared to put to sea. As the wind was not fair the ships had to be towed out, in doing which all the fishermen and boatmen, and everybody who could handle an oar, assisted.
1804. April 28th. The Sea-Fencibles at Cove were reviewed by Captain Countess. Their boats were divided into six divisions, and started from the New Quay (now the Promenade, or Railway Steamer Quay), affording the spectators a gratifying sight. The Sea-Fencibles were a kind of marine yeomanry, established for the defence of the coast in case of invasion.
- " Admiral Kingsmill arrived at Cove this year, where he hoisted his flag (again?); an event which was celebrated by the inhabitants with bonfires, &c.
1805. December 2. Every shop in Cove was kept shut for two days, to testify the regret of the inhabitants for the death of Admiral Kingsmill.
- " The Rev. Henry Martin, afterwards a celebrated Protestant Missionary in India, arrived this year at Cove, on board the "Union" East Indiaman, in company with a large fleet, under the command of Captain Byng. Whilst the vessel was in the harbour, Mr. Martin endeavoured to obtain admission to a pulpit in Cork, and to be allowed to preach to the convicts who were going out with the fleet to Botany Bay, but without success. Mr. Martin regularly read prayers, and preached every Sunday on board his own ship; but lamented to find that the Captain would only

1805. permit one service. Scarcely a day passed that he did not go between decks to read some religious book to those who were willing to listen to him. He describes the passengers as inattentive, and the Captain and many of the officers as spending their time in drinking, so that he could overhear the noise which they made; but he considered that such conduct on their part helped to prepare him for preaching amongst the heedless Gentiles afterwards.
- „ August 29th. The East Indian fleet and transports, with their convoy, got under weigh, but came to anchor outside the harbour, where they continued till the 30th, when, as they were about to enter it again, the wind shifted, and they all sailed the following morning.
1806. February 11th. The “*Britannia*” of Liverpool, of nearly 600 tons burthen, blew up at Cove, with a tremendous explosion. The ships near sustained no injury. Twelve lives were lost, but two of the crew and the ship’s papers were saved.
1807. April 20th. A signal was made in the harbour that an enemy’s fleet was off Cape Clear, steering N.E., which excited some alarm. The men-of-war in port prepared to put to sea, and the Cove yeomanry were under arms all night, ready to proceed to reinforce the different forts in the harbour. It proved, however, to be the homeward West India Fleet.
- „ A general order was issued at Cove that the bodies of such soldiers as should die on board the transports, whilst in the port, should not receive interment on shore, but be committed to the deep, sewed up in the hammock in which they had expired.
1808. A hot press took place at Cove, when some useful hands were procured for the naval service.
- „ “In December, 1808,” writes the Rev. Mr. M’Dermott, “Doyle, Clayton, and myself, arrived at Cork from Portugal, accompanied by several transports, having a large number of troops on board.” The Doyle here named was afterwards the famous Irish Catholic Bishop, who usually wrote under the signature “J. K. L.,” who had completed his ecclesiastical studies in Coimbra, Portugal, to which country he had sailed from Cork in the spring of 1806.—*Vide Life*, &c., by W. J. FitzPatrick, J.P. Dublin: Duffy, 1861, vol. i.
1814. October 21st. The 40th Regiment left the vessel in which they had embarked, and proceeded in launches to Monkstown, on their way to Cork, having lost the whole of their baggage near Bantry.
1815. With this year began what has been called “the Forty Years’ Peace;” but with “dove-like peace,” as the Halls wrote, the early glory of Cove and the halcyon days of Cork Harbour departed.

No convoy or privateer has ever since visited its waters, and not even “the oldest inhabitant” has witnessed anything like the curious illustration of life on board a privateer in Cork Harbour, such as that we gather from the following extract—the one referred to in our opening sentence—from *A British Privateer in the Reign of Queen Anne*, by Mr. R. C. Leslie, published by Chapman & Hall, London, the earlier part of last

year. This work is an amplification of the Journal of the Captain Rogers named later on:—"The frigates 'Duke,' 320, and 'Duchess,' 260 tons, sailed from Bristol, August 2, 1708, in company with a frigate, galleys, and sloop, for Cork Harbour, where the 'Duke' and 'Duchess' anchored on the 7th. 'On the 12th,' writes Captain Woodes Rogers, in his Journal, 'it blew fresh, and dirty weather, on which day there cleared and run near forty of our freshwater sailors, in whose place came off a boatload of men from Cork that appeared to be brisk fellows, but of several nations; so I sent to stop the rest till we were ready, our ships being pestered.' It was while victualling and shipping men at this time that a side-note appears of the 'Strange behaviour of our men at Cork,' alluding to the fact, that they were continually marrying whilst we staid there, though they expected to sail immediately. Amongst others, a Dane was coupled by an Irish priest to an Irish woman without understanding a word of each other's language, so that they were forced to use an interpreter. 'Yet,' says Rogers, 'I perceived this pair seemed more afflicted at separation than any of the rest; the fellow continued melancholy for several days after we went to sea.' Whether the Irish bride shared her Danish husband's depression is, of course, not related by Rogers, who goes on to say that 'the rest, understanding each other, drank their cans of "flip" till the last minute, concluding with a health to our good voyage and their happy meeting, and then parted unconcerned."

"Including the boatswains, gunners, carpenters, &c., there were on board the "Duke" thirty-six officers, and of the rest of the crew we are told that "a third were foreigners, while of Her Majesty's subjects many were tailors, tinkers, pedlars, fiddlers, and haymakers, with ten boys and one negro."

"It was on the 1st of September, before the "Duke" and "Duchess" left the Cove of Cork with twenty merchant vessels, under convoy of Her Majesty's ship "Hastings, "both of us," says Rogers, "very crowded and pestered ships, three holds full of provisions, and between decks encumbered with cables, much bread, and altogether in a very unfit state to engage an enemy, without throwing many stores overboard."

An interesting relic of the days of the privateers in Cork Harbour is that portion of the wreck of the "Britannia," chronicled above under the year 1806, which has just been brought to light after nearly a century's submersion. It is described, as under, in the *Cork Examiner* of Saturday, the 14th September last (1889), with the exception of a few incorrect particulars which we have omitted:—"On Thursday the staff under the direction of Mr. Ensor succeeded in lifting the wreck near the Bar Rock into yet shallower water, and it is now possible to walk round her at low tide. About 60 feet in length, and 8 in height remains of the craft. She was originally a Letter of Marque, called the 'Britannia,' carrying passengers, and armed, with a general cargo . . . She was lost through an accident. One of the crew went to the magazine for powder, when his light produced an explosion in the contents, and the whole after part of the ship was blown away. She sank, of course, and great loss of life took place. The disaster took place in the man-of-war roads, and the government of the day had the wreck removed to where she has since lain, so as not to interfere with the navigation; but even in the lesser depth to which she had been moved

it was found that she interfered with small craft, as hookers and yachts, and that, besides, a bank was forming around her. On that account the Harbour Board entered into a contract with Mr. Ensor for her entire removal, which is now so far accomplished. Amongst the articles found by Mr. Ensor are a couple of ship's guns, and remnants of the cargo, including such things as machinery. Portions of her ballast, which was of pig-iron, lie on the quay, near the Customs Office. A piece of the cable, about 18 inches, lies near. The hemp is of a strength such as seamen would vainly sigh for in the gear of to-day. Parts of her timbers lie there as sound as when they sank. Copper nails have been taken from her that might be driven home to-day. In material and workmanship, whatever may be said of their form, these old craft had some advantages that were not to be despised."

To "Letters of Marque," like the "Britannia," and the exclusively British vessels "convoyed" in her time, have succeeded the fleets of shipping, bearing the flags of all nations, which, since the establishment of Free Trade, call to Cork for orders. Of late years there has been, unfortunately, a sad diminution in their numbers; and much of Queenstown's present prosperity is due to the departing emigrant, whose wild Celtic wail mingled with the shrill whistle of the tender taking him off to the huge Atlantic liner, is the melancholy sound that now too often echoes from the empty harbour. But whenever that brighter and happier commercial era, which the future has in store for it, shall dawn upon this by nature highly favoured locality, it will not, it is to be hoped, be due to a recurrence of such troublous times as those that prevailed in the days when saucy privateers, gallant convoys, and rich fleets of defenceless merchantmen, flocked so frequently into that *Statio bene fida carinis*, Cork's famed harbour.

LIST OF THE "SOVEREIGNS" OF THE TOWN OF NEW ROSS
COUNTY WEXFORD, FROM 1584-1841, ALSO THE "RE-
CORDERS," FROM 1658-1825; TAKEN FROM THE BOOKS
OF THE OLD CORPORATION.

By COL. P. D. VIGORS, FELLOW.

A.D.		A.D.	
1584.	George Dormer.	1624.	John Archer.
1585.	Arthur Keating.	1625.	Marcus Hyde.
1586.	Patrick Maly.	1626.	Christopher Brooke.
1587.	Jasper Duff.	1627.	Nicholas Harris.
1588.	Robert Nevill.	1628.	John Nevill.
1589.	William Bennett.	1629.	Richard Duff.
1590.	Francis White.	1630.	Francis Bennet.
1591.	Francis Dormer.	1631.	Paul Duff.
1592.	Marcus Dormer.	1632.	Walter Castle, or Henry Bennet.
1593.	William White.	1633.	Thomas Knowles.
1594.	Walter Roch and William Bennet.	1634.	Mathew Fitzharris.
1595.	Richard Archdeacon.	1635.	James Archer.
1596.	Robert Batsick.	1636.	Thomas Geyran.
1597.	Christopher Flatisbone.	1637.	Richard Duff.
1598.	Francis White.	1638.	William Dormer.
1599.	James Duff.	1639.	William White.
1600.	James Harris fitznicholas.	1640.	Nicholas Fitzharris.
1601.	Francis Dormer.	1641.	Thomas Clarke.
1602.	William Bennet.	1642.	Nicholas Fitzharris.
1603.	James Fitzharris. John.	1643.	Francis Dormer.
1604.	James Hoare.	1644.	Barnaby Dormer.
1605.	James Duff.	1645.	John Roth fitzdavid.
1606.	James Hyde.	1646.	Richard De La Hide.
1607.	John Archer.	1647.	James Roth.
1608.	Nicholas Dormer.	1648.	Dominick White.
1609.	Elias Archer.	1649.	Thomas Motley.
1610.	Peirce Fitzharris.	1650.	William White.
1611.	John Stafford.	1651.	Edward Fitzharris.
1612.	Peter Roth.	1652.	Thomas Nevill.
1613.	Francis White.	1653.	Walter Wicken.
1614.	James Harris fitznicholas and Edward Comerford.	1654.	John Jennings.
1615.	Simon White.	1655.	William Whiting.
1616.	Edward Shott.	1656.	Richard Chess.
1617.	Patrick Brown.	1657.	Samuel Shepherd (Major), the first Sovereign men- tioned in existing records.
1618.	Edward Elliot.	1658.	Major Thomas Shepherd.
1619.	Patrick Brown.	1659.	Thomas Pitt.
1620.	Henry Thompson.	1660.	Walter Davis.
1621.	Do. do.	1661.	Edward Davis.
1622.	Martin Dormer.	1662.	Eusebius Cotton.
1623.	John Dormer.		

A.D.		A.D.	
1663.	Richard Whitson.	1683.	Nathaniel Steevens.
1664.	John Rawkins.	1684.	John Rawkins.
1665.	Richard Whitson.	1685.	Theodore Wilkins.
1666.	Sir Nicholas Armore, K ^{nt} .	1686.	Nathaniel Quarme.
1667.	Lieut. George Butler.	1687.	Do. do.
1668.	John Olliver.	1687 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Patrick White, Mayor under the new Charter.
1669.	Nathaniel Steevens.	March 2. }	
1670.	Captain John Winkworth.	1688. }	Do. do.
1671.	Do. do.	1689.	Henry White.
1672.	Roger Drake.	1690.	Nicholas Dormer, elected, but did not serve. Henry White continued.
1673.	John Napper, Esq.	1690.	Nathaniel Steevens, Mer- chant, Mayor. October 21st, Sovereign.
1674.	Theodore Wilkins.	July 16. }	
1675.	Emanuel Palmer.	1691. }	Thomas Crawford, Esq., Sovereign. John Barnes, Bailiff Receiver.
1676.	Captain William Ivory.		
1677.	Do. do.		
1678.	Samuel Pitt.		
1679.	Captain John Cuffe.		
1680.	Nathaniel Quarme.		
1681.	Henry Napper.		
1682.	Nathaniel Steevens.		

A.D.	SOVEREIGNS.	BAILIFF RECEIVERS.
1692.	Edward Smith, Merchant,	Nath. Quarme.
1693.	Samuel Pitt, . . .	James Mors.
1694.	Henry Napper, . . .	Nath. Quarme.
1695.	Nathaniel Quarme, . . .	James Price.
1696.	Do. do. John Napper being disqualified, . . .	Buy Rickson.
1697.	John Winkworth, Gentleman, .	James Braithwait.
1698.	Do. do. [No entry of election].	Do. do.
1699.	Nathaniel Stevens, Merchant, .	Nicholas Williams.
1700.	Henry Napper, Merchant, .	John French, Gentleman.
1701.	Ebenezer Watson, . . .	Laurence Williams.
1702.	Benjamin Rickson, . . .	Nicholas Williams.
1703.	Laurence Williams, . . .	Ephraim Selator.
1704.	John Barnes, Gentleman, .	Israel Butcher.
1705.	Samuel Pitt, Gentlemen, .	William Lambley, Maultstor.
1706.	Thomas Crawford, Esq., .	Peter Browning, Innholder.
1707.	Charles Standish, Merchant, .	George Welman, Merchant.
1708.	William Welman, Gentleman, .	Nicholas Williams, Merchant.
1709.	Amias Bushe, Esq., . . .	James Morris.
1710.	John Tisdall,	Stephen Dunkitton.
1711.	Arthur, Lord Altham, . . .	Peter Browning, Merchant.
1712.	William Napper,	Edward Elms.
1713.	John Ivory, Esq.,	—
1714.	William Napper,	John Porter.
1715.	Joshua Tench, Esq., . . .	John Porter.
1716.	John French,	William Sewell.
1717.	John Winkworth, Esq., . .	William Sewell.

A.D.	SOVEREIGNS.	BAILIFF RECEIVERS.
1718.	Henry Napper, Merchant,	John Burnly, Dyer.
1719.	Bartholomew Elliott, Esq.,	William Sewell.
1720.	James Carr, Esq., . . .	James Morris.
1721.	John Porter,	Francis Barrett.
1722.	Do. do.	Do. do.
1723.	John Bayly, Esq.,	Do. do.
1724.	Henry Napper, Merchant,	John Byker.
1725.	Charles Tottenham, Esq.,	Arthur Porter, Joiner.
1726.	William Welman,	Thomas Tucker, Innholder.
1727.	Do. do.	Do. do.
1728.	John Leigh, Esq.,	John Costigan.
1729.	Do. do.	Do. do.
1730.	Charles Tottenham, Esq.,	Do. do.
1731.	John Leigh, Esq.,	—
1732.	Charles Tottenham, Esq.,	John Costigan, Innholder.
1733.	William Sutton, Esq., . .	John M'Gragh, or Thos. Fisher.
1734.	William Cliffe, Gentleman,	John Mcgragh.
1735.	Charles Tottenham, Esq.,	Joshua Midgley.
1736.	John Leigh, Esq.,	Thomas Tucker.
1737.	Do. do., or William Sutton, Esq.,	Wm. Lambley, or Thos. Fisher.
1738.	John Tottenham, Esq. (Sir John)	Thomas Tucker.
1739.	Charles Tottenham, Jun.,	Joshua Midgley.
1740.	Do. do.	Thomas Kough, Merchant.
1741.	Anthony Cliffe, Gent. (resigned, and Chas. Tottenham, Sen.),	Thomas Tucker, Innholder.
1742.	Charles Tottenham, Sen.,	Robert Walsh.
1743.	John Leigh,	Do. do., or Nicholas Shea.
1744.	Charles Tottenham, Sen.,	Thomas Tucker.
1745.	John Leigh,	Robert Walsh.
1746.	Charles Tottenham, Jun.,	Thomas Tucker.
1747.	John Leigh,	Kennedy Cavanagh.
1748.	Charles Tottenham, Jun.,	Robert Walsh.
1749.	Do. do.	Do. do.
1750.	Do. do.	Michael Rigny, Aleseller.
1751.	Do. do.	Do. do.
1752.	John Leigh,	Do. do.
1753.	Charles Tottenham, Jun.,	Do. do.
1754.	Robert Leigh (resigned), and John Leigh,	Robert Walsh.
1755.	Charles Tottenham, Jun.,	Do. do.
1756.	John Leigh,	Do. do.
1757.	Charles Tottenham, Jun.,	Do. do.
1758.	John Leigh (died), and C. T. elected August 18,	Do. do.
1759.	Charles Tottenham (his father dead),	Robert Fisher.
1760.	Robert Leigh (resigned 1st Dec.), Cæsar Sutton, Esq.	Do. do.
1761.	Charles Tottenham,	Do. do.
1762.	Robert Leigh,	William Maxwell.

A.D.	SOVEREIGNS.	BAILIFF	RECEIVERS.
1763.	Charles Tottenham, . . .	William	Maxwell.
1764.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1765.	[No entry in book.]	—	—
1766.	Robert Leigh, . . .	William	Maxwell.
1767.	Charles Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1768.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Ambrose	Bedford.
1769.	Charles Tottenham of Ross, . . .	Do.	do.
1770.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1771.	Charles Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1772.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1773.	Charles Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1774.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1775.	Charles Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1776.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1777.	Charles Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1778.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1779.	Charles Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1780.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1781.	Charles Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1782.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Robert	Bedford.
1783.	Charles Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1784.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1785.	Charles Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1786.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1787.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . . .	Do.	do.
1788.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1789.	Ponsonby Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1790.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1791.	Charles Tottenham of Bally- curry, . . .	Do.	do.
1792.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1793.	Charles Tottenham, Collector of Ross, . . .	Do.	do.
1794.	Robert Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1795.	Charles Tottenham of Bally- curry, . . .	Do.	do.
1796.	Francis Leigh of Rosegarland, . . .	Do.	do.
1797.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . . .	Do.	do.
1798.	[No entry. Rev. Edward Carr, Deputy.]	—	—
1799.	Henry Loftus Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1800.	Francis Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1801.	Henry Loftus Tottenham, . . .	Do.	do.
1802.	Francis Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1803.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . . .	Do.	do.
1804.	Francis Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1805.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . . .	Do.	do.
1806.	Francis Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1807.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . . .	Do.	do.
1808.	Francis Leigh, . . .	Do.	do.
1809.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . . .	Do.	do.

316 LIST OF SOVEREIGNS AND RECORDERS OF NEW ROSS.

A.D.	SOVEREIGNS.	BAILIFF	RECEIVERS.
1810.	Francis Leigh,	Robert Bedford.	
1811.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . .	Do. do.	
1812.	Francis Leigh,	Do. do.	
1813.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . .	Do. do.	
1814.	Francis Leigh (resigned), and Joseph Leigh elected 3rd Sept.	Jonathan Godwin.	
1815.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . .	Do. do.	
1816.	Henry Loftus Tottenham (re- signed), and C. T., Jun., elected 28th August,	Do. do.	
1817.	Francis Leigh,	Do. do.	
1818.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . .	Do. do.	
1819.	John Robert Leigh,	Do. do.	
1820.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . .	Do. do.	
1821.	Francis Leigh,	Jonathan Godwin having died, William Godwin.	
1822.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., . .	Do. do.	
1823.	Charles Tottenham (his father died),	Do. do.	
1824.	Francis Leigh,	Do. do.	
1825.	Charles Tottenham,	Daniel Godwin.	
1826.	Francis Leigh,	Do. do.	
1827.	Charles Tottenham of New Ross,	Do. do.	
1828.	Francis Leigh, Jun.,	Do. do.	
1829.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., of Ballycurry,	Do. do.	
1830.	Francis Leigh, Jun.,	Do. do.	
1831.	John Loftus Tottenham,	Do. do.	
1832.	Francis Leigh, Jun.,	Do. do.	
1833.	Robert Tottenham, Esq., of Ballycurry,	Do. do.	
1834.	Francis Leigh, Jun.,	Do. do.	
1835.	John Ussher, Esq., of Landscape,	Do. do.	
1836.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
1837.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
1838.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
1839.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
1840.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
1841.	Do. do.	Do. do.	

This was the last election, the Corporation having been abolished under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Reform Act.

The Sovereigns were elected on the 29th June each year, and sworn into office on the 29th September following, which date is here given as the year of office.

I am indebted to the kindness of Henry Loftus Tottenham, Esq., for the use of the MS. from which the above is taken, and also for the list of Recorders.

The names subsequent to 1658 were extracted from the records of the old Municipal Corporation of Ross, and previous to that date from a MS. lent him by Mrs. A. Napper of New Ross.—P. D. V.

RECORDERS OF ROSS.

1658. Augst. 30. Mr. Thomas Burgh was then Recorder.
 12 Chs. II. Jan. 17. Mr. Thomas Pitt, do. do.
 1661. June 29. John Povey, Esq., sworn.
 1663. March 11. John Osborne, Esq., sworn. His Patent is copied into the book, and bears date 7th Jan., 1664. He was of the King's Inns, Dublin, and utter Barrister of the Middle Temple.
 1673. June 20. Richard Aldworth elected, sworn in 26th Feb., 1680, *vice* Osborne, resigned.
 1683. July 21. Robert Doyne, Esq., elected, *vice* Aldworth, resigned.
 1687. March 2. Luke Dormer, Esq., nominated by Charter of King James II.
 1690. June 16. John Cliffe, Jun., Esq., "until Mr. Doyne's pleasure is known."
 1695. June 29. John Cliffe, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, *vice* Doyne, Chief Baron.
 1727. Jan. 2. John Leigh of Rosegarland, Esq., elected, *vice* Cliffe, resigned.
 1728. April 12. John Cliffe, Esq. (called to the Bar, M. 1724), elected, *vice* Leigh, resigned.
 1761. Jan. 27. John Cliffe, Esq., elected, *vice* his Father, deceased.
 1795. July 25. Anthony Cliffe, Esq., elected, *vice* John Cliffe, deceased.
 1803. June 29. Charles Tottenham, Esq., elected, *vice* Cliffe, deceased.
 1823. Sept. 29. Michael Chas. Fox, Esq., elected, *vice* Tottenham, deceased.
 1825. July 23. James Smyth-Scott, Esq., elected, *vice* Fox, deceased.

DRUMGOOLAND VESTRY BOOK.

By THE REV. H. W. LETT, M.A., HON. PROV. SEC. FOR ULSTER, MEMBER.

There has recently come under my notice, a Vestry Book of the parish of Drumgooland, in the county of Down, which contains some rather interesting matter. The volume consists of one hundred and thirty-three leaves, the last thirty-three of which are unused ; it is about one inch thick, and measures eight inches by six inches, is in half binding, and has on the cover a large red label, on which is stamped in capitals—

“DRUMGOOLAND VESTRY BOOK.”

The parish of Drumgooland is situated in the county of Down, north-east of Rathfriland, on the road from Banbridge to Castlewellan. The book is now preserved in a small museum in the Banbridge Courthouse, which belongs to a local society, but how it came to be there I have not been able to find out.

The first page bears the date 1789, and the inscription “Given to the parish for their use by Thomas Tighe, A.M., Rector and Vicar.”

The earliest vestry recorded in it, is called, a “Vestry held in the Parish Church of Drumgooland, by the Minister, Churchwardens, and Protestant Parishioners, on Monday, April 5, 1790, being Easter Monday.” And at it David Andrew, of Ballyward, and John Woodrow, of Leitrim, were appointed Churchwardens. At this meeting it was reported that “the churchyard fences of ‘Old Drumgooland and New Drumgooland’ are in great need of repair.” These are names which need to be explained, lest the latter should be mistaken for the present parish church, which did not exist till twenty years afterwards. “Old Drumgooland” was the graveyard, now known as “Crosskelt,” a name which appears in townland lists in this book as “Cloughskelt” and “Closkelt;” while “New Drumgooland” is the burial-ground at Drumadonnell, where there is the parochial school, in the north gable of which is built in the old cross that formerly stood in the churchyard.

This cross, which is made of porphyry, the same kind of stone that is got in a quarry near Dromore, is “collared,” and had an interlaced pattern cut on its shaft and arms in low relief ; it is about 8 feet 6 inches high, and is broken across the shaft, the injury having been sustained when it was thrown down, an outrage that led to its being set where it now is by the Rev. T. Tighe. It is described and figured in “Guide to Belfast, &c.,” published by the Belfast Naturalists’ Field Club.

The adjourned vestry, held in the same year, is recorded and signed by “Alexander McCredy, curate,” a gentleman who afterwards, in 1797, signed minutes and described himself as “occasional curate.”

The sexton of former times had to do with a less salary than his modern successor, as all he was paid in 1790 was the sum of £1 2s. 1d. sterling.

The greater portion of the business of the vestries appears to have been the providing for “clothing, dieting, and maintaining” such children as were deserted by their parents, and in most instances send them to the

Foundling Hospital in Dublin, the cost of which was only £1 1s.—not much, seeing that with all our modern improvements of travelling, it would take much more for the expenses of a nurse to Dublin and back, from Drumgooland.

In 1792 the vestry apportioned the sum of £125 11s. "county cess" on the parish, which is the only mention of county cess contained amongst the proceedings.

The vestry of 1793 resolved "to take every step that may be necessary to defend the parish at the assizes from suffering in consequence of a robbery committed in the house of John Armstrong, of Liganany, if it should appear that any attempt should be made to recover the amount of the aforesaid bill of £24 15s. 7d. by any process against the parish."

The morality of the parishioners seems to have been at as low an ebb as their honesty, for the minutes of the same meeting contain this entry: "Whereas it appears that the number of children exposed by their unnatural parents seems to increase in this parish—Resolved, unanimously, that every householder who shall harbour any unmarried woman with child in his house, without giving information to the churchwardens or minister, shall be obliged to maintain the child when born."

One of the items of expense borne by the vestry each year was, five shillings and five pence for a spade and shovel for the grave-digger at the two parochial burial-grounds. This sum was in subsequent years increased to seven shillings and seven pence.

Amongst the signatures to the vestry of 1794 is that of "Alexander Makemson," and to another record is the name of "David Makemson." These of course are the phonetic rendering of "Malcolmson," a family belonging to the neighbourhood whose members are well known about Lisburn and Lurgan. The only other like instance of spelling is that of a bold and clear penman, "Patt Dunkin," *i. e.* "Duncan," who had a brother a solicitor, by whom some affairs were transacted for the parish.

The vestry was not only aware of its powers but ready to enforce them, for in the same year, 1794, it met and "resolved that for this year the six days' labour upon the bye-roads shall be enforced." And then follow the names of two "general directors" of this work, and of "overseers in each townland," who were to see that it was finished before the 1st of September.

In 1795, 15s. 6d. was paid to John Dalzell for making a new door for the church. And in 1797, 11s. 10d. was paid to Owen Morgan for "repairing the churchyard fence and slates of the church roof."

To understand most of the matters which occupied the vestries of the next few years, it must be borne in mind that the French war was going on, that the Gallic forces had attempted to invade England, that Buonaparte was victorious in Italy, and that there was intense alarm all over the country. This will explain such as this, under the year 1797:—"Whereas a subscription is intended to be raised throughout the parish, at the rate of £1 7s. 1d. per head, by those persons returned to serve in the militia now about to be drawn or balloted for,—Resolved, that five pence per score of acres, one halfpenny or one penny per acre, be levied off the lands of this parish, or more if necessary, in aid of such subscriptions. Resolved, that the family of any person who does not subscribe, if liable to be drawn, shall not be entitled to be of our society hereafter."

In 1798 the vestry appointed Roger Magennis of Leganany, and John

Dodd of Monnisland, *i. e.* Moneyslane, churchwardens. The minutes for this year were written and signed by "B. W. Mathias, curate." This meeting took "into consideration the steps necessary to defend the parish from suffering by the robbery of John M'Bride and William Whiteside," and prepared a petition to the grand jury at the approaching assizes anent it. It is to be observed that these two men were not the robbers but the robbed! The same vestry appointed "seven" as the number requisite to make a quorum for the despatch of business.

On September 4th, 1798, it was "resolved, that by law every bye-road is to be fourteen feet wide at least." Probably the economists had become true road-contractors.

There is an entry in this book which shows when the system of badging paupers, who were thus commissioned to beg in the parish, arose in the north-east of Ireland. At a vestry held on the 27th December, 1800, it was "Resolved, that we approve of the spirit of the resolutions entered into by the parish of Magherafelt, which appeared lately in the *Belfast Newsletter*, relative to the badging of the poor, and that we will adopt these resolutions as our own. Resolved that the Rev. Mr. Main and Mr. Tighe be appointed to communicate our intentions to the vestry to be held at Drumballyrone church on Friday 1st, for their concurrence, and that a printed hand-bill be distributed in which our Resolution shall appear."

It was in consequence of the parishes of Drumgooland and Drumballyrone having formerly been united, that the vestry of the latter were as above communicated with.

In 1800 the gravedigger and caretaker of "Old Drumgooland" was a woman, one Mary Magrath, to whom was granted the sum of seven shillings and sevenpence to provide a spade and shovel for use in the graveyard.

There must have been not only delay but also some difficulty about the repairs of the roads in the year 1802, for the vestry held that year resolved to enforce their acts in regard to the cess for the same.

On February 26th, 1801, a vestry was held "to consider of the steps necessary to be taken to assist the poor householders in this time of public calamity."

The vestry of 1803 was concerned with some matters which arose out of the effects of the French war, for it was "resolved, that we approve of the active part taken by our minister to insure the inhabitants of the parish from the consequences of being drawn in the militia."

At another vestry, held in the same year, it was resolved to build on a site given by Mr. Andrew Stanfield, near the church, "a stable, 15 feet long and 12 feet wide in the inside."

Whatever had been "the active part taken" by Mr. Tighe in the early part of the year as regards the militia, the vestry had to meet on August 12th in the same year, "to consider of the steps necessary to be taken to raise the quota of the Army of Reserve, which falls on this parish: That persons be nominated in each townland to assist and accompany the constables when they are making out the lists of the male inhabitants of the parish: That the sum of one hundred and twenty guineas be levied off the parish immediately for enlisting volunteers to serve in the Army of Reserve: That, in order to assist the parish, every person who does not pay cess for land either by himself, or his father, or

mother, and who is liable to serve, shall pay into the hands of the constables two shillings and two-pence each."

At a vestry held on 26th October, 1809, "on Militia business," as the minutes describe it, two or more persons, whose names are all given, in each townland, were appointed "to collect the names of all the men liable to serve in the militia now about to be raised, and that every man liable to serve shall pay into their hands three shillings and four pence, on or before the 4th November next, for which sum he shall be secured by the grant from serving, if drawn, at the approaching ballot."

There was no shirking the demands for men and money, so another vestry was held in the same year, on 29th November, at which it appeared that there had been a deficiency of six men for the Army of Reserve from the parish, and that a fine of £120 had been laid on the inhabitants, which they took prompt steps to clear off.

The Easter Vestry of 1804 allowed John McNeale 11s. 4½d. for trespass on his ground in building the stable. And a May vestry of the same year "resolved, that the proposal of Henry Heuston to keep the inside and outside of the church in complete repair, seats and windows, the stable, the yard and gate, and schoolhouse, for twelve years, at the rate of three pounds per annum, be accepted—that he be appointed sexton of the church—which office he undertakes without a salary." For the due performance of this cheap job Henry Heuston and two sureties were bound over.

Here is a curious incident, dated 4th December, 1804, when the vestry met "to consider of the steps necessary to be taken in order to find five men at present wanted for the Army of Reserve. Resolved, that ten guineas be laid on the parish, to be collected with the parish cess, at Easter, as a present to the recruiting serjeant at Newry, at the rate of two guineas for each man which he shall procure for the parish." It would seem from this that the army was not popular amongst the men of Drumgooland.

The vestry of 1805 was occupied in considering what to do with the sexton, who had not fulfilled his agreement to keep the church in repair; his salary was reduced to two guineas, and only the half of this sum was to be paid him till he should give satisfaction. John Spires, the parish clerk, whose salary had been £2 10s. 0d. per annum, was allowed that sum as an annual pension on his retiring from the office. The new clerk was paid £5 5s. 0d. per annum.

In 1806, the sexton, Henry Heuston, appears to have come to terms, as it is recorded that he be again employed according to his original engagement, and that his sureties give security of £6.

On the 8th of October, 1807, the vestry met "to consider the steps necessary to be taken in order to raise sixteen men, the number at present wanted for the South Downshire Militia." The matter was so urgent that another vestry met within six days to arrange about "substitutes, or volunteers, for the militia." And in 1808 the vestry had to raise two men for the South Down Militia, and levied £20 off the parish for that purpose.

In 1809, a house, 12 feet wide, by 13 feet long, was built at a cost of ten guineas, between the church and the stable, and it would seem joined to the former, as a residence for the sexton. Cheapness, rather than beauty, must have brought about the decision of the Easter Vestry of

1810, that "a sufficient quantity of Spanish brown be gotten to paint the wood-work of the inside of the church, together with what is necessary for painting the window frames."

Easter Vestry, 1811—"Resolved, that a Bible and two Prayer-books be procured for the service of the church."

At the vestry on March 31st, 1812, it was "Resolved that one pound, two and nine pence, be allowed to Henry Heuston for repairing the eastern gable of the church with boards pitched in the manner of weather slating."

A vestry was held on the 19th of May, 1812, "for the relief of the poor," at which there was formed a list of persons—two for each of the nine townlands—in the parish, who were called upon to recommend proper persons to be permitted to ask alms through the parish, and that none from other parishes be encouraged."

In 1814, the Countess of Clanwilliam, having granted a plot of ground "to the parish, for the accommodation of a schoolmaster," the vestry ditched it, and built a house upon it. The rent of this ground was 5s. per annum.

The vestry in March 1815, appointed John Ingram, John Dodds, James Conalty, Robert Herron, and Moses Stranaghan, "a Committee to inspect the fence of Old Drumgooland Grave Yard, and to examine the road leading thereto, and to report what steps should be taken to secure the fence, and to make the approach to the grave yard passable and easy." This shows that the graveyard in question had got into a sad state. At the same time the vestry allowed one guinea "for whitewashing the inside of the church."

On the 25th April, 1815, the vestry allowed £1 14s. 1½d. for purchasing quicks and repairing the fence of Old Drumgooland; £2 10s. 0d. for an iron gate, pillars, and erecting same at above. And it was resolved to punish any person who would hereafter injure the fence or gate, &c., or who would suffer his cattle to trespass on said burying-ground.

The minutes of the meeting held on 18th February, 1817, contain a list of fifty-eight parishioners "appointed to recommend proper persons to be permitted to ask alms through the parish."

The Easter Vestry of 1817 resolved—"That a new window be put into the back side-wall of the upper room of the school-house, with twelve panes of glass, for which £1 is allowed." I remark that, as usual, care was taken in keeping the school-house and the church in proper repair.

On Friday, the 20th of June, 1817, a vestry was held "in order to devise a plan for the protection of the property of the inhabitants from nightly plunderers." The vestry met again on the following Thursday, and appointed nineteen constables, whose names are given—*i.e.* one for each townland, "each to act in the townland in which he resides." And it was resolved to prosecute, at the expense of the parish, "any person taken in any act of plunder." I observed that this is the first vestry to which is appended the name of "Wm. Beers" as having been present.

In 1817, several vestries were held regarding the removal of a child left in the parish, by a native of Garvaghy, which is another parish in the county of Down, seven miles further north. After being much concerned about it, and consulting several authorities, it was "resolved that the child of Widow Kenny, of Garvaghy parish, be sent to the Foundling

Hospital, Dublin, as this parish, by the different exertions hitherto made, has not been able to restore it to the parish from whence it came; it has been acknowledged by different magistrates that this parish has no right by law to provide for it." And one guinea was allowed for getting rid of the burden.

The vestries of 1818, bought a new iron gate for the churchyard, at the rate of 5*d.* per lb.; granted £10 to assist in building a school-house at Leitrim; and granted a guinea a quarter for "diet and lodging of Margaret McKerion, or Kerr, an idiot, left helpless, without father or mother." In 1819 £5 was allowed for the care of this person; and in 1820 £5 13*s.* 9*d.* for the same.

In 1820, the vestry had their hands full of repairs; for, on the 23rd of May, it was resolved—"That John Clowney be allowed £10 for repairing the school-house inside and outside, plastering, and rough-coating the walls, repairing the roof, pointing the slates, putting on a sufficient door, and two new windows, removing one of the present windows' position, near to the other in the back of the house, putting up desks and repairing seats, and that he likewise thatch the sexton's house, and build a new chimney, and rough-cast the house, likewise repair a breach in the stable roof."

These items show the attention paid by the rector to the educational advantages of the youth of the parish. He seems to have aimed at making the school as suitable for the teacher and scholars as it was possible. And it is very interesting to know that it was under the fostering care of the Rev. Mr. Tighe, and in all probability at this very school, that the Rev. Patrick Bronte, the father of Charlotte Bronte, the well-known novelist, was educated, previous to his entering St. John's College, Cambridge.

On the 13th February, 1821, a vestry was held for the purpose of considering the necessity of having a new church built on a new site. And it was unanimously resolved that it "be on a piece of ground granted by William Beers, Esq., in Ballyward," father of William Beers, Esq., of Newcastle, of the Rev J. A. Beers, and grandfather of J. Leslie, Esq., of Ballyward.

The old church must have been in a very bad state, for two months afterwards there is an entry of a payment of "£1 10*s.* for repairing the roof of the church."

It is mentioned that the legal expenses attending the alteration of the site of the church amounted to £19 3*s.* 4*d.*

The last entry, in the handwriting of Mr. Tighe, is that of the vestry held 10th June, 1821.

On a handsome marble mural monument to his memory, inside the present church, it states that he died aged 72 years, on 25th August, 1821, having been rector of Drumgooland, and vicar of the united parishes of Drumgooland and Drumballyrone for 43 years; and that "on the 18th day of June, 1821, the foundation stone of this church was laid by his hand."

The Rev. John Dubourdieu, a gentleman of Huguenot descent, and son of the Rev. Saumarez Dubourdieu, rector of Lambeg, and previously minister of the French Church in Lisburn, succeeded Mr. Tighe as rector. The minutes of the vestry of 1822 are written and signed by him.

The vestry of this year resolved "to make a beginning of an enclosure for the new church of Drumgooland." Amongst the signatures to these

minutes is that of Richard P. Tighe, who was, I suppose, a son of the late rector, and in all likelihood one of the pupils whom the Rev. Patrick Bronte had taught while tutor in the family.

The vestry of 1823, William Beers and John M'Mullen churchwardens, Resolved, "that the sum of one penny per acre be laid on this parish, to assist in erecting a monument to the memory of our late worthy and much esteemed rector, the Rev. Thomas Tighe." The same meeting resolved to repair the school with some of the materials of the old church; to remove the iron gate to the new church, and to have a gate made to enter the old churchyard of a cheaper kind; and that "the door of the mill in the townland of Ballyward is appointed as a proper and public place to post up the notices of Road Presentments."

Consequent on the erection of the new parish church, a cess was laid on by the vestry in 1824, to provide a new surplice, to pay the Registrar of the diocese for the certificate of consecration, and to buy "a cup and salver for communion," and to settle with Mr. Tighe's heirs a sum of £1 15s. 10d.

Of the vestry of 1826, the minutes record "due notice was given on the church, meeting-houses, and *mass-houses*."

The minutes of the "vestry called and held in the parish church of Drumgooland, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1827, by the churchwardens of said parish, pursuant to a letter from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, directing the same under the Act of the 4th of George the Fourth, entitled 'An Act to provide for the establishing of Composition in Tythes in Ireland for a limited time,' " is in the handwriting of Earl Annesley. It occupies three whole pages, and the penmanship is clear and bold. This nobleman was elected chairman on the occasion, and there are the signatures of the chairman, the rector, and eighteen other persons at the foot.

In this year the vestry requested "Wm. Beers, Esq., the former treasurer, to continue in that office which he has hitherto filled so much to the satisfaction of the parish."

The Commissioners appointed under this Tithe Act were Francis Beers, Esq., of Ballyward, and Wills H. Meeredy, Esq., of Rathfriland. This Mr. Meeredy was an attorney, and was, in 1802, appointed to oppose Hugh Drumond, of Closkelt, who claimed at the assizes for a sum of money, of which he alleged he was robbed some months before.

Mr. Dubourdieu signed these minutes before Lord Annesley, and appended his titles of "Rector and Vicar," and added, in side brackets, "Commissioner for the Dean, Rector of Leganany, Backaderry, and Leitrim."

The last entry in this book is that of the proceedings of the vestry held on Easter Monday, 1828, by Mr. Dubourdieu, at which Andrew Stanfield, of Drumadonnell, and John Cinnamon, of Leitrim, were appointed churchwardens.

I have not given the names of the churchwardens who were appointed at each vestry, but they are all recorded. Those I have mentioned are those who alone seem to have some interest attached to them.

I would conclude my report by expressing an earnest hope that the present owner or owners of this valuable book will take better care of it than was done after Mr. Dubourdieu's decease, when it seems to have left its original home in Drumgooland parish.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

A "Society of Art and Mystery" of Carrickfergus. (By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, Solicitor, Belfast, Member).—I send a copy and translation of a document which was lately put into my hands for interpretation. The writing was in the old-fashioned legal hand, the parchment being thick and uneven, and the Latin contracted and not of the best as readers will observe. I thought this old Charter might interest the members of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society. I may add that the signatures were almost effaced, and nothing was left of the seal save the strap which held it to the parchment:—

NOTUM sit oibus (tenore praesentium) Q. cum. nup. Reges et Reginae Angliae (beat. memoriae) ex uberio eorum gr̃a., p. diversas chartas (inter alias libertates, privilegia, et immunitates, dat. et concess. maiori, vicecom. Burgeñss et comunitat. villae huius de Carrickfergus) dederunt et concesserunt dictis maiori, vicecom. Burgenss et comunitat. vill. pred. plenam libertatem et auctoritatem (p. meliore Reg . . . vill. pred.) creandi et incorpāndi societates alicuius artis, et misterii, et cum Jōhes. Smith et alii sutores calcearii (municipes vill. pred.) humillime supplicaverunt unum esse corpus, fraternitat. et societat. secundum concess. chartae predictae; NOS igitur maior, vicecomites, Burgeñss. et comunitas vill. p. (pro tempore existent.) p. nobis et successoribus firis. p. presentes creare et incorporare concedimus oīes sutores calcearios (municipes vill. pred.) unum esse corpus, ffraternitatem et societatem, Et nominavimus et constituimus, et p. presentes nominamus, et constituimus Johēm. Smith, sutorem calcear (p. Año DĊ sequent. Datum presentūm) magistrum esse dict. ffraternitatis et societatis, et Robert Barry et Pat. Savage sutores calcearios, guardianos eiusd. Año pred.; In qua societate Ano. pred. plenam auctoritatem habent regulandi et exercendi Artem et misteriam pred. omniaque ea tangent., secundum Libertat. concess. p. Chartas predictas et scđum Legem Regni Hiberniae et consuetudinem vill. pred. in tam amplis modo et forma qm. aliqua societas in aliqua villa aut civitate in Regno Hiberniae pred., habuerunt nunc habent, aut de Jure habere debuerunt, aut debent; et qđ dicta societas (A . . .) ad festum Sancti Stephani nomin abunt et eligent (in p. petuum) magistrum et guardianos dict. societatis spost terminum Anni pred. In cuius rei testimonium (concensu et as ensu Burgeñss et comunitatis vill. pred.) sigillum officii maioralitatis presentibus appeñs. nominaque maioris et vicecom. apposit. undecimo die mensis Maii Año Regni Serenissimi . . . ñi nunc Caroli scđi Dei gr̃a. Angliae, Scotiae, Ffranciae, et Hiberniae Regis, fidei Defensoris, &c. vicessimio sexto, Añoque Dñi. millimo sexcentesimo et septuagesimo quarto 1674.

Be it known to all men (by the tenor of these presents) that whereas the late Kings and Queens of England (of blessed memory) of the abundance of their grace by divers charters (amongst other liberties, privileges, and immunities, gave and granted to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commons of this town of Carrickfergus) have given and granted

to the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commons of the said town full liberty and authority (for the better governing of the said town) of creating and incorporating societies of any art and mystery. And whereas John Smith and other boot and shoemakers, freemen of the said town, have humbly petitioned to be one body, fraternity, and society, according to the grant of the aforesaid charter. We, therefore, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commons of the town aforesaid (for the time being) do for ourselves and our successors by these presents agree to create and incorporate all boot and shoemakers freemen of the said town, to be one body, fraternity, and society; and we have nominated and constituted, and by these presents do nominate and constitute John Smith, boot and shoemaker, to be master of said fraternity and society (for the year of our Lord Christ following the date of these presents), and Robert Barry and Patrick Savage, boot and shoemakers, wardens of the same during the aforesaid year, in which society during the aforesaid year they have full authority to regulate and exercise the aforesaid art and mystery, and all matters appertaining thereto, according to the Liberty granted by the Charters aforesaid, and according to the law of the Kingdom of Ireland, and the custom of the aforesaid town, in as ample a manner and form as any society in any town or city in the Kingdom of Ireland aforesaid have had, now have, or, by law, should have had, or now ought to have. And the said society (annually) at the festival of St. Stephen, shall nominate and elect (for ever) a master and wardens for the said society after the end of the year aforesaid.

In witness whereof (with the consent and assent of the Burgesses and Commons of the aforesaid town, the Seal of the Mayoral office has been appended to these presents, and the names of the Mayor and Sheriffs subscribed the 11th day of the month of May, in the 26th year of the reign of our Most Serene Lord, now Charles 2nd by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord, sixteen hundred and seventy-four (1674).

Signature.

SEAL.

¹⁷²⁶ *The largest Relief Map in the World.*—The Science and Art Museum, Dublin, possesses a monster *Relief Map of Ireland*, which is the largest relief map in the world. This map is a cast copy of the original made by Mr. T. W. Conway, of the Education Department, Marlborough-street, Dublin, and now in the possession of the Commissioners of National Education. It is constructed on the unusually large scale of one inch to the mile. The vertical scale for the various mountains and elevations is eleven times the horizontal, or eleven inches to the mile, and this accounts for the appearance of the great altitude and the precipitous sides of some of the highest mountains, but the most uniform accuracy has been observed in both scales.—J. C.

The two largest Church Bells in Ireland.—"The first large bell erected in Ireland was the bell of Trinity College, which was cast by Abel Rudhall, in 1744, at Gloucester, England, and is 4 feet 10½ inches in diameter at its mouth. This bell remained the largest bell in Ireland

until 1844, exactly one hundred years afterwards, when the bell of Marlborough-street Cathedral was cast by the Irish bell-founders, the late James Sheridan & Sons, Dublin. Its diameter is 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 5054 lbs., or over 45 cwt.; key, *c* sharp. It is much heavier than Trinity College bell. It bears the following inscription: 'This Bell—the first Angelus Bell tolled here for the last 300 years—was cast in Dublin by order of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, for his Church of St. Mary's of the Conception, Marlborough-street, Dublin, A.D. 1844.'"—Letter from Mr. M. Byrne, Bellfounder, Dublin.—J. C.

Newgrange.—(The following communication has been received from Mr. Patrick Traynor, by the Hon. Secretary:—"I recently paid a visit to the great sepulchral mound at Newgrange, Co. Meath, and very much regret to have to say that the interior shows most unmistakable signs of fast approaching ruin.

"The lintel supporting the roof of the northern recess and spring of the central dome is broken right through its centre, and the large stone on which its eastern end rests has a large piece pinched or crunched off by the shifting of the exterior superincumbent weight of stones, earth, &c. Some of the horizontal stones in the front wall over the western recess show fractures, chipping, &c., resulting, evidently, from the same cause; and the ground, on all its external surface, appears to have been supersaturated by the recent very heavy rain, which is now teeming through all the courses of the stone work.

"I am sorry to say that many of the interesting carvings on the surfaces of the stones are fast becoming obliterated by the rude inscription of brutish-minded and selfish men's names all over the surfaces of the various stones; the fine and beautiful fern-leaf carving on the angle-stone on the northern side of the western recess is all but obliterated by this kind of barbarism.

"If some measures are not at once adopted to make a scientific examination, and to devise a remedy for the rapidly approaching ruin of this most wonderful and interesting pre-historic work, there will very soon be little more than a confused mass of collapsed stones and clay to be seen on the site of this west-world pyramid.

"On the exterior top of the mound there appears to be a small crater-like depression; but whether it has been caused by the removal of the stones, &c., or through interior sinking, water-washing of the soil, or other cause, I cannot conjecture.

"The idea is, in my mind, that if a few cwt. of portland cement was made into a very liquid grout, and allowed to percolate through the external stones and earth to the outer surfaces of the interior stones, it might make the whole pile solid and water-tight. In skilled hands such a proceeding might be successful; the cost could not be much. Seeing that all the cracks and fractures in the stones are quite recent, I ask myself: "What can be the cause of this seeming simultaneous injury to stones in different parts and points of this weird structure? Are the injuries mechanical, chemical, electrical, or merely the result of an accident occurring from simple natural causes? Does the burning of magnesium wire, as an illuminant, act on the molecular structure of the weight-

bearing stones? Have the injuries been caused by small explosives, or are they merely the crunching in of the whole mass, due to excessive and recent rain-drenching?" These and other such like thoughts come into my mind; but I deem it to be a subject well worth the attention and the investigation of minds more trained to the scientific examination of such matters than mine is.

"It is a pity that so interesting and valuable an archæological treasure should be left at the mercy of every brute, idiot, or selfish egotist, to deface, deform, or destroy. A small iron gate, with lock and key, in the hands of an interested caretaker, might help to preserve to posterity this art treasure of thirty centuries ago."

Mr. Milligan, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster, writes on the same subject:—"The inscriptions on the stones will soon disappear, if steps are not taken to preserve them. I think they are under the charge of the Board of Works. I would suggest that doors would be placed at the openings, and the keys given to some person convenient, who would be glad to take charge. Some of the inscriptions have been scaled off and removed recently, and others are disfigured by people carving their initials on them.

A paragraph, *Notes on Loughry, Co. Tyrone*, taken from the *Antiquary* of August, appeared in the Archæological Notes of the last number of the *Journal* of our Association, to which Mr. Coleman added the query, was it from the Tullyhogue above mentioned that the late Lord O'Hagan, the first Catholic Lord Chancellor of Ireland since the days of the Stuarts, took his title?

Being Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Londonderry, but living on the borders of Tyrone, I had the privilege of reading a report for this district before the meeting of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, held in Armagh on Wednesday, 6th August, 1884, and which appeared in the *Journal* of the Association, vol. vi., page 437, in which I described the summer-house in Loughry, known as Swift's Arbour; and in my reference to Tullyhogue Fort, which is quite close to Loughry, I stated, "this fort was the place where, in early times, the Kings of Ulster were crowned, and from which Lord O'Hagan takes his title."

I may mention that, in the month of July last, I procured, from a local artist, two photographs of Swift's Arbour, and as I had described this summer-house in my report read before the Association, I sent one of these photographs to the Editor of the *Antiquary*, with a few words in reference to it; the paragraph appeared in the *Antiquary*, but without any engraving of Swift's Arbour, which I had hoped would have been inserted.—JOHN BROWNE, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Londonderry*.

Crushed to death under an Ogham Stone.—Denis Murphy, a labourer in the employment of Mr. Thomas Cummins, met his death recently near Bandon, under peculiar circumstances. There are in the townland of Castlehaven, a few miles outside Bandon, seven immense stones,

each bearing curious Ogham inscriptions. These, according to local tradition, have stood in the same place from time immemorial, and are said to mark the resting-places of some warriors who fell in battle in pre-Christian times. There are two large duns or cathairs in the neighbourhood about which some curious superstitions exist. According to the country people, whoever attempted to remove the Ogham stones referred to would surely meet an untimely end. It seems that Mr. Cummins was very anxious to have one of these stones brought into town, and, for this purpose, he sent Murphy to remove one. While the unfortunate man was digging around its base the huge mass fell on him, crushing and mangling him in a frightful manner. When discovered he was beyond all assistance.

Mr. Lynch, Hon Provincial Secretary for N. Munster, in sending the foregoing to the Hon. General Secretary, adds:—"I hope the local secretaries have taken notice of this matter, and that Mr. Cummins may be prevented from destroying this monument. The Fates have stood well by Ireland in the preservation of her national monuments.—*Tralee*, January 29, 1890."

Tandragee Church.—The following is a copy of a Paper, sealed in a bottle, which was enclosed in a box in an old vault in the parish church, Tandragee:—"This box contains the bones of Henry St. John, Esq., lord of this manor of Ballymore, and of his daughter. He rebuilt the church of Tandragee, and built this vault. He was murdered by a party of banditti, called Tories, at Drumlin Hill, near Knockbridge, on Tuesday, the 9th day of September, 1679, by being shot through the forehead, and was buried in this vault on Tuesday, the 16th of the same month. By tradition of the old inhabitants of this parish, it appears that upon opening this vault for his interment the body of his daughter, who died some time before, was found lying near the entrance and out of her coffin, having, it is supposed, revived after being locked up here. The old church, which was built by Lord Grandison in 1622, was ruined by the Rebellion of 1641, and having been rebuilt by the above gentleman, and becoming too small for the congregation, it was pulled down in February, 1812, in order to be rebuilt, when these bones were collected by Wm. Loftie, Esq., and again deposited in this vault—Tandragee, February 10, 1812. Rev. Thomas Carter, rector; Rev. Leslie Creery, curate; Wm. Loftie, Esq., R. Greenaway, churchwardens."

Rev. Canon Moore, M.A., Hon. Local Secretary for North Cork, desires to acknowledge the following subscriptions towards the preservation of the ruins of Kill-na-Marbhan, Brigoun:—Royal Historical and Archæological Society, £1. D. C. O'Keeffe, Esq., £4.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF WORKS RELATING TO IRELAND.

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) are by Members of this Association.]

**The History of the University of Dublin, from its Foundation to the end of the Eighteenth Century.* With an Appendix of original documents, which, for the most part, are preserved in the College. By John William Stubbs, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College. (Hodges, Figgis & Co., Dublin; Longmans, Green & Co., London.) Price 12s. 6d.

Historical Review of Legislative Systems in Ireland, 1172-1800. By Right Hon. J. T. Ball. (Longmans, London.) Price 6s.

The History of Banking in Ireland. By Malcolm Dillon. (E. Wilson, London.) Price 6s.

Dublin Castle. By M. O'Connor-Morris. (Harrison & Son, London.) Price 12s.

Records Relating to the Dioceses of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise. By Rev. Canon Monahan. (Duffy, Dublin.) Price 7s. 6d.

The Huguenots in England and Ireland. By S. Smiles. (Murray, London.) Price 7s. 6d.

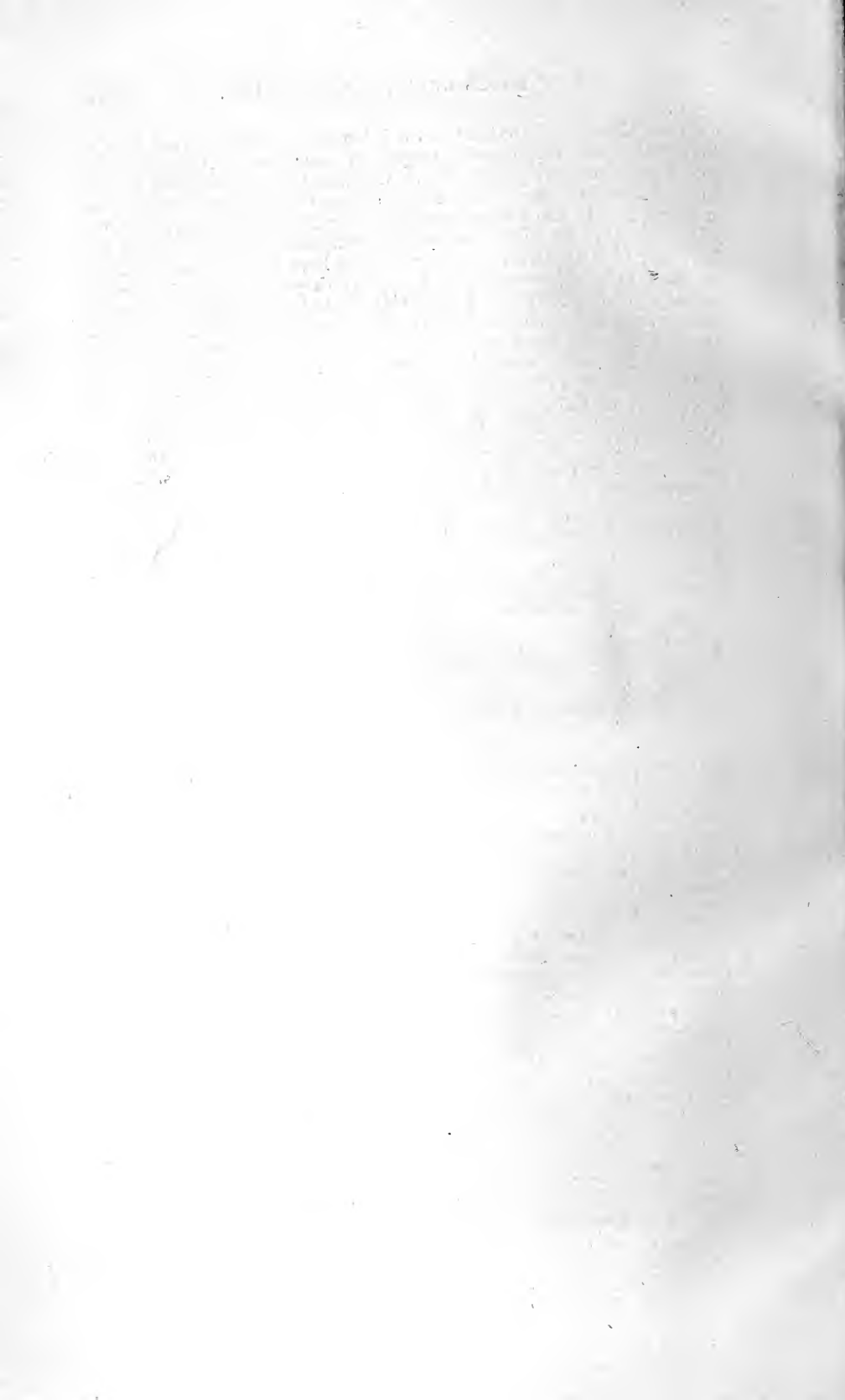
Ancient Cures, Charms, and Usages of Ireland. Contributions to Irish Lore. By Lady Wilde. (Ward & Downey, London.) Price 6s.

**History of Sligo, County and Town, from the Accession of James I. to the Revolution of 1688. With Illustrations from original Drawings and Plans.* By W. G. Wood-Martin, Lt.-Col. Sligo Artillery. (Hodges, Figgis & Co., Dublin.) Price 10s.

We have received the second volume of Colonel Wood-Martin's *History of Sligo, County and Town*, which is brought down to the Revolution of 1688. It contains numerous illustrations, is well indexed, and in paper and typography is a credit to the Irish press. It has long been a want to the students of Irish history and geography to have carefully compiled county histories at moderate cost. There are few, if any, counties in England that have not their county histories; but, with the exception of about half-a-dozen, the county histories of Ireland have yet to be written. Sligo is prominent in having two, from the pens of Archdeacon O'Rorke and Colonel Wood-Martin (both Fellows of the Association); and it is to be hoped that their example may stimulate other members of the R. H. A. A. I. to do like excellent service to their native counties.

The most important event in the period covered by the volume before

us is the Massacre of 1641-2; and it is but just to Colonel Wood-Martin to say that this controversial chapter of Irish history is treated dispassionately and with judgment. We would have been glad if the author had tried to arrive at a correct estimate of the loss of life in the massacre, and in the sudden reprisal of Sir Frederick Hamilton. The salient points of the history are well and attractively sketched; and if we have any fault to find, it is, that we might have had more of the same matter equally well served. In a book which purports to be a history, consisting of over 300 pages, only 140 is given to history, and the remainder to long appendices, many of the dryasdust kind, consisting of rentals, re-grants, Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, &c. It is but right, however, to note that the second appendix consists of the Depositions of the Massacre of 1641, printed in full for the first time. There is also a well-illustrated description of the Crosses of Drumcliffe. We note also, that for the rebuilding of Sligo Abbey Colonel Wood-Martin omits to mention, that by a Bull of Pope John XXIII., indulgences were granted to many persons visiting the Abbey on certain festivals, and to those who contributed funds to its restoration.



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GENERAL RULES
OF THE
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
[PROVISIONAL TITLE],

*As Revised and Adopted at the Annual General Meeting,
January 14th and 15th, 1890.*

[Founded, in 1849, as the Kilkenny Archæological Society, and since 1870 The
Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland.]

1. The Society is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments and Memorials of the Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with the Antiquities, Language, and Literature of Ireland.

2. The Society shall consist of FELLOWS, MEMBERS, and HONORARY FELLOWS.

3. FELLOWS shall be elected at a General Meeting of the Society, each name having been previously submitted to and approved of by the Council, with the name of a Fellow or Member as proposer. Each Fellow to pay an Entrance Fee of £2, and an Annual Subscription of £1, or a Life Composition of £14, which includes the Entrance Fee of £2.

4. MEMBERS shall be similarly elected, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, and shall pay an Entrance Fee of 10s., and an Annual Subscription of 10s., or a Life Composition of £7, which shall include the Entrance Fee of 10s.

5. ASSOCIATES may be elected by the Council, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, for any Single Meeting of the Society at a Subscription to be fixed by the Council; but they shall not be entitled to any privileges of the Society except admission to such Meeting.

6. All Fees due on joining the Society must be paid within two months from the date of Election. Fellows and Members failing to pay shall be reported at the next General Meeting after the expiration of this period.

7. Any Member who has paid his Life Composition, on being advanced to the rank of Fellow, may compound by paying a sum of £7, which sum includes the Entrance Fee for Fellowship.

8. Any Fellow who has paid his full Annual Subscription of £1 for ten consecutive years may become a Life Fellow on payment of a sum of £8.

9. Any Member who has paid his full Annual Subscription of 10s. for ten consecutive years may become a Life Member on payment of £5.

10. A Member paying an Annual Subscription of 10s., on being elected to Fellowship, shall pay an Admission Fee of 30s., instead of the Entrance Fee of £2 provided for in Rule 3.

11. All Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on first day of January in each year, or on election. The Subscriptions of Fellows and Members elected at the last Meeting of any year shall be placed to their credit for the following year. A List of all Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions are two years in arrear shall be read out at the Annual General Meeting, and published in the "Journal."

12. Fellows shall be entitled to receive the "Journal," and all extra publications of the Society. Members shall be entitled to receive the "Journal," and may obtain the extra publications on payment of the price fixed by the Council.

13. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to the "Journal"; and any Fellow or Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and *retains* the "Journal," shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of 5s. for each quarterly part.

14. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at all General Meetings of the Society. Any such Fellow present at a General Meeting can call for a vote by orders, and, in that case, no Resolution can be passed unless by a majority of both the Fellows and of the Members present and voting. Honorary Fellows have not the right of voting, and are not eligible for any of the Offices mentioned in Rules 15 and 16, nor can they be elected Members of Council. In cases where a ballot is called for, no Candidate for Fellowship or Membership can be admitted unless by the votes of two-thirds of the Fellows and Members present and voting.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND COUNCIL.

15. The permanent Honorary Officers of the Society, who must be Fellows, shall consist of—a Patron-in-Chief, President, two Vice-Presidents for each Province, a General Secretary, and Treasurer. In case of a vacancy occurring, it shall be filled up by election at the next ensuing General Meeting, subject to being confirmed at the next Annual General Meeting. All Lieutenants of Counties, on election as Fellows, shall be *ex-officio* Patrons.

16. Two Vice-Presidents, who are Fellows, may be elected for each Province at the Annual General Meeting; they shall go out of office at the end of each year, but are eligible for re-election. The total number of Vice-Presidents shall not exceed four for each Province.

17. The management of the business of the Society shall be entrusted to a Council of Twelve (exclusive of the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary General Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be permanent *ex-officio* Members of the Council). The Council, eight of whom at least must be Fellows, shall meet on the last Wednesday of each month, or on such other days as they may deem necessary. Four Members of Council shall form a quorum. The three senior or longest elected Members of Council shall retire each year by rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting. In case of a vacancy occurring for a Member of Council during the year, the Council shall at its next Meeting co-opt a Fellow or Member, to retire by rotation. A Member of Council who has failed to attend one-third of the ordinary Meetings of the Council during the year shall forfeit his seat at the next Annual General Meeting.

18. The Council may appoint Honorary Provincial Secretaries for each Province, and Honorary Local Secretaries throughout the country, whose duty it shall be to report to the Council, at least once a year, on all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their districts, to investigate Local History and Tradition, and to give notice of all injury inflicted, or likely to be inflicted, on Monuments of Antiquity or Ancient Memorials of the Dead, in order that the influence of the Society may be exerted to restore or preserve them.

19. The Council may appoint Committees to take charge of particular departments of business, and shall report to the Annual General Meeting the state of the Society's Funds, and other matters which may have come before them during the preceding year. They may appoint an Honorary Curator of the Museum, and draw up such Rules for its management as they may think fit. The Hon. General Secretary may, with the approval of the Council, appoint a paid Assistant Secretary; the salary to be determined by the Council.

20. The Treasurer's Accounts shall be audited by two Auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year, who shall present their Report at the next General Meeting of the Society.

21. All property of the Society shall be vested in the Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct. The Museum of Antiquities cannot be disposed of without the sanction of the Society first obtained.

22. For the purpose of carrying out the arrangements in regard to the Meetings to be held in the respective Provinces, the Honorary Provincial Secretaries shall be summoned to attend the Meetings of Council *ex-officio*. Honorary Local Secretaries of the County or Counties in which such Meetings are held shall be similarly summoned.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

23. The Society shall meet six times in each year, viz. :—In January, March, May, July, September, and November, on the second Tuesday in each of said months, or such other day as the Council shall ascertain to be the most convenient, when Papers and Correspondence on Historical and Archæological Subjects shall be read and discussed, and Objects of Antiquarian Interest exhibited.

24. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in Dublin in the month of January; the May Meeting shall be held in Kilkenny; the other Meetings to be held in such places as the Council may recommend. A List of such Meetings shall be forwarded to each Fellow and Member.

PUBLICATIONS.

25. The Proceedings and Papers read at the several Meetings shall be printed in the form of a Journal, and supplied to all Fellows and Members not in arrear. If the funds of the Society permit, extra publications may be printed and supplied to all Fellows free, and to such Members as may subscribe specially for them.

26. All matter concerning existing religious and political differences shall be excluded from the Papers to be read and the discussions held at the Meetings of the Society.

27. No Paper shall be read to the Society without the permission of the Council having previously been obtained. The Council shall determine the order in which Papers shall be read, and the time to be allowed for each. All Papers or Communications shall be the property of the Society. The Council shall determine whether, and to what extent, any Paper brought before the Society shall be published.

BY-LAWS.

28. These Rules shall not be altered or amended except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society, and after two months' notice. All By-laws and Resolutions dealing with the General Rules formerly made are hereby repealed.

29. The enactment of any new By-law, or the alteration or repeal of any existing one, must be in the first instance submitted to the Council; the proposal to be signed by seven Fellows or Members, and forwarded to the Secretary. Such proposal being made, the Council shall lay same before a General Meeting, with its opinion thereon; and such proposal shall not be ratified unless passed by a majority of the Fellows and Members present at such General Meeting, subject to the provisions of Rule 14.

THE

Royal Historical and Archæological Association

OF IRELAND.

(Founded in 1849 as Kilkenny Archæological Society, and extended to all Ireland in 1870,
under above title, with power conferred by Her Majesty to elect Fellows.)

THIS Association was instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Language, Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland. It has carried out these objects for the last forty years, having been founded as THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in 1849. The sphere of its operations having gradually extended, and its Members having increased to the number of 680, Her Majesty the Queen, by Royal Letter, dated December 27th, 1869, was graciously pleased to incorporate it as THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, and has granted it the privilege of electing Fellows.

The Association holds its Meetings quarterly in the several provinces of Ireland, when Papers on Historical and Archæological subjects are read, the Reports of Local Secretaries received, and Objects of Antiquity exhibited. Provincial and Local Secretaries have been appointed, whose duty it is to inform the Association of all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their Districts, to investigate Local History and Traditions, and to give notice of all injury likely to be inflicted on Monuments of Antiquity, in order that the influence of the Association may be exerted to preserve them. A Library and Museum have been formed at Kilkenny, and a Pamphlet, with illustrative woodcuts, supplying brief Hints and Queries, intended to promote the Preservation of Antiquities and the Collection and Arrangement of Information on the subject of Local History and Traditions, has been printed and circulated. A Quarterly Journal for the years—1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, has been issued, forming nineteen Volumes (royal 8vo), with many hundred Illustrations. These Volumes contain a great mass of information on the History and Antiquities of Ireland. The Fourth Series of the *Journal* commenced in the year 1870.

But although the exertions of the Association have so far been successful, yet much remains to be done. The Raths, Chambered Tumuli, and Early Pagan Cemeteries of Ireland would richly repay examination. The Castles, Abbeys, Churches, Crosses, and other Ancient Monuments of the country, many of them fast crumbling to decay, all demand illustration. Original Manuscripts, tending to throw much light on the History and Antiquities of the various

Counties of Ireland, exist in abundance, and are worthy of publication. These various objects can only be fully effected by means of more extended support, as united and general co-operation alone can enable the Association thoroughly to accomplish its mission.

Much valuable matter having been placed at the disposal of the Committee, and a large mass of unpublished Documents, illustrative of the History and Topography of Ireland, over and above what the general funds enabled the Committee to publish in the "Journál" of the Association, being available, it was resolved to meet the emergency by the following rule:—"If the funds of the Association permit, an Annual Volume shall be printed, and supplied to all Fellows, and to such Members as shall subscribe *ten shillings* specially for it."

The "Annual Volume" for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, are out of print. The Volume for years 1888 and 1889 is now ready for delivery.

The first Series of the *Journal* is out of print. Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., VI., Second Series (of which only a few copies remain on hands); Vol. I., Third Series; and Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., Fourth Series, can be supplied to Members, post free, at the reduced rate of 10s. per Yearly Part.

All who are interested in antiquarian research are earnestly invited to join the Association; and, if willing to comply with this request, are to notify their intentions either to the Hon. Secretary, ROBERT COCHRANE, Esq., C.E., M.R.I.A., Clapham Villa, Rathgar, Dublin; or to the Local Secretary for their County.

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 OF IRELAND.

1890.

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„ *South.*—J. ENNIS MAYLER, J.P.

Wicklow.—REV. J. F. M. FRENCH.

Honorary Corresponding Secretary in North America.—REV. W. BALL WRIGHT, M.A.

FELLOWS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(Revised 28th January, 1890.)

The Names of those who have paid the Life Composition, and are Life Fellows, are printed in heavy-faced type.

DATE OF ELECTION

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1886	1889	Abercorn, His Grace the Duke of, C.B. Baronscourt, Newtown-stewart, Co. Tyrone.
1872	1888	Agnew, J.W., M.D. Hobart Town, Tasmania.
1864	1870	ALBERT EDWARD, H. R. H., Prince of Wales. Sandringham.
1870	1889	Allen, G. Romilly, C.E., F.S.A. (Scot.). 5, Albert-terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
	1889	ARMSTRONG, Robert Bruce, F.S.A. (Scot.), 6, Coates' Crescent, Edinburgh.
1864	1888	Anderson, George, C.E. 25A, Great George-street, Westminster.
	1870	Barter, Rev. J. B., M.R.I.A. 21, Via Assieta, Turin.
1882	1888	Barry, Rev. Edmond, P.P., M.R.I.A. Rathcormac, Co. Cork.
	1877	Bennet, Joseph. Blair Castle, Cork.
	1876	Browne, J. Blair. Brownstowne House, Kilkenny.
	1887	Browne, W. J., M.A., M.R.I.A., Inspector of Schools. High-field, Omagh.
1884	1888	Browne, Most Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Ferns. St. Peter's College, Wexford.
1885	1888	Brownrigg, Most Rev. Abraham, D.D., Bishop of Ossory. St. Kieran's, Kilkenny.
1882	1888	Buick, Rev. Geo. R., M.A., M.R.I.A. Cullybackey, Co. Antrim.
1882	1890	Burthaell, Geo. Dames, M.A., LL.B., M.R.I.A., Barrister. 51, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
1849	1870	BUTLER, Lord James Wandesford, D.L. 18, Rutland-square, Dublin, and Poul-na-Linta, Dunmore E., Co. Waterford.
	1883	Carnarvon, The Right Hon. The Earl of. Naworth Castle, Bampton, Cumberland. (<i>Pres. British Archaeological Assoc. Hon. Fellow, 1883.</i>)
	1870	Castletown, of Upper Ossory, Right Hon. Lord, <i>per</i> C. H. Franks, J.P. Westfield, Mountrath.
	1889	Cane, Captain R. Claude, J.P. St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.
1857	1888	Carlingford, Right Hon. Lord, K.P., <i>per</i> H. C. Tisdall, J.P. Ravensdale, Co. Louth.
1868	1888	Charlemont, Right Hon. Earl of, K.P., <i>per</i> Hugh Boyle, J.P. Estate Office, Armagh.
1869	1871	CLOSE, Rev. Maxwell H., M.A., M.R.I.A. 40, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
1864	1882	COCHRANE, Robert, C.E., M.R.I.A., Architect. (<i>Fellow Roy. Soc. North. Antiq., Copenhagen.</i>) Office of Public Works, Custom-house, Dublin; and Clapham Villa, Rathgar.
	1889	COCHRAN-PATRICK, R. W., LL.D., Hon. Secretary, Society Scottish Antiquaries. Woodside, Boith, Ayrshire.
	1870	Colles, Rev. Goddard R. Purefoy, LL.D. 7, Sutton-place, Hackney, London, N.E.
1862	1871	Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel E. H., M.R.I.A., H.M.L., Markree Castle, Co. Sligo; and 12, Portman-square, London.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1868	1870	Courtown, Right Hon. Earl of. Courtown House, Gorey.
1855	1871	Currey, F. E., J.P. The Mall House, Lismore.
1868	1870	Dames, R. S. Longworth, B.L., M.R.I.A. 21, Herbert-street, Dublin.
1868	1888	Day, Robert, J.P., M.R.I.A., F.S.A. Sidney-place, Cork.
	1870	Dartrey, Right Hon. Earl of, K.P. Dartrey, Co. Monaghan.
1872	1887	Desart, Right Hon. Earl of. 14, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.
	1870	Dobbin, Leonard. Hollymount, Lee-road, Cork.
	1889	Douglas, Allen E., M.D., F.R.C.S., J.P. Coolbawn, Warren-point, Co. Down.
1868	1888	Drew, Thomas, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A. Gortnadrew, Alma-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
	1889	Earl, Edward H., M.R.I.A. Charlemont Cottage, Sandymount, Dublin.
1864	1888	Eden, Rev. Arthur, M.A. (Oxon.) Ticehurst, Hurst Green, Sussex.
1882	1888	Egan, P. M., Ex-Mayor. High-street, Kilkenny.
	1875	Emly, Right Hon. Lord, M.R.I.A., H.M.L., Co. Limerick. Tervoe, Limerick.
	1872	EVANS, John, D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), F.R.S. Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted. (<i>Pres. Society of Antiquaries.</i>)
1889	1889	EWART, Sir William Quartus, Bart., M.A., J.P. Schomberg, Strandtown, Belfast.
1868	1870	Farrell, James B., C.E., County Surveyor. Glendarra, Wexford.
1876	1889	Ffrench, Rev. James F. M. Ballyredmond House, Clonagal.
	1889	FITZGERALD, Lord Frederick, Major, King's Royal Rifles. 13, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.
	1889	FITZGERALD, Lord Walter. Kilkea Castle, Mageney.
1866	1870	GARSTIN, J. Ribton, M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., D.L., M.R.I.A. Bragganstown, Castlebellingham.
1873	1888	Gillespie, W. J. White Hall, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
1881	1886	Glover, Edward, M.A., C.E. 27, North Circular-road, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
	1870	Grainger, Rev. Canon, D.D., M.R.I.A. St. Patrick's House, Broughshane, Co. Antrim.
1851	1888	Graves, Right Rev. Charles, D.D., F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Limerick. The Palace, Limerick.
1855	1888	Gray, William, C.E., M.R.I.A. 8, Mount Charles, Belfast.
	1889	GREGG, Right Rev. R. S., D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The Palace, Cork.
	1872	Hartington, Most Hon. Marquis of, M.P. Harwick Hall, Chesterfield.
	1888	Hartrick, Rev. Canon, M.A. Rectory, Ballynure, Belfast.
1885	1888	Hassé, Rev. Leonard, M.R.I.A. 2, Belgrave-terrace, Rath-mines.
1868	1888	Henry, Mitchell, J.P., D.L. Kylemore Castle, Galway.
1869	1888	Hill, Arthur, B.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.R.I.A. 22, George's-street, Cork.
1886	1888	Hill, Right Hon. Lord Arthur W., M.P. Hillsborough Castle, Hillsborough.
1858	1871	Hill, John, C.E., M.R.I.A., County Surveyor. Ennis.
1882	1888	Humphreys, Very Rev. Robert, M.A., Dean of Killaloe. Quin, Co. Clare.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1888	Kelly, William E., C.E., J.P. Melcomb, Newport, Co. Mayo.
1833	1888	King, Deputy Surgeon-General H., M.B., M.R.I.A. 52, Lansdowne-road, Dublin.
1867	1888	Kinahan, George H., M.R.I.A. 132, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
1887	1888	Kirker, Samuel Kerr, C.E. Cavan.
	1870	KNILL, Stuart. The Crosslets in the Grove, Blackheath, London.
	1872	Knowles, W. J., M.R.I.A. Flixton-place, Ballymena.
	1872	Langrishe, Richard, F.R.I.A.I. Creggan House, Athlone.
	1889	La Touche, J. J. Digges, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
	1888	Lawrence, Rev. Charles, M.A. Lawrencetown, Co. Galway.
1854	1871	LENIHAN, Maurice, J.P., M.R.I.A. Limerick.
	1877	Limerick, Right Hon. Earl of. St. Margaret's Mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.
1864	1889	LOWRY, Robert William, B.A. (Oxon.), M.R.I.A., J.P., D.L. Pomeroy House, Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone.
1883	1889	Lynch, P. J., C.E., M.R.I.A., Architect. Tralee.
1850	1872	Malcomson, Robert, M.A. Benekerry Lodge, Carlow.
1864	1870	Malone, Rev. Sylvester, P.P., M.R.I.A. Clare Castle, Co. Clare.
1871	1888	Martin, James, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. Woodview, Portlaw.
1884	1888	Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bart., of Monreith, M.P. Wigtonshire.
1868	1871	Mayler, J. Ennis, J.P. Harristown, Ballynitty, Co. Wexford.
1884	1888	Milligan, Seaton F., M.R.I.A. 1, Royal-terrace, Lisburn-road, Belfast.
1870	1871	MOLLOY, W. R., F.S.S., M.R.I.A. Brookfield-terrace, Donnybrook.
1869	1888	Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, D.D., M.R.I.A., Archbishop of Sydney, Australia.
1855	1888	Mountgarret, Right Hon. Viscount, <i>per</i> Thomas Kough, J.P. Newtown Villa, Kilkenny.
1878	1890	Murphy, Rev. Denis, S.J., M.R.I.A. Miltown Park, Dublin.
1889	1889	MURPHY, M. M., Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
1877	1889	O'Brien, W., LL.D. Aylesbury House, Merrion, Co. Dublin.
1869	1888	O'Connor Don, The Right Hon. The, P.C., D.L., M.R.I.A. Clonalis, Castlereagh.
1876	1888	O'Connor, Rev. Daniel, P.P. Bloomfield House, Emyvale.
	1872	O'Donovan, The, J.P., D.L., M.A. (T.C.D.). Lissard, Skibbereen.
1862	1870	O'Meagher, Joseph Casimir, M.R.I.A. 49, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
	1890	O'NEILL, Hon. Robert Torrens, D.L., M.P. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
1884	1888	O'Rourke, Ven. Archdeacon, D.D., M.R.I.A. Church of the Assumption, Coloneey, Co. Sligo.
	1889	ORMSBY, Charles C., A.I.C.E.I. Ballinamore House, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo.
	1889	OWEN, Edward (<i>Mem. Council Cambrian Arch. Assoc.</i>). India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.
	1875	Palmer, C. C., J.P., D.L. Knapton, Abbeyleix.
1867	1870	Percival, J. J., J.P. Slaney View, Wexford.
	1873	Phené, John S., LL.D., F.S.A., F.G.S. 5, Carlton-terrace, Oakley-street, London, S.W.
	1888	Plunkett, George Noble (Count of Rome), M.R.I.A., B.L. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
1889	1890	Polson, Thomas R. J. Enniskillen.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1886	Plunket, Lord, His Grace, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Old Connaught House, Bray.
1884	1888	Power, Rev. Patrick. Cobar, New South Wales.
	1872	Prichard, Rev. Hugh. Dinam, Gaerwen, Anglesey.
1852	1888	Reeves, Right Rev. William, D.D., M.B., LL.B., M.R.I.A., Bishop of Down, &c. Conway House, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
1850	1870	Robertson, J. G., Architect. 74, Stephen's-green, Dublin. (<i>Honorary Fellow</i> , 1888.)
1865	1889	Robinson, Sir John S., Bart., C.B. Rokeby Hall, Dunleer.
1880		Rushe, D. Carolan, B.A. Church-square, Monaghan.
	1889	SMITH-BARRY, Arthur H. , M.P. Fota, Cork, and Carlton Club, London.
	1875	Smith, Joseph, jun. 134, St. James's-terrace, Wilderspool-road, Warrington.
	1873	Smith, Worthington G., F.L.S., M.A.I. West-street, N. Dunstable, Beds.
	1888	Smyly, Very Rev. A. Ferguson, M.A., Dean of Derry. Londonderry.
1883	1888	Stuart, H. Villiers, D.L. Dromana, Cappoquin.
1885	1888	Stubbs, Major-General F. W., J.P. Dromiskin House, Castle-bellingham.
	1874	Tighe, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick E., F.R.G.S. Rosanna, Ashford, Co. Wicklow; The Priory, Christchurch, Hants.
1865	1888	Trench, Thomas F. C., J.P. Millicent, Naas.
	1870	Vignoles, Rev. C. A., M.A. Bamford Glebe, Kilkenny.
1884	1888	Vigors, Colonel Philip Doyne, J.P. Holloden, Bagenalstown.
1868	1870	Wakeman, W. F. Knightsville, Blackrock, Dublin. (<i>Honorary Fellow</i> , 1888.)
1879	1888	Walsh, Right Rev. W. Pakenham, D.D., Bishop of Ossory. Kilkenny.
1874	1888	Ward, Francis D., J.P., M.R.I.A. Clonaver, Strandtown, Co. Down.
1870	1885	Watson, Thomas. Ship Quay Gate, Londonderry.
1851	1889	White, John Davis. Cashel. (<i>Honorary Fellow</i> , 1889.)
1887	1889	Wilson, J. M., J.P. Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.
1888	1889	Wilson, William Edward, J.P., M.R.I.A. Daramona House, Streete, Rathowen, Co. Westmeath.
1858	1881	Wise, Thomas A., M.D., F.S.A. Thornton House, The Beulah, Upper Norwood, London.
	1882	Wood-Martin, Lieut.-Col. W. G., M.R.I.A. Cleveragh, Sligo.
	1887	WRIGHT, E. Perceval , J.P., M.D., M.A., M.R.I.A., Professor of Botany. 5, Trinity College, Dublin.
1863	1870	Young, A. Knight, J.P. The Terrace, Monaghan.
1868	1870	Young, Robert, C.E., Architect. Rathvarna, Belfast.

[Total number of Fellows, 126.]

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

(Revised 28th January, 1890).

The Names of those who have paid the Life Composition, and are Life Members, are printed in heavy-faced type.

Elected	
1888	Adams, Major Allen Neason, K. O. Borderers. Brookdale, Kidderminster.
1868	Agar-Ellis, The Hon. Major Leopold, D.L. 14, Wilton-street, London.
1887	Alexander, S. J. Castledawson, Co. Derry.
1889	Allen, Rev. James, B.A. The Rectory, Creagh, Skibbereen.
1869	Ardilaun, Rt. Hon. Lord, M.A., M.R.I.A. Sibyl Hill, Raheny.
1888	Armor, Maurice. Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
1887	Armstrong, Captain, R.N., J.P. Chaffpool, Ballymote.
1873	Ashbourne, Right Hon. Lord. 23, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
1880	Atkins, W. Ringrose. 39 South Mall, Cork.
1889	Atkinson, George, A.M., M.B., T.C.D. 84, Lower Drumcondra-road, Dublin.
1861	Atkinson, George M., M.R.I.A. 28, St. Oswald's-road, West Brompton, London, S.W.
1859	Atthill, Edward, J.P. Ardvarney, Ederney, Kesh, Co. Fermanagh.
1868	BABINGTON, Professor Charles C. 5, Brookside, Cambridge.
1878	Bagwell, Richard, J.P., D.L. Marlfield, Clonmel.
1886	Baker, Henry F. Hillview, Dalkey.
1885	Balfour, B. R., J.P., D.L. Townley Hall, Drogheda.
1889	Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland. The Observatory, Dunsink, Co. Dublin.
1888	Ballantine, Joseph. Londonderry.
1885	Ballard, Rev. John W. 48, Clifton Park-avenue, Belfast.
1889	Barklie, Robert, F.G.S., M.R.I.A. Plevna Villas, Bloomfield, Belfast.
1889	Barrett, J. E., J.P. Carraganass Castle, Bantry.
1889	Barrington, Charles B., J.P., D.L. Glenstal Castle, Co. Limerick.
1889	Barrington, William, C.E. 91, George-street, Limerick.
1889	Barry, Robert. Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
1877	Barry, J. Grene, J.P. 90, George-street, Limerick.
1885	Batt, Rev. Narcissus G., M.A. Rathmullen, Co. Donegal.
1887	Battersby, T. S. F., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
1886	Beattie, Rev. A. H. Portglenone, Co. Antrim.
1883	Beattie, S., M.A., M.D. Stanley, Perth, N.B.
1888	Beaumont, Thomas, M.D., Dep. Surg.-Gen. Woodview, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
1889	Bennett, T. J., Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Beresford, Denis R. Pack, J.P., D.L. Fenagh House, Bagenalstown.
1884	Beresford, Captain G. De La Poer, J.P., D.L. Aubawn, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.
1889	Bernal, John, T.C. Albert Lodge, Limerick.
1870	Bernard, Miss M. High Hall, Wimborne, Dorset.
1890	Bernard, Rev. John H., B.D., F.T.C.D. 6, Trinity College, Dublin.
1888	Bernard, Walter, F.R.C.P. 14, Queen-street, Derry.
1889	Berry, Henry F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Elected 1868	Bessborough, Right Hon. Earl of. Bessborough House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.
1888	Bigger, Fras. J., Solicitor. Rea's Buildings, Belfast.
1889	Birch, John, Merchant. High-street, Kilkenny.
1868	Blacker, Rev. Beaver H., M.A. 26, Meridian-place, Clifton, Bristol.
1889	Bourke, Rev. J. H., M.A. Elm Ville, Kilkenny.
1868	Bowers, Thomas. Graigavine, Piltown.
1889	Bowen, Henry Cole, M.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. Bowen's Court, Mallow, Co. Cork
1889	Bowker, James, F.R.G.S.I. Secretary's Office, G.P.O., Dublin.
1890	Boyce, Jerome. Donegal.
1888	Boyd, A. G., Solicitor. Callan, Co. Kilkenny.
1889	Braddell, Octavius H. Sarnia, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook.
1888	Bradshaw, Rev. James. Clifden, Galway.
1888	Brady, J. Cornwall, J.P. Myshall House, Myshall, Co. Carlow.
1889	Brady, Rev. J. W., M.A., Rector of Slane, Co. Meath.
1889	Breen, J. J. Law. 15, Killarney-parade, N. C. Road, Dublin.
1889	Brenan, James, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., School of Art. Leinster House, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1883	Brenan, Rev. S. A., M.A. Rectory, Cushendun, Co. Antrim.
1889	Brennan, Thomas. High-street, Kilkenny.
1888	Brett, Henry, C., C.E. Rosemary-square, Roscrea.
1888	Brophy, Nicholas A. School of Art, Limerick.
1869	Brown, Charles G. The Folly, Chester.
1889	Brown, James Roberts, F.R.G.S. 14, Hilldrop-road, London, N.
1884	Browne, J. J. F., C.E., Architect. 12, Glentworth-street, Limerick.
1878	Browne, John, M.R.I.A. Drapersfield, Cookstown.
1890	Browne, Rev. R. L. Liberty-street, Cork.
1868	Brunskill, Rev. N. R. Coburg House, Bray.
1886	Bryan, Rev. Thomas. Clonmore Rectory, Hacketstown.
1888	Buckley, M. J. C. 29, Southampton-street, Strand, London, W.C.
1889	Buckley, The Rev. Cornelius, C.C. Lombard's Castle, Buttevant, Co. Cork.
1868	Budd, James. Tivoli, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
1884	Buggy, Michael, Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Bunbury, The Very Rev. Thomas, M.A., Dean of Limerick. The Deanery, Corbally, Limerick.
1889	Burke, Rev. Joseph, P.P. Askeaton, Co. Limerick.
1852	Burtchaell, Peter, C.E. Larchfield, Kilkenny.
1868	Busteed, J. W., M.D. Castle Gregory, Tralee.
1888	Butler, Julian G. 18, Rutland-square, Dublin.
1889	Butler, Patrick, Merchant. High-street, Kilkenny.
1868	Byrne, Edmund A., J.P. Rosemount, New Ross.
1868	Byrne, Very Rev. James, M.A., Dean of Clonfert. Ergenagh Rectory, Omagh.
1889	Callanan, Richard G. Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
1887	Campbell, Major James, R.A. Cranmore, Sligo.
1889	Campion, John. Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
1890	Cannon, Rev. James C., C.C. Gartan, Church Hill, Letterkenny.
1889	Cantwell, Thomas. King-street, Kilkenny.
1888	Carrigan, Rev. William, C.C. Ballyraggett, Co. Kilkenny.
1889	Carroll, Martin, Merchant. High-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Carroll, Anthony R. 2, Great Denmark-street, Dublin.
1889	Casey, John Sarsfield. Mitchelstown.
1889	Catlin, William H., Gas Engineer. Kilkenny.
1890	Chaytor, Joshua David, B.A. Marino, Killiney.
1888	Chute, C. G. Falkiner. 6, Leinster-square, Rathmines.
1889	Clarke, Mrs. Graiguenoe Park, Holycross, Thurles.
1889	Clarke, William N.G. 37, Windsor-road, Rathmines.
1889	Clarke, John M. Westbourne, Terenure, Co. Dublin.
1889	Cleere, W. K., Archer-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Clery, Michael J., J.P. Moorfield, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

Elected	
1868	Clifden, Right Hon. Viscount. Gowran Castle, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
1885	Cochrane, William, C.E. The Grange, Strandhill, Sligo.
1885	Coffey, Most Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Kerry. The Palace, Killarney
1890	Cole, Rev. J. Harding, B.A. Towerview, Innishannon.
1888	Coleman, James. Custom-house, Southampton.
1888	Colhoun, J. Strand, Londonderry.
1889	Collins, Robert. Market-street, Sligo.
1888	Comerford, Most Rev. Michael, D.D., M.R.I.A. The Palace, Carlow.
1876	Condon, Very Rev. C. H., O.P., Prior, St. Saviour's, Limerick.
1889	Connellan, Major J. H., J.P. Coolmore, Thomastown.
1889	Connor, Rev. Canon Francis, M.A. Rector of Ballyhooly, Co. Cork.
1889	Conroy, Thomas. Inland Revenue, Kilkenny.
1854	Conway, M. E. Postmaster, Limerick.
1888	Cooke, John, B.A. 51, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
1890	Cosgrave, Henry Alexander, M.A. 70, Eccles-street, Dublin.
1889	Copinger, W. A., The Priory, Manchester.
1890	Coulter, Rev. George W. S., M.A. 9, Upper Garville-avenue, Rathgar.
1889	Counihan, Jerome, J.P. 51, George-street, Limerick.
1889	Cox, Dr. Michael F., M.R.I.A. 45, Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1889	Coyle, John, J.P. Mayor, Kilkenny.
1868	Creighton, D. H., F.R.G.S. The School, Kilkenny.
1890	Crofton, Edward H. R., J.P., Ballyraggett House, Co. Kilkenny.
1889	Crook, Rev. Doctor. Coleraine.
1889	Crowe, Rev. Jeremiah, Professor, St. Patrick's College, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
1868	Cuffe, Major Otway Wheeler. Washington Lodge, Waterford.
1868	Culley, R. Kilmacrew Lodge, Garvaghy, Banbridge.
1868	Cullin, John E. Templeshannon, Enniscorthy.
1868	Cullinane, Very Rev. Canon John, P.P. Macroom, Co. Cork.
1889	Dallow, Rev. Wilfred. Upton Hall, Upton, Birkenhead.
1890	Dalton, Rev. Michael, P.P. Callan, Co. Kilkenny.
1889	Davis, Thomas. Cairn Hill, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
1883	Dawson, Rev. Abraham, M.A. Seagoe Rectory, Portadown.
1889	Day, Rev. J. Q., A.B., Rector of Loughcrew, Oldcastle.
1888	Deacon, Rev. George, M.A. Dunmanway, Co. Cork.
1868	Deady, James R. Hibernian Bank, Tullamore.
1868	DENNY, Abraham, J.P., D.L., M.R.I.A. Ballybrado, Cahir.
1889	Denny, Francis M'Gillicuddy. Denny-street, Tralee.
1884	Denvir, Patrick J. National Bank, Newtownbarry.
1889	Dickie, Thomas C., Solicitor. Omagh.
1874	Dillon, Hon. Luke Gerald. Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
1889	Dillon, John. Coleraine.
1890	Dillon, Rev. Michael, P.P. Duagh, Co. Kerry.
1889	Dillon, P. J., Borough Treasurer. Kilkenny.
1889	Dixon, W. M. 30, Trinity College, Dublin.
1889	Dodge, Mrs. Saddle Rock, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, U.S.
1887	Dollard, Joseph. Wellington-quay, Dublin.
1890	Donegan, Lieutenant-Colonel James H., J.P. Alexandra-place, Cork.
1889	Donovan, Rev. Edward Sandys, B.A., T.C.D. The Rectory, Timoleague, Co. Cork.
1887	Donovan, St. John Henry, J.P. The Spa, Tralee.
1889	Doran, James, Merchant. High-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Doran, P., Attorney-at-Law. Michigan, U.S.A.
1889	Dorey, Matthew. 5, Synnot-place, Dublin.
1889	Dormer, J. E., L.R.C.S.I. Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford.
1887	Douglas, M. C. Dublin-street, Carlow.
1889	Dowd, Rev. James, M.A. Limerick.
1868	Doyle, Rev. James, C.C. Athy.
1869	Doyle, Laurence, B.L. 47, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1868	Doyne, C. Mervyn, M.A. (Cantab.), J.P., D.L. Wells, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
1885	Duke, Robert A., J.P., D.L. Newpark, Ballymote.
1870	Durham, Dean and Chapter of, <i>per</i> S. Rowlandson. The College, Durham.

- Elected
- 1889 Ebrill, W. Limerick.
 1890 Egan, Francis, Hon. Sec. Reading-room, Westport, Co. Mayo.
 1880 Egan, Michael. Pery-square, Limerick.
 1879 Egan, John. 8, Richmond-hill, Cork.
 1887 Elcock, Charles. 19, Hughenden-avenue, Belfast.
 1890 Elliott, Rev. Canon Alfred George, Drumlease, Dromahaire, Co. Leitrim.
 1890 Elliott, Rev. Anthony L., M.A. 39, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
 1887 Elliott, Rev. John. Seven Houses, Armagh.
 1884 Ellis, W. E., B.L., LL.B. 39, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1889 Emerson, Rev. Canon Edward R., D.D. Dunmanway, Co. Cork.
 1884 Erne, Countess of. Crom Castle, Newtownbutler.
 1890 Evans, Edward, Cornmarket, Dublin.
- 1889 Fahy, Rev. John G., Rectory, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1889 Fair, Rev. Campbell, D.D. St. Mark's Rectory, Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A.
 1889 Fairholme, Mrs., Comragh. Kilmacthomas.
 1888 Falkiner, Rev. W. Kilmessan Glebe, Trim.
 1887 Fennesy, Edward. Ardsgradawn House, Kilkenny.
 1886 Ferrall, J. Carmichael, B.A., B.L. Augher Castle, Augher, Co. Tyrone.
 1889 Fisher, Edward (F.S.A. Scot.). Abbotsbury, Newtown Abbot, South Devon.
 1889 Fitzgerald, Patrick, T.C. High-street, Kilkenny.
 1889 Fitz Gerald, The Dowager Lady. Glanleam, Valencia Island, Co. Kerry (re-elected).
 1890 FitzGibbon, Gerald, M. Inst. C.E. West Oakfield, Hooton, Cheshire.
 1868 Fitzpatrick, Rev. J., P.P. Galmoy, Johnstown.
 1868 Fitzsimons, J. B., M.D. 22, King-street, Hereford.
 1889 Fleming, Very Rev. Horace Townsend, M.A. Deanery, Cloyne.
 1889 Flynn, James. Cruise's Royal Hotel, Limerick.
 1889 Fogarty, John. Victoria Hotel, Kilkenny.
 1884 Fogerty, Robert, C.E., Architect. Limerick.
 1889 Foley, Rev. Malcolm. The Rectory, Askeaton, Co. Limerick.
 1869 Foot, Arthur W., M.D. 49, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1877 Forster, Major. 10, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
 1888 Franklin, Frederick, F.R.I.A.I. Westbourne House, Terenure.
 1887 Frazer, William, M.R.I.A., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.G.S.I. 20, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 1889 French, Thomas William, R.M. Omagh.
 1889 Frizelle, Joseph, Acting Postmaster. Kilkenny (re-elected).
 1868 Frost, James, J.P., M.R.I.A. 54, George-street, Limerick.
 1884 Fullerton, J. H., C.E., Architect, F.R.I.A.I. Armagh.
- 1880 Galwey, Charles, C.E. Kilkenny.
 1888 Gannon, Joseph. Cavan.
 1889 Garland, James, L.R.C.S.I. Laragh, Rathdrum.
 1885 Garnett, Edward. Newtown School, Waterford.
 1889 Gifford, J. Riverside, Holywood, Co. Down.
 1889 Gilchrist, William F., C.E. Lyons-terrace, Sligo.
 1887 Gillespie, J., M.D., J.P. The Diamond, Clones.
 1885 Glenny, James, J.P. 71, Arthur-street, Belfast.
 1889 Glover, J. J. 124, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1889 Glynn, Joseph. The Downs, Mullingar.
 1851 Goodman, Rev. James, M.A., M.R.I.A. Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
 1868 Gorman, Venerable Archdeacon W. C. Rectory, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1890 Graham, Rev. F. M., M.A. (Oxon.). St. Columbas, Knock, Co. Down.
 1887 Graves, J. Palmer, J.P. Waterpark, Waterford.
 1858 Gray, Richard A., County Surveyor, M.R.I.A. Fortfield House, Upper Rathmines.
 1889 Greene, G. E. J., L.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I. The Dell, Ballycarney, Ferns, Co. Wexford.
 1871 Gregory, Sir W. H., K.C.M.G. Coole Park, Gort, Co. Galway.

Elected	
1885	Grubb, J. Ernest. Carrick-on-Suir.
1876	Guilbride, Samuel. Newtownbarry.
1889	Hackett, J. Byrne, M.D. Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Hackett, Rev. T. A. P., D.D. The Rectory, Kilmallock.
1889	Hamilton, Everard, B.A. 30, South Frederick-street, Dublin.
1888	Hamilton, Thomas G. Raphoe.
1889	Hanan, Rev. Denis, D.D. The Rectory, Tipperary.
1868	Hanlon, M., M.D. Inishannon.
1889	Hanlon, Mrs. Imperial Hotel, Kilkenny.
1890	Hanna, Rev. Hugh, D.D. Antrim-road, Belfast.
1887	Hanna, John A. Bank Buildings, Belfast.
1876	Hare, Very Rev. Thomas, D.D. Deanery, Kilkenny.
1888	Harris, Arthur A. King-square, Mitchelstown.
1889	Harris, H. B. Millview, Ennis.
1890	Hartford, John P., Sessional Crown Solicitor. Kilkenny.
1889	Hartley, James, J.P. Heath Lodge, Cavan.
1889	Hartstonge-Weld, Rev. L. Mountain-view, Carlow.
1889	Hawe, Martin. High-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Hayes, A. National Bank, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
1889	Hayes, Rev. Canon W. A., M.A. Dromore, Co. Down.
1888	Healy, Rev. John, LL.D. St. Columba's, Kells, Co. Meath.
1886	Healy, Most Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert. Palmerstown House, Portumna.
1869	Healy, Rev. W., P.P. Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny.
1890	Henly, J., Training College. Kildare-place, Dublin.
1883	Hennessy, Sir John Pope, K.C.M.G. Rostellan Castle, Midleton, Co. Cork.
1888	Henshaw, Alfred, J.P. St. Philip's, Miltown, Co. Dublin.
1889	Hewat, S. M. F., M.A. (Cantab). Abbeylands, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.
1887	Hewson, Rev. E., M.A. Rectory, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
1868	HEWSON, George J., M.A. Hollywood, Adare.
1879	Hickson, Miss. 30, Kingston College, Mitchelstown.
1889	Higinbotham, Granby, Secretary, Ulster Banking Company. 46, Wellington Park, Belfast.
1878	Hill, W. H., F.R.I.B.A. Audley House, Cork.
1871	Hinch, W. A., 24, York-street, Dublin.
1878	Hobart, N. J., M.D. South Mall, Cork.
1868	Hodges, Professor, M. D. Sandringham, Belfast.
1886	Hogan, Michael A. Ormonde House, Kilkenny.
1889	Horan, John, C.E., Co. Surveyor. Churchtown, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.
1887	Hore, Walter. Rathwade House, Bagenalstown.
1889	Horneck, George A., Surgeon Dentist. William-street, Kilkenny.
1888	Hudson, Robert, M.D. Brayview House, Dingle.
1887	Huggard, Stephen. Lismore, Tralee.
1889	Hunt, Edmund L. Cecil-street, Limerick.
1868	Hunter, William A. 4, Howth-road, Clontarf.
1868	Hyde, H. B., F.S.S. 5, Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W.
1888	Irwin, Ven. Archdeacon James, P.P. Castleisland, Co. Kerry.
1889	Jackman, John. King-street, Kilkenny.
1874	James, Charles E., M.B. Butler House, Kilkenny.
1889	Jennings, J. R. B., D.I., R.I.C. Mullingar.
1888	Johnson, Hugh H., M.R.I.A., B.A. (Oxon.). 15, Trinity College, Dublin.
1889	Johnston, James W. J.P. Belturbet, Co. Cavan.
1862	Joly, Jasper R., LL.D., V.G., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. 38, Rathmines-road, Dublin.
1879	Jones, C. Booth, M. Inst. C.E., County Surveyor. The Mall, Sligo.

- Elected
1865 Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D., M.R.I.A. Lyre-na-Grena, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
- 1887 Joynt, Henry R. 43, Merrion-square, Dublin.
- 1889 Joynt, William Lane, J.P., D.L. The Grange Abbey, Raheny, Co. Dublin.
- 1890 Kane, Robt. Romney, LL.D., M.R.I.A. Dungiven, Ailesbury-rd., Dublin.
- 1879 Kearney, Miss Alicia M. Grace Dieu, Waterford.
- 1889 Keene, Charles H., M.A. 19, Stephen's-green, and University Club, Dublin.
- 1889 Keene, Rev. James Bennett, M.A. Navan.
- 1888 Kelly, Edmund Walshe. Summerhill, Trimore.
- 1885 Kelly, Mrs. I. S. Provincial Bank, Cork.
- 1889 Kelly, William P., Solicitor. Shannon View Park, Athlone.
- 1889 Kenealy, C. J., Town Clerk. Kilkenny.
- 1889 Kenny, Nicholas, Merchant. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
- 1877 Keogh, John G. Roundwood, Co. Wicklow.
- 1889 Kerr, Rev. W. J. B. Cathedral Close, Ferns, Co. Wexford.
- 1868 Kerslake, T. Wynfried, Clevedon, England.
- 1889 Kerwick, Daniel, Merchant. Parade, Kilkenny.
- 1883 Kidd, Abraham, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. Ballymena.
- 1868 Kilbride, Rev. W., M.A. Aran Island, Galway.
- 1866 **KIMBERLEY, Rt. Hon. Earl of**, K.G. Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk.
- 1886 Kirkpatrick, Robert. 1, Queen's-square, Glasgow.
- 1868 **KIEWAN, J. S.** 1, Richmond Gardens, Bournemouth.
- 1889 Kough, Thomas, J.P. Newtown Villa, Kilkenny.
- 1890 Lalor, J. T., Surveyor of Taxes. Kilkenny.
- 1889 Lalor, M. W. *Kilkenny Moderator* Office, Kilkenny.
- 1889 Langan, John, Esq. Inland Revenue, Midleton, Co. Cork.
- 1890 Langan, Rev. Thomas. St. Mary's, Athlone.
- 1889 Lanigan, Stephen M., Esq., J.P., B.L. 44, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, and Glenagyle, Toomevara, Nenagh.
- 1889 Lee, Rev. T., C.C. St. John's, Limerick.
- 1888 Leech, Very Rev. Arthur H., M.A. The Deanery, Cashel.
- 1889 Leech, Graves A., B.A. Danesfield, Dollymount, Co. Dublin.
- 1889 Lemon, Samuel M. Michigan, U.S.A.
- 1890 Leonard, John. Lisahally, Londonderry.
- 1887 L'Estrange, C. A., J.P. Kevin's Fort, Sligo.
- 1880 Lett, Rev. H. W., M.A. The Glebe, Loughbrickland, Co. Down.
- 1883 Lewis, Professor Bunnell. Queen's College, Cork.
- 1884 Lewis, Thomas White, M.D. 16, Palmerston-road, Rathmines.
- 1868 Librarian. Public Library, Armagh.
- 1869 Librarian. Belfast Library, Linen Hall, Belfast.
- 1883 Librarian. Bodleian Library, Oxford.
- 1868 Librarian. King's Inns Library, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
- 1888 Librarian. Library of Advocates. Edinburgh.
- 1868 Librarian. National Library of Ireland, Dublin.
- 1882 Librarian. Public Library, Melbourne, *per* Agent-General for Victoria. 6, Victoria Chambers, Westminster.
- 1868 Librarian. Queen's College, Belfast.
- 1868 Librarian. Queen's College, Cork.
- 1888 Librarian. Queen's College, Galway.
- 1874 Librarian. Royal Library, Berlin, per Messrs. Asher & Co. 13, Bedford-st., Covent Garden, London.
- 1868 Librarian. Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London.
- 1868 Librarian. Wexford Mechanics' Institute, Wexford.
- 1889 Lilley, Rev. Alfred Leslie, B.A. Derry.
- 1885 Lloyd, Rev. Canon, M.A. Kilkishen, Sixmile-bridge, Co. Clare.
- 1889 Lloyd, William. Pery-square, Limerick.
- 1885 Lockwood, F. W., C.E., Architect. 16, Waring-street, Belfast.
- 1888 Longfield, Thomas H., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. Science and Art Museum, Leinster House, Dublin.
- 1887 Lord, George, jun. Heathfield, Prestwich, near Manchester.

- Elected
 1887 Lough, Thomas. 5, Newton Grove, Bedford Park, Chiswick.
 1863 Loughnan, Henry J., B.L. 84, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.
 1889 Lowndes, Thomas F. Berehaven, Co. Cork.
 1868 Lunham, Colonel Thomas A., M.A., J.P. Ardfallen, Douglas, Cork.
 1888 Lynch, Rev. Patrick. 60, Lower Ormond-street, Grosvenor-square, Manchester.
 1887 Lyons, Alexander, J.P. Rathellen, Sligo.

 1887 Mac Arthur, Alexander. Knox's-street, Sligo.
 1873 **MAC CARTHY, Charles Desmond.** Bank of England, Leeds.
 1868 Macaulay, John, J.P., D.L. Red Hall, Ballycary, Belfast.
 1856 Maclean, Sir John, F.S.A., &c. Glasbury House, Richmond Hill, Clifton, Bristol.
 1852 Macray, Rev. W. D., M.A., F.S.A. Ducklington, Witney, Oxon.
 1889 Mac Ritchie, David (*Hon. Sec. Gypsy Lore Society*). 4, Archibald-place, Edinburgh.
 1889 Magee, Surgeon-Major R. J. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1853 Mahon, Ross, J.P. 66, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
 1890 Mahon, Thomas George Stapoole, J.P., D.L. Corbally, Quin, Co. Clare.
 1890 Mahony, B. P. J., M.R.C.V.S. Annefield, Maryborough.
 1887 Mahony, J. J. 6, Newenham-terrace, Cork.
 1865 Mahony, W. A. Manager, National Bank, Dublin.
 1872 Malcomson, John. 47, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1889 Manning, Rev. James, C.C. Blanchardstown.
 1889 Mannion, Rev. P., Adm. The Presbytery, Elphin, Co. Roscommon.
 1887 Mason, Thomas. 21, Parliament-street, Dublin.
 1885 Mathewson, John, junior. Queen-street, Londonderry.
 1879 Matthews, G. Maguire's-bridge, Co. Fermanagh.
 1889 Maunsell, Wm. Pryce, Esq., B.A., B.L. 3, Neptune-terrace, Sandycove.
 1889 Maunsell, Edward, M.A. Newborough, Adare, Co. Limerick.
 1890 May, Miss. Fitzwilliam-street, Belfast.
 1890 M'Bride, James. Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.
 1888 M'Carte, James. 20, Sampson-street, Everton, Liverpool.
 1890 M'Carthy, Rev. F., P.P. St. Mary's, Ballyheigue, Co. Kerry.
 1859 M'Carthy, Most Rev. J., D.D., Bishop of Cloyne. The Palace, Queenstown.
 1887 M'Cutehan, Rev. George, M.A. Rectory, Kenmare.
 1878 M'Cormack, D. York-street, Blackpool, Cork.
 1889 M'Cormick, Rev. Frederick H. J. Whitehaven, Cumberland.
 1884 M'Crum, Robert G., J.P. Milford, Armagh.
 1889 MacDonnell, John de Courcy. Fairy Hill, Parteen, Limerick.
 1889 M'Donough, Patrick J. Merville, Co. Donegal.
 1889 M'Elroy, Henry. Provincial Bank, Kilkenny.
 1854 M'Gragh, P. Grange View, Douglas-road, Cork.
 1882 M'Kenna, Rev. James, P.P. Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh.
 1889 M'Mahon, Arthur, J.P. Danville, Kilkenny.
 1890 M'Manus, Rev. Canon, P.P. St. Catherine's, Dublin.
 1887 M'Neilly, R. B. Sligo.
 1889 M'Redmond, Luke. Inland Revenue, Kilkenny.
 1865 Meagher, Rev. Canon William, P.P. Templemore.
 1889 Meany, John, T.C. High-street, Kilkenny.
 1850 Meehan, Rev. C. P., M.R.I.A. SS. Michael and John's, Exchange-street, Dublin.
 1885 Melville, Alexander G., M.D. Knockane House, Portlaw.
 1889 Meredyth, Rev. Francis, M.A., Precentor and Sub-Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick.
 1889 Middleton, Shireff, Inland Revenue. 11, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.
 1875 Miller, A. W. Kaye. British Museum, London.
 1889 Mills, James. Public Record Office, Dublin.
 1889 Miniken, Charles. National Bank, Kilkenny.
 1889 Moloney, Henry, M.D. Odellville, Ballingarry, Co. Limerick.
 1862 Monck, J. Castle Office, Kilkenny.

- Elected
 1887 Moore, Rev. Canon Courtenay, M.A. Rectory, Mitchelstown.
 1887 Moore, Hugh K. Bingfield, Crossdoney, Cavan.
 1885 Moore, J. H., C. E. Athlumney Lodge, Navan.
 1889 Moore, Rev. H. Kingsmill, M.A., Principal, Training College, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 1889 Moore, William, Castle Mahon, Blackrock, Co. Cork (re-elected).
 1888 Moran, John, LL.D. Inspector National Schools, Trim, Co. Meath.
 1888 Morgan, Surgeon Anthony Hickman. Army Medical Staff, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
 1889 Morgan, Very Rev. John, D.D., The Deanery, Waterford.
 1889 Morgan, Arthur P., B.A., T.C.D. District Inspector, N. Schools. Ashley Park, Galway.
 1884 Morris, Rev. W. B. The Oratory, Brompton, London.
 1889 Morrison, Alexander Kerr. Maghera, Co. Derry.
 1889 Morton, John. Manager, Provincial Bank, Limerick.
 1889 Mountcashel, The Countess of. Ballynatray, Youghal.
 1888 Moynan, J. Ousely, M.A., C.E. Co. Surveyor, Longford.
 1878 Mulcahy, Rev. David B., P.P., M.R.I.A. Moyarget, Co. Antrim.
 1872 Mulholland, Miss. Eglantine, Hillsborough.
 1889 Mullan, Rev. David. Christian Union Buildings, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.
 1889 Mullen, Frank. Custom-house, Whitehaven.
 1889 Mullin, Charles, Solicitor. Omagh.
 1889 Mullins, Rev. Richard, Professor, Thurles College. Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
 1889 Murphy, Rev. Jeremiah, C.C. Queenstown.
 1889 Murphy, Thomas F., jun. New-street, Kilkenny.
 1889 Murphy, E. J., High-street. Kilkenny.
 1887 Murray, Very Rev. J. W., LL.D., Dean of Connor. Rectory, Ballymena.
 1889 Murray, Archibald. Portland, Limerick.
 1889 Myles, Rev. Edward, M.A. Waringstown, Co. Down.

 1889 Nash, James, J.P. George-street, Limerick.
 1889 Nash, Ralph, Solicitor. George-street, Limerick.
 1889 Nash, Major Edward, J.P. Ballycarthy, Tralee.
 1889 Nelson, R. M. High-street, Omagh.
 1889 Nesbitt, Rev. Samuel W. H. Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford.
 1890 Nolan, Rev. Christopher, C.C. 83, Summer-hill, Dublin.
 1889 Nolan, M. J., M.D. Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin.
 1889 Nolan, William M. 8, Mallow-street, Limerick.
 1888 Norman, George, M.D., F.R.M.S. Bath, England.
 1868 Nugent, Richard, J.P., M.R.I.A. 29, Eaton-terrace, Eaton-square, London, S.W.

 1889 O'Brien, Hon. T. Lafayette-street, Michigan, U.S.A.
 1885 O'Brien, Rev. F., P.P., M.R.I.A. Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
 1889 O'Brien, Rev. Lucius H., M.A. The Rectory, Adare, Co. Limerick.
 1888 O'Brien, Rev. John, P.P. Holycross, Thurles.
 1871 O'Brien, Robert Vere, B.A. (Oxon.). Old Church, Limerick.
 1880 O'Carroll, Daniel. High-street, Kilkenny.
 1883 O'Carroll, Frederick John, B.L. 67, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1889 O'Connell, Philip. Bank of Ireland, Omagh.
 1886 O'Connor, Rev. MacCarthy, C.C. Miltown, Killarney.
 1890 O'Connor, Rev. Canon T. C. Donaghmore, Baltinglass.
 1888 O'Connor, Michael R., M.D. Limerick.
 1890 O'Donnell, Rev. Patrick, C.C. Doon, Pallasgreen.
 1889 O'Donnell, William J., Mayor of Limerick. Crescent, Limerick.
 1874 O'Donoghue, Rev. Denis, P.P. Ardert, Tralee.
 1888 O'Doherty, James E., M.P. Londonderry.
 1890 O'Doherty, Rev. Philip, C.C. Carndonagh, Co. Donegal.
 1887 O'Donovan, Captain Morgan H., J.P., B.A. (Oxon.). Lissard, Skibbereen.
 1889 O'Duffy, John, Surgeon Dentist. Rutland-square, E., Dublin.

Elected

- 1884 O'Farrell, Most Rev. Michael, Bishop of Trenton, New Jersey, *per* W.
O'Farrell. 6, Great Denmark-street, Dublin.
- 1889 O'Grady, Rev. Jeremiah, C.C. St. Michael's, Limerick.
- 1886 O'Gorman, Thomas. Rathgorman, Park-avenue, Sandymount.
- 1886 O'Hanlon, Very Rev. Canon John, P. P., M.R.I.A. St. Mary's, Sandymount.
- 1889 O'Hanrahan, T. W. Irishtown, Kilkenny.
- 1889 O'Keefe, Dixon C. Richmond House, Templemore.
- 1889 O'Keeffe, Francis A., M.P. George-street, Limerick.
- 1870 O'Kelly, William. Claremorris.
- 1868 O'Laverty, Rev. James, P.P., M.R.I.A. Hollywood, Co. Down.
- 1889 Olden, Rev. Thomas, B.A., M.R.I.A. Ballyclough, Mallow.
- 1888 O'Leary, John.
- 1884 O'Leary, Patrick. Main-street, Graigue-na-Managh, Co. Kilkenny.
- 1870 O'Loughlin, John. Inland Revenue Laboratory, Somerset House, London.
- 1890 O'Mulrenin, Richard J., 17, Trinity College, Dublin.
- 1890 O'Neill, Edward (President Merchants' Exchange Bank), 502, Lafayette-place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.
- 1889 O'Neill, Michael. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
- 1889 O'Neill, Michael, Merchant. High-street, Kilkenny.
- 1883 O'Neill, Right Hon. Lord. Shane's Castle, Antrim.
- 1863 O'Neill, Very Rev., Canon. Clontarf, Dublin.
- 1884 O'Neill, W. J., C.E. Lurgan.
- 1889 O'Reilly, J. P. Breffni Villa, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook.
- 1884 O'Riordan, Timothy. Ringsend School, Dublin.
- 1868 **ORMONDE, Most Hon. Marquis of, K.P.** The Castle, Kilkenny.
- 1890 Orpen, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Tralee.
- 1887 Orpen, Goddard H. Erpingham, Bedford Park, Chiswick, London.
- 1890 Orpen, R., Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.
- 1884 Orr, Cecil. 3 Leonard-terrace, Nightingale-road, Harlesdon, London, N.W.
- 1889 O'Shea, Robert T. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
- 1889 O'Shee, N. Power, J.P., D.L. Garden Morris, Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford.
- 1889 O'Sullivan, Ven. Archdeacon, P.P., V.G. Holy Cross, Kenmare.
- 1890 O'Sullivan, John J., Kilmallock.
- 1890 Oulton, Rev. R. C., M.A., Glynn Rectory, Glynn, Belfast.
- 1889 Owen, James H., M.A., R.H.A. 16, Molesworth-street, Dublin, *Hon.*
Member.
- 1879 Palmer, Mrs. Carrig House, Lower Road, Cork.
- 1888 Panton, John. 45, St. Andrew-street, Dublin.
- 1868 Patterson, W. H., M.R.I.A. Garanard, Strandtown, Belfast.
- 1889 Patton, Alexander, M.D. Farnham House, Finglas, Co. Dublin.
- 1890 Payne-Townshend, Miss, Derry, Rosscarbery.
- 1889 Pearson, David C. Bayview, Donegal.
- 1868 Pender, Lady. 18, Arlington-street, London, S.W.
- 1888 Pentland, J. H., B.A., B.E. 7, Ormond-road, Rathmines.
- 1889 Phelan, Michael, T.C. Vicar-street, Kilkenny.
- 1887 Phibbs, Owen, J.P., D.L. Corradoo, Boyle.
- 1888 Phillips, J. J., Architect. Arthur-street, Belfast.
- 1877 Pigott, Joseph. 36, Marlborough-street, Cork.
- 1873 Pitt-Rivers, General A. Lane-Fox, F.S.A., F.R.S. 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W., and Rushmere, near Salisbury.
- 1887 Plunkett, Thomas, M.R.I.A. Enniskillen.
- 1864 **POER, Edmond de la, J.P., D.L.** Gurteen, Kilsheelan, Clonmel.
- 1889 Pope, P. A. Clerk of the Union, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
- 1889 Porter, Sir G. Hornidge, Bart., M.D., D.L. 3, Merrion-square, N., Dublin.
- 1884 Power, Rev. George B. Kilfane Glebe, Thomastown.
- 1875 Power, Rev. John, P.P. Kiltelly, Pallasgreen, Co. Limerick.
- 1868 Power, L. J. High-street, Kilkenny.
- 1889 Pratt, Rev. John, M.A., T.C.D., Precentor, Cork Cathedral. Durrus Rectory, Bantry.
- 1886 Price, William. South Parade, Waterford.
- 1889 Prim, Louis. High-street, Kilkenny.
- 1887 Purdon, William, C.E. Enniskillen.

- Elected
 1889 Quin, James, J.P. George-street, Limerick.
 1890 Quinn, Rev. Edward T., P.P. St. Audeon's, High-street, Dublin.
 1889 Quinn, Michael, Merchant. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1885 Quinlan, John. Cloncaerdun, Cappoquin.
- 1880 Raphael, George. Galgorm House, Ballymena.
 1872 Raymond, Philip. The College, Mitchelstown.
 1884 Redmond, Gabriel O'C., M.D. Cappoquin.
 1889 Revington, Rev. J. H., A.B. Kilbehenny Rectory, Mitchelstown.
 1881 Rice, Major Richard J., J.P. Bushmount, Lixnaw, Co. Kerry.
 1889 Roberts, John. Traffic Manager, Waterford and Limerick Railway, Limerick.
 1889 Roberts, S. Ussher, C.B. 6, Burlington-road, Dublin, *Hon. Member*.
 1889 Robinson, John L., C.E., A.R.H.A., Architect (Chairman of Town Commissioners, Kingstown). 198, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
 1884 Robinson, Rev. George, M.A. Beechhill, Armagh.
 1888 Robinson, W. J., A.M.I.C.E., City Surveyor. Londonderry.
 1887 Robertson, William J. 11, University-street, Belfast.
 1871 Roche, Patrick J. Woodside, New Ross.
 1889 Rogers, Rev. Canon R. H., M.A. St. John's Vicarage, Kilkenny.
 1889 Rooke, Rev. Canon George W., M.A. Precentor, St. Canice's, Kilkenny.
 1888 Rowan, Miss. Prince's-street, Tralee.
 1889 Rowan, Patrick, Alderman. Rose Inn-street, Kilkenny.
 1890 Russell, Sir James, C.M.G. Knockboy House, Broughshane, and Hong-Kong.
- 1870 Ryan, E. Fitzgerald, R.M. Alma, Wexford.
 1889 Ryan, James T., J.P. Limerick.
 1889 Ryan, Laurence E., T.C. North Strand Villa, Limerick.
 1889 Ryan, Rev. James J. St. Patrick's College, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
 1879 Rylands, Thomas Glazebrook, F.S.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., M.R.I.A. High-fields, Thelwall, Warrington.
- 1889 Sands, Mrs. High-street, Kilkenny.
 1889 Sankey, Lieut.-General, R.E., C.B. Floraville, Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.
 1889 Sargent, Rev. John Jebb. The Rectory, Charleville, Co. Cork.
 1889 Saunders, M. J. 14, York-street, Dublin.
 1889 Secales, A. E., Esq., F.F.A. 13, Kinnaird-terrace, Belfast.
 1879 Scott, Rev. Charles. St. Paul's Parsonage, Belfast.
 1889 Sexton, Rev. Joseph D., C.C. Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
 1889 Shanahan, Rev. Denis, C.C. St. Michael's, Limerick.
 1890 Shanly, Colonel, London, Ontario.
 1889 Shiels, William A. Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
 1887 Simpson, William M. 15, Hughenden-avenue, Belfast.
 1871 **SKENE, W. Forbes**, LL.D. 20, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh.
 1888 Sloane, Mrs. Annie. 56, Portland-place, London.
 1853 Smith, A., M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.I., M.R.I.A. 121, Lr. Baggot-street, Dublin.
 1887 Smith, Owen. Nobber, Co. Meath.
 1888 Smith, R. S., Postmaster. Londonderry.
 1889 Smithwick, E., J.P. Kilcrene House, Kilkenny.
 1889 Smithwick, John F., J.P. Birchfield, Kilkenny.
 1890 Smyth, Henry, C.E. Eastern Villas, Newcastle, Co. Down.
 1889 Smyth, Robert. Castlederg, Co. Tyrone.
 1890 Somerville, Aylmer C. Moorlands, Durdham-park, Bristol.
 1888 Spaight, Colonel George C. Beaufort House, Killarney.
 1889 Spelman, Rev. Joseph, P.P. Mount St. Joseph's, Moycullen, Co. Galway.
 1889 Spillane, William, J.P. George-street, Limerick.
 1889 Stallard, George. High-street, Kilkenny.
 1889 Stanford, Bedell. 31, Garville-avenue, Rathgar, Dublin.
 1879 Stawell, J. W. Alcock, J.P. Kilbrittain Castle, Bandon.
 1890 Steele, J., LL.D., District-Inspector of National Schools. Tralee.
 1889 Steele, Lawrence Edward, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 20, Crosthwaite-park, Kingstown.
- 1862 **STEPHEN, Professor**, Copenhagen, care of Messrs. Williams and Norgate. 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

- Elected
- 1890 Stillman, Rev. W. Beaufoy, M.A., Succentor, St. Patrick's.
- 1889 Stirrup, Mark, F.G.S.L. High Thorn, Stanford-road, Bowdon, Cheshire.
- 1890 Stoker, Mrs. 72, Rathgar-road, Dublin.
- 1887 Stokes, Rev. George T., D.D. All Saint's Rectory, Blackrock, and 28, Trinity College, Dublin.
- 1888 Stuart, Rev. Alexander George. Bogay, Londonderry.
- 1890 Stoney, Rev. R. B., B.D. 56, Tritonville-road, Sandymount.
- 1890 Stubbs, Rev. John Wm., D.D., S.F.T.C.D. 6, Trinity College, Dublin.
- 1890 Stubbs, William C., M.A. 39, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
- 1887 Sullivan, Sir Edward, Bart. 32, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
- 1889 Swan, Percy. Manager, Bank of Ireland, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
- 1879 Swanston, William. 40, Cliftonville avenue, Belfast.
- 1889 Sweeny, James. Dungloe, Co. Donegal.
- 1889 Synnott, Nicholas, Barrister-at-Law. 1, Garden-Court, Temple, London, E.C.
- 1887 Taylor, George. Boyle.
- 1889 Taylor, Rev. George B., LL.B. 7, Victoria-terrace, Clontarf.
- 1887 Ternan, O., M.D. Enniskillen.
- 1887 Thunder, J. M. 6, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
- 1889 Todhunter, John, M.D. Orchardcroft, Bedford-park, Chiswick, London.
- 1889 Tombe, Rev. Canon H. Joy, B.D. Holywood House, Glenealy, Co. Wicklow.
- 1889 Toner, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
- 1883 Traill, W. A., M.A., C.E. Portrush.
- 1889 Vickers, W. H. Playfair, B.A. 4, Dartmouth-road, Leeson-park, Dublin.
- 1887 Vignoles, Miss Louisa de.
- 1889 Vincent, Rev. Marshall Clarke, M.A. 8, St. James's-terrace, Clonskeagh, Co. Dublin.
- 1884 Vinycomb, John. Riverside, Hollywood, Belfast.
- 1889 Wade, James, T.C. King-street, Kilkenny.
- 1890 Walsh, T. Arnold, Kilmallock.
- 1889 Walsh, Rev. Tobias R., Adm. St. Mary's, Kilkenny.
- 1868 Ward, Barrington, H. M. Inspector of Schools. Thornloe Lodge, Worcester.
- 1889 Warnock, H. S. A., F.R.C.S.I. Donegal.
- 1850 Watters, Patrick, M.A. Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
- 1884 WEBB, Alfred, M.P. 74, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
- 1888 Welch, Robert. 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.
- 1889 Weldon, John H., J.P. Ash Hill Towers, Kilmallock.
- 1889 Weldrick, George. University Press, Trinity College, Dublin.
- 1890 Westropp, Sir Michael Roberts. 60, Holland-park, W., London.
- 1889 Westropp, Lieut.-Colonel William Kelly. 6, Shorncliffe-road, Folkestone, England, and Junior United Service Club, London.
- 1886 Westropp, T. Johnson, M.A. 13, Trafalgar-terrace, Monkstown.
- 1887 White, George T. 31, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.
- 1885 White, Mrs. Hans. Kilbyrne, Doneraile.
- 1887 White, Rev. Hill Wilson, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Wilson's Hospital, Multifarnham, Co. Westmeath.
- 1889 White, James, M.D. Walkin-street, Kilkenny.
- 1883 White, Major J. Grove. Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
- 1890 White, John, M.A. (Oxon.) 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
- 1880 White, John Newsom, M.R.I.A. Rocklands, Waterford.
- 1889 White, Robert. Scotch Rath, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
- 1889 White, W. Grove, LL.B., Crown Solicitor for Co. Kildare. 18, Elgin-road, Dublin.
- 1889 Whitty, Rev. Thomas J., C.C. Glenbrook, Arklow.
- 1889 Wilkinson, Arthur B. B., Esq., B.A., B.E. Drombroe, Bantry, Co. Cork.
- 1889 Wilmot, Rev. J. The Rectory, Ampthill, Bedfordshire.
- 1888 Willcocks, Rev. W. S., M.A. Dunleckney Glebe, Bagenalstown.
- 1885 Willey, Rev. Joseph H. Gracehill, Ballymena.
- 1868 Williams, Edward Wilmot, J.P. Herrington, Dorchester.
- 1874 Williams, Mrs. W. Parkside, Wimbledon.

Elected	
1889	Willoughby, John, High-street, Kilkenny (re-elected).
1889	Willson, Frederick, M.I.C.E.I. County Surveyor, Prospect Hill, Enniskillen.
1861	Wilson, Andrew. Santander, 111, Hopton-road, Streatham, Sussex.
1872	Windisch, Professor Ernst, Leipzig, Hon. Mem. R.I.A. Messrs. Williams and Norgate. 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London.
1879	Woods, Cecil C. Chiplee House, Blackrock, Cork.
1889	Woolcombe, Robert Lloyd, LL.D., B.L. 14, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
1887	Wray, John, C.E. Enniskillen.
1887	Wright, Joseph, F.R.G.S. Donegal-street, Belfast.
1887	Wright, Rev. W. Ball, M.A. Ironwood City, Gogebic County, Michigan, U.S.A.
1888	Wybrants, W. Geale, M.A., J.P. 45, Raglan-road, Dublin.
1887	Wynne, Captain Owen, J.P., D.L. Hazelwood, Sligo.
1889	Young, William Robert, J.P. Galgorm Castle, Co. Antrim.

Total number of Members, 603.

„ „ Fellows, 126.

Total, . 729.

N.B.—The Fellows and Members of the Association are earnestly requested to communicate to the Honorary General Secretary changes of address, or other corrections in the foregoing lists which may be needed.

APPENDIX TO LIST OF MEMBERS.

The names of the following Members have been removed from the Roll, with the option of being restored to Membership on payment of the arrears of Subscription due, the amount of which is placed opposite each name, ordered to be printed in *Journal*, at Annual General Meeting of the Association, January, 1890 :—

			£	s.	d.
Rev. W. Gore Burroughs, 6, Cambridge-terrace, Chatham,	1887-1888,	..	1	10	0
James Cassidy, Creaghawarren, Roslea, Clones,	.. 1887-1889,	..	1	10	0
J. E. L. Dowman, Solicitor, Dublin,	.. 1887-1889,	..	1	10	0
Lieut.-Colonel Ffolliott, Hollybrook, Boyle,	.. 1887-1889,	..	1	10	0
Rev. J. A. French, Rectory, Strokestown,	.. 1886-1889,	..	2	0	0
Rev. Patrick Hogan, P.P., Kilworth, Co. Cork,	.. 1887-1889,	..	1	10	0
H. Greene Kelly, B.L., 4, Belgrave-square, E., Monks-					
town, Co. Dublin,	.. 1886-1889,	..	2	0	0
Vincent Mackesy, 31, Catherine-street, Waterford,	.. 1887-1889,	..	1	10	0
Mrs. Mahony, 11, Charlotte-quay, Cork,	.. 1886-1889,	..	2	0	0
N. O'Farrell, M.D., Lady-lane, Waterford,	.. 1886-1889,	..	2	0	0
R. St. George Robinson, J.P., Seamount, Sligo,	.. 1886-1889,	..	2	0	0
Rowland Smeeth, 9, Court-street, Crumlin-road, Belfast,	1886-1889,	..	2	0	0
E. Marmaduke Sellors, M.A., B.L., 10, St. Mary's-road,	1887-1889,	..	1	10	0
Dublin,	..	..	
M. Warren, Main-street, Killarney,	.. 1886-1889,	..	2	0	0
Manager, Railway Hotel, Killarney,	.. 1886-1889,	..	2	0	0
Manager, Railway Hotel, Portrush,	.. 1886-1889,	..	2	0	0
Rev. Daniel J. Wilson, Strabane,	.. 1885-1889,	..	2	10	0

The following names, which appeared in the last published List of Members, have now been removed, consequent on death or resignation (23 in number) :—

Deceased—(12).

1849	Greene, Joseph, Stratford-on-Avon,	..	..	<i>Fellow.</i>
1869	Geoghegan, A. G., 27, Addison-road, Kensington, London,	..	..	..
1854	Lalor, Thomas, D.L., Cregg, Carrick-on-Suir,	..	..	<i>Life Fellow.</i>
1868	Butler, Miss H. C. Archer, Garnavilla, Cahir,	..	..	<i>Member.</i>
1887	Dowman, J. E. L., Solicitor, Dublin,	..	..	..
1883	Gairdner, John Smith, Sydney-avenue, Blackrock,	..	..	..
1882	Higgins, The Most Rev. Dr., The Palace, Killarney,	..	..	..
1888	Jones, Rev. Thomas N., c.c., Holycross, Thurles,	..	..	..
1887	Mansfield, George, J.P., D.L., Morristown, Lattin, Naas,	..	..	..
1889	M'Craith, Edward, M.D., King's-square, Mitchelstown,	..	..	..
1870	Rathdonnell, The Dowager Lady, Drumcar, Dunleer,	..	..	..
1883	Robinson, T. W., F.S.A., Houghton-le-Spring, Durham,	..	..	..

Resigned—(11).

1888	Bennett, Rev. Canon R., Raphoe, Co. Donegal,	..	..	<i>Member.</i>
1889	Cooper, Archibald S., Hollywood House, Palmerston-park, Dublin,	..	..	..
1885	Dalton, Rev. G. W., D.D., St. Paul's, Glenageary, Kingstown,	..	..	..
1875	Fleming, John, 19, Dawson-street, Dublin,	..	..	..
1889	Hall, William J., c.e., Hartstonge-street, Limerick,	..	..	..
1889	Heatley, Rev. R. Y., D.D., Rosbercon, New Ross,	..	..	..
1887	Hennessy, Henry, F.R.S., Brookvale House, Donnybrook,	..	..	..
1868	Horgan, Patrick, 23, Pope's-quay, Cork,	..	..	..
1888	Morton, Rev. John H., Kilkenny,	..	..	..
1885	Murphy, J. S., Passage West, Cork,	..	..	..
1868	Thimam, Franz, 24, Brook-street, London, W.,	..	..	..

List of Members in arrears to whom the *Journal* for 1890 is not to be sent until the Subscription due is paid, as ordered at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, January, 1890:—

			£	s.	d.
1870	Young, Robert, c.e., Architect, Rathvarna, Belfast,	1888-1890,	..	3	0 0
1870	Bernard, Miss M., High Hall, Wimborne, Dorset,	1886-1890,	..	2	10 0
1887	Campbell, Major James, R.A., Cranmore, Sligo,	1888-1890,	..	1	10 0
1888	Gannon, Joseph, Cavan,	1888-1890,	..	1	10 0
1888	Johnson, Hugh H., 15, Trinity College, Dublin,	1888-1890,	..	1	10 0
1872	Malcomson, John, 47, Pembroke-road, Dublin,	1888-1890,	..	1	10 0
1884	O'Riordan, Timothy, Ringsend School, Dublin,	1888-1890,	..	1	10 0
1884	O'Farrell, Most Rev. Michael, Bishop of Trenton, care of W. O'Farrell, 6, Great Denmark-street, Dublin,	1888-1890,	..	1	10 0
1888	Phillips, J. J., Architect, Arthur-street, Belfast,	1888-1890,	..	1	10 0
1887	Robinson, W. J., University-square, Belfast,	1888-1890,	..	1	10 0

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC., WHICH RECEIVE THE "JOURNAL "

OF THE

Royal Historical and Archaeological Association
OF IRELAND.

[NOTE.—An Asterisk denotes those Societies, &c., which have acknowledged the receipt of the "Journal."]

- *Chester Archæological and Historic Society: H. Taylor, F.S.A., 12, Curzon Park, Chester.
- *Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. Secretary, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
Geological and Polytechnic Society of Yorkshire: J. W. Davis, Chevinedge, Halifax.
- *Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: The Secretary, Royal Institution, Liverpool.
- *Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: J. Wells, M.A., Hon. Librarian, Wadham College, Oxford.
Royal Irish Academy: Ed. Perceval Wright, J.P., M.A., M.D., Secretary, 19, Dawson-street, Dublin.
- *La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, Copenhagen: Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London: W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary, Burlington House, London, W.
- *Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne: R. Blair, F.S.A., The Castle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- *Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: The Curator of the Museum of Antiquities, Royal Institution, Edinburgh.
- *Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society: Charles J. Turner, Taunton Castle, Taunton.
- *St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society: Rev. H. Fowler, Hon. Secretary, Lemsford-road, St. Alban's, Herts.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, U. S. A.: William Wesley, 28, Essex-street, Strand, London.
- *Sussex Archæological Society: Charles T. Phillips, Hon. Librarian, The Castle Gate House, Lewes.
The Library, Trinity College, Dublin (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
The University Library, Cambridge (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
The Library, British Museum, London.
- *Bedfordshire Archæological and Natural History Society: The Secretary, Bedford Library, Bedford.

- *Numismatic Society : The Secretaries, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
- British Archæological Association : E. P. Loftus Brock, Hon. Secretary, 32, Sackville-street, London, W.
- *Royal Institution of Cornwall : The Secretary, Truro, Cornwall.
- *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society : The Secretary, Devizes.
- *Glasgow Archæological Society : W. G. Black, Secretary, 88, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
- Her Majesty's Private Library : The Librarian, Buckingham Palace, London, S.W.
- Kent Archæological Society : Rev. Canon W. A. Scott-Robertson, M.A., Hon. Secretary, Throwley Vicarage, Faversham, Kent.
- Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland : R. Hellier Gosselin, Secretary, 17, Oxford Mansion, Oxford Circus, London, W.
- *Smithsonian Institution : Spencer F. Baird, Secretary, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
- *Surrey Archæological Society : Hon. Secretary, 8, Danes' Inn, Strand, London.
- *Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association : G. W. Tomlinson, F.S.A. : The Elms, Huddersfield.
- *Royal Institute of British Architects : The Librarian, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London.
- Philological Society : Dr. F. J. Furnivall, M.A., Hon. Secretary, University College, Gower-street, London, W.C.
- *Anthropological Institute : The Secretary, 3, Hanover-square, London.
- *Cambrian Archæological Association : J. Romilly Allen, 5, Albert-terrace, Regent's Park, London.
- Powis Land Club : Care of Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., Gungrog, Welshpool.
- The Secretary of the Gaelic Society, Inverness, N. B.
- Honorable Society of Cymmorodion : C. W. Jones, Lonsdale Chambers, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.
- Folk Lore Society : J. J. Foster, Hon. Secretary, 36, Alma-square, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.
- La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France : M. Pol. Nicard, Archiviste, Musée du Louvre, Paris.
- *Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society : Rev. William Bazeley, Hon. General Secretary, The Museum, Gloucester.
- *Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead : Care of Wm. Vincent, Secretary, Bellevue Rise, Hellesdon-road, Norwich.
- London and Middlesex Archæological Society : T. Milbourn, Hon. Secretary, 8, Danes' Inn, Strand, London, W.C.
- St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society : E. J. Wells, Hon. Secretary, Sandown House, Mallinson-road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.
- Essex Archæological Society : H. W. King, Hon. Secretary, The Museum, Colchester Castle, Essex.
- Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society : Ed. Ashworth, Curator, 17, Dix's Field, Exeter.
- British and American Archæological Society of Rome : The Hon. Secretary, 5, Via Gregoriana, Rome, Italy.
- Norwegian Archæological Society : Antikvar N. Nicolaysen, Sekretær, Kristiania.
- Commission Impériale Archéologique of Russia : M. le Comte A. Tolstoi, Secrétaire à l'Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

- *American Antiquarian Society: E. M. Barton, Librarian, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
- *Archæological Institute of America: E. H. Greenleaf, Secretary, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
- United States Bureau of Ethnology: J. W. Powell, Director, Washington D. C., U. S. A.
- Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia: 320, South Eleventh-street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- Hellenic Society: G. A. Mac Millan, Hon. Secretary, care of Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
- *Institution of Civil Engineers: James Forrest, Secretary, 25, Great George-street, London, S.W.
- Palestine Exploration Fund: 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.
- Royal Institution: A. Vincent, Librarian, Albemarle-street, London, W.
- Royal Society: H. Rix, Librarian, Burlington House, London, W.
- Society of Arts: H. Trueman Wood, Secretary, Adelphi, London, W.C.
- *Society of Biblical Archæology: H. Harry Rylands, F.S.A., Secretary, 11, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.
- British Association for the Advancement of Science: Arthur T. Atchison, M.A., Secretary, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
- Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: Professor T. Rhys-Davids, M.A., Ph. D., LL.D., Secretary, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
- The Architect* (Editor of), 175, Strand, London, W.C.
- Building News* (Editor of), 332, Strand, London, W.C.
- The Freeman* (Editor of), Prince's-street, Sackville-street, Dublin.
- The Irish Times* (Editor of), Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
- The Daily Express* (Editor of), Parliament-street, Dublin.
- Manchester Journal of Decorative Art* (Editor of), 15, St. Ann's-street, Manchester.
- Association of Japanese Architects, 19, Nishi Kouya Cho, Tokio.
- **Archæological Review* (Editor of), 270, Strand, London, W.C.
- The Antiquary* (Editor of), 62, Paternoster-row, London.
- The Builder* (Editor of), 46, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.
- **The Irish Builder* (Editor of), 42, Mabbot-street, Dublin.
- The Academy* (Editor of), 43, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
- Revue Celtique* (Editor of), Paris.
- Notes and Queries* (Editor of), 22, Took's Court, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.
- The Royal Institute of The Architects of Ireland: Albert E. Murray, Hon. Secretary, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.
- The Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland: Henry A. Ivatt, Hon. Secretary, 35, Dawson-street, Dublin.
- *Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, Davenport, Iowa, U. S. A.
- *United States Geological Survey: William Wesley & Sons, 23, Essex-street, Strand, London.
- The Reliquary*: T. M. Fallow, Coatham House, Coatham, Redear.
- *Suffolk Institute of Archæology. The Librarian, Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds.
- *Architectural and Archæological Societies for the County of Buckingham.

GENERAL RULES

OF THE

Royal Historical and Archaeological Association
OF IRELAND,*As amended at the Annual General Meeting of 1870.*

1. The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Language, Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland.

2. The Association shall consist of Fellows and Members. All the Original or Founding Members, as enumerated in the Report read at the Annual General Meeting of January, 1869, are hereby constituted Fellows of the Association without any additional payment, or the form of election. For the future all Fellows to be elective; each to pay, on election, an Entrance Fee of £2, and an Annual Subscription of £1. Those Members who shall pay £1 per annum may, on payment of the Entrance Fee, be elected Fellows. The Members shall be elective, and shall pay 10s. per annum, without any Entrance Fee. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, on the first day of January in each year, or on election, and may be compounded for by the payment of £10.

3. The Fellows shall be entitled to receive the Quarterly "Journal" and "Annual Volume" of the Association. The Members shall be entitled to receive the "Journal," and may obtain the "Annual Volume" on payment of 10s. additional.

4. The Fellows of the Association who are not in arrear shall alone have the privilege of voting in cases where the Ballot is called for.

5. The permanent Honorary Officers of the Association shall consist of a Patron-in-Chief, Patrons, President, and Vice-Presidents, two General Secretaries, Treasurer, Curator, and Provincial Secretaries. All Lieutenants of Counties to be Patrons, *ex officio*, on election. The existing Officers to continue, and vacancies to be filled up as they occur.

6. Local Secretaries shall be obtained throughout the country, who shall be requested to inform the Association of all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their districts, to investigate Local History and Traditions, and to give notice of all injury likely to be inflicted on Monuments of Antiquity, in order that the influence of the Association may be exerted to preserve them.

7. A Committee of Twelve (exclusive of the Patrons, President, and Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and General Secretaries, who shall be *ex officio* Members of the Committee), shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting held in January of each year, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Association; such Committee to meet, if necessary, on the last Wednesday of each month, and at such other times as may be deemed advisable.

8. The Association shall meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, when Papers and Correspondence on Historical and Archæological subjects shall be read, and objects of Antiquarian interest exhibited.

9. The Transactions of the several Meetings, forming a quarterly "Journal," shall be printed and supplied to all Fellows and Members not in arrear. If the funds of the Association permit, an "Annual Volume" shall also be printed, and supplied to all Fellows, and to such Members as shall subscribe specially for it.

10. All matter concerned with the Religious and Political Differences which may exist in our country shall be excluded from the Papers to be read and the Discussions held at those Meetings, such matter being foreign to the objects of this Association, and calculated to disturb the harmony which is essential to its success.

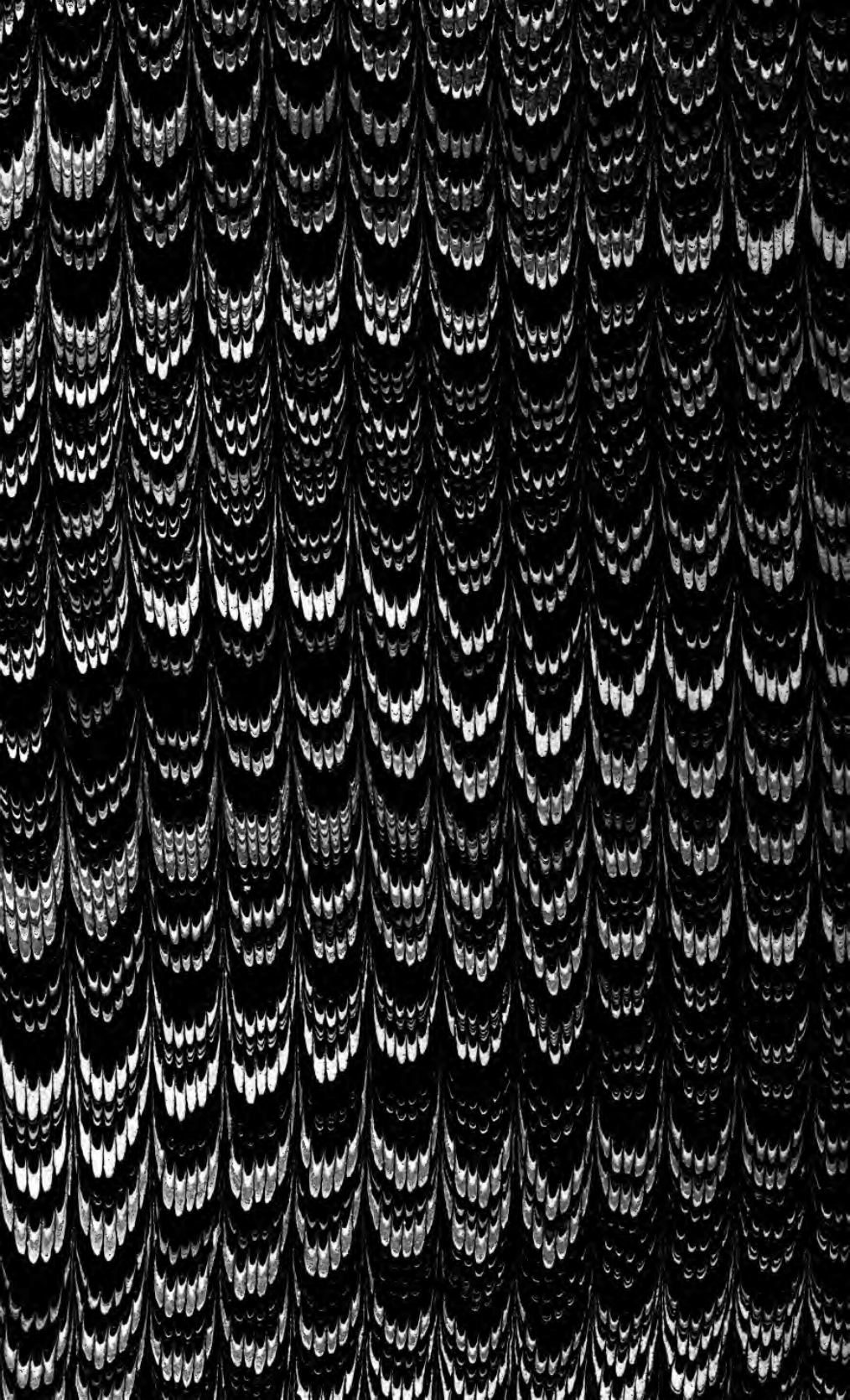
11. It shall be the duty of the Committee to revise all Papers which are to be read to the Association, to ascertain that they are in all respects unobjectionable, and, in particular, that they are in accordance with the preceding rule.

12. The Accounts of the Association shall be audited at the second General Meeting in each year.

13. The sums paid by Life Members, and the Entrance Fees of Fellows, shall be invested in the name of two Trustees, to be elected by the Fellows, in whom shall be vested all the property of the Association, and who shall pay over the interest of all invested moneys to the Treasurer. In case of a vacancy in the Trustees occurring, a new Trustee shall be elected with as little delay as possible.

14. These rules shall not be altered or amended, except at an Annual General Meeting of the Association, and after three months' notice.





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